



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

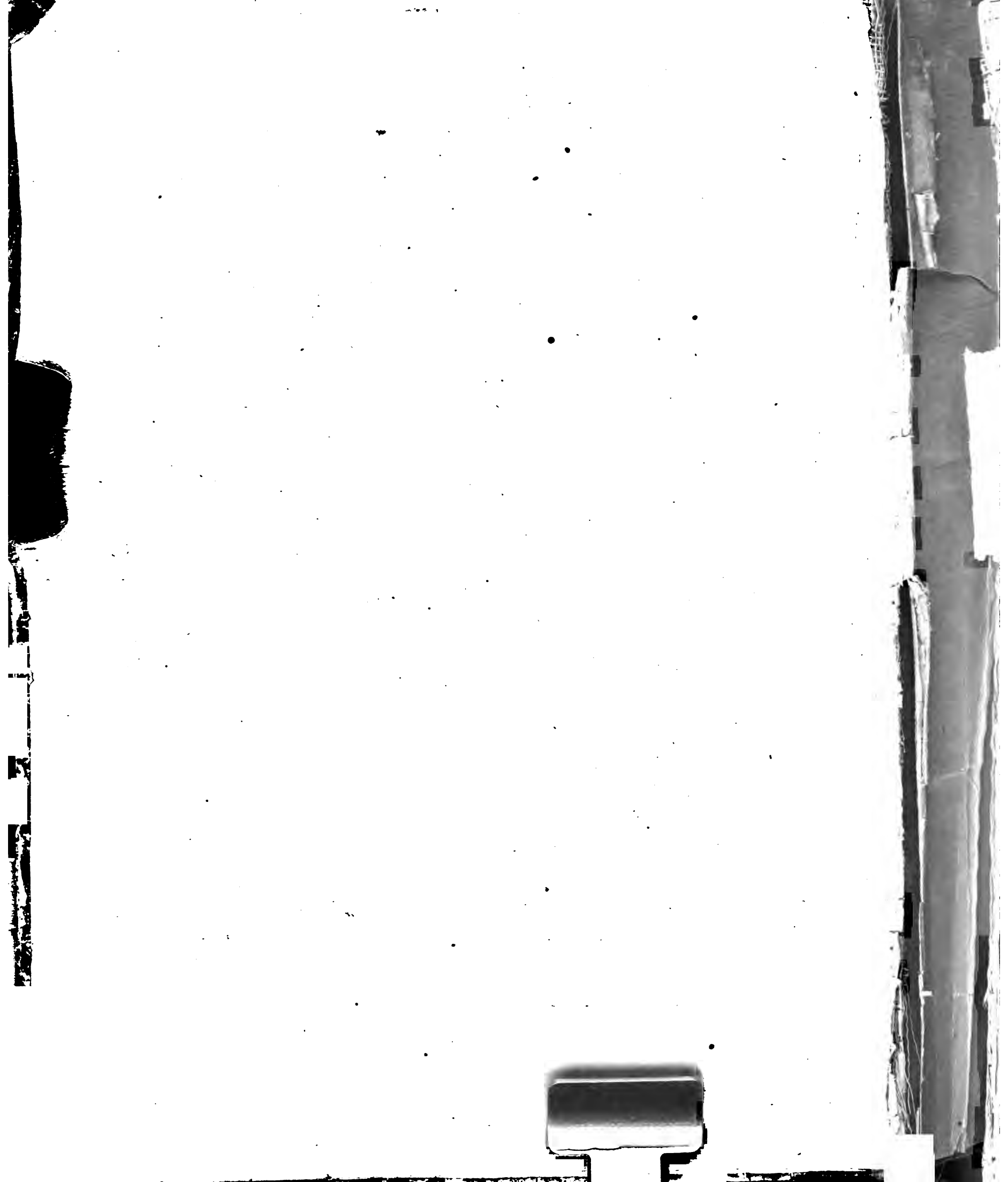
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

C 609,946





THE FILIPINO TEACHER

VOL I.

MANILA, MARCH, 1907.

N.º 1.

LB
1775
P5

THE FILIPINO TEACHER.

Aragon Oriental Floriculture.

No. 241 Calle San Andrés Malate.

Manila.

Venta de plantas y flores y recibe encargos de coronas, ramos y otros trabajos en flores.

LB
1775
P5
F68

S. STRERIA-TAYLOR-SHOP.

"LA CANDONEÑA"

N.º 212, San Miguel St., Manila.

Se recibe toda clase de obras concerniente al ramo.

TOMAS ZAMORA HERMANOS.

Grandes Talleres de Platería, Grabados, Joyería, Relojería, Escultura y Pintura.

ORNAMENTOS DE IGLESIA.

Objetos de arte y medallas conmemorativas.

Oficina y despacho: Carriedo 91 y 93—Teléfono 4185—Talleres, Cervantes 285 A.

LEVERY STABLE.

200 Aliv, Sampaloc

Good rubber tire carromatas & carriages.

Swift horses.—Prop. Manuel Legaspi.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

VOL I.

MANILA, MARCH, 1907.

N.º 1.

LB
1775
P5
68

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

A monthly Journal published by
The Philippine
Teachers' Association

Edited in ENGLISH, SPANISH and TAGALOG.

P. O. Box 1090, Manila, P. I.

*"More men fail through ignorance of their
strength than through knowledge of their
weakness."*

VOL I.

N.º 1

Imp. La "ENRIQUETA" de I. Ver,
Calle S. Pedro 54 (Quiapo.)
Teléfono N.º 2170.

1907.



FELLOW TEACHERS:—

Is not your desire and hope the success of our Journal?
Then lend a helping hand. Send us things you have and that
are worthy of being published and read by others. Send in your
ideas and let other teachers read them.—When will you do it?
To-morrow? Yes?—NO!—Do it now, to-day. To-morrow never
comes.

To-day is the living present,

To-morrow is doubtful,

To-day, a bird in the hand,

To-morrow, a bird in the bush-



THE FILIPINO TEACHER

VOL I.

MANILA, MARCH, 1907.

N.º 1.

LB
1775
- P5
F68

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY
"The Philippine Teachers' Association"

Gullermo Santos, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

Anastacio Quijano, MANAGER.

ADDRESS all communication, regarding, publications, advertisements, subscriptions, and business matters to the Manager, Mr. A. Quijano, Manila, P. I. P. O. Box. -//- 1090

ONE YEAR -P- 2.40 MANILA.

" " " 2.80 PROVINCES.

SINGLE COPY 0.25

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

The advertising rates of "the Filipino Teacher" are: -P- 1.00 per month and -P- 10.00 per year for a space of 1x5 inches. Special discounts for large space.

Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.

Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the manager and another copy should be mailed.

Change of address:—Subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITORIAL

GREETING.

The spell of the long night's darkness has been broken up after many a struggle and at last the long-hoped-for Goddess of Hope comes smilingly from the east annihilating the miasma around us and presenting before our eyes the brightness of the morning sun.

"The Filipino Teacher"! This is the name of the car which the Filipino Teachers have built for themselves on which they mean to ride and catch the golden chariot of Progress. Filipino Teachers, let us all

lay aside that mantle of seclusion which keeps us down; let us all ride on this car of ours now, for, if you put it until to-morrow you shall be left behind; let us unite all our strength in holding the reins! let us show to the world what Filipino Teachers really are.

Before we bend our sinews to our pursuit, before we start on the race, we send our most cordial greetings to the authorities, to Mr. G. A. O'Reilly Superintendent of Manila Public Schools, to the Manila Press and last but not least, to the public in general.

P. O. BOX N.º 1090, MANILA.

IMP. DE STO. TOMÁS.

Our Purpose.

"In union there is strength."—"Two heads (minds) are better than one." In like proportion the united thoughts and efforts of one thousand persons is **A THOUSAND TIMES GREATER** than the knowledge and opinion of one single individual. People who try to fight life's battle alone oftentimes fail. Why is this so? Because they did not wisely seek the help and cooperation of others.

Our main and sacred purpose is the pursuit of the advancement of the Filipino Teachers along educational line. The question which arises now is, how can we carry out this high aim? How can we bring out this noble pursuit?—This difficulty is answered in one short sentence: "We must have union."—Yes, our progress and our success depend entirely upon our being united, for without union there can be no strength. The word "union," short as it is, is full of grand meanings. Without union there can be no nations. It is the golden chain that ties them up and solidifies them. Drops of water;—what is their power when separated from one another? It does not amount to much. But when they unite together, what a great power they then possess! They can turn huge wheels of machineries, or it may devastate an enormous track of land.

So, fellow teachers, we must be united; we must join our efforts into one and use this power in scaling the hill of success. Of course its path is so abstracted with thorns and countless obstacles, but, what of that? We are determined to free them, to fight them and to conquer them, and by the strength of all our united efforts

all these thought-to-be unsurmountable mountains of difficulties will shrink and vanish away like summer clouds under a hot summer sky. Let us repeat to you that our hope, our desire our aim and our success lie entirely upon our shoulders.

"The Filipino Teachers" starts out in the field of battle with the unbending hope and purpose that may it be a guiding star which will illumine our pathway whereby we may trace the once obscure path of success which leads to the treshold of Truth, Wisdom and knowledge.

Our next aim is to defend the interest of the Filipino Teachers in general and that of the "Philippine Teacher' Association." That we may preserve our integrity we shall be strictly neutral in matters concerning politics and religion. We shall limit our selves within in the sphere of Education. *q.b.*

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH."

Unión is the realization of a well thought idea born in the mind of any person, which requires the agreement of will of others, and when the idea, knowledge and opinion are combined together they form a strength which constitutes the great vigor and energy of union. Therefore union is absolutely necessary to strengthen the idea in order to obtain the success that is evidently secured

I do not intend to define the word "union" but only to illustrate the utility and importance of the theme that heads this item in order to carry out the work that is already begun into a good effect, because without union there is no strength, and without strength there

is no life, that is, I dare say that our Association is dead. Therefore It is needless to say that union is the safeguard of any association as we all know; beside this union is also the very essential basis of our object. We ought to put it into practice because there rests the success which will bring to us not only the solid establishment of the Association but also the perpetual fraternity that thereupon we are bounded; and as well as the welfare of the Association as the prosperities of its members if its affairs are carried on honestly.

Knowing then that the unity of ideas, and opinions are the essential factors that are required to reach the union, Why do we not then unite together immediately and work laboriously and constantly to reach the goal? Let us then put unity and energy into our life in order to advance our Association, because without union nothing of this kind of work can be done and there is no possibility to reach the goal, even though one puts his entire soul and energy into the work. Take many persons, compell them to work without the union of their strength, even they are excellent engeneers and expert architects they will not be able to build a simple bridge nor to construct an ordinary house. For the same reason let us then all together unite our best and energetic efforts to give life to our association. It is because no one will give life to it, but we, the members. Undoubtedly we will reach the benifital result of our purpose if we do this.

But after all we have to under-

stand then in order to reach our success, that sincere affection is extremely indispensable towards its progress; otherwise the aim will be only a pernicious illusion to the interest of all the members of our society.

IMPORTANCE OF AN EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL FOR TEACHERS.

From the time public schools were established throughout the Philippine Islands to the present era were regret to say that there has never been yet a magazine of any kind published by the Filipino Teachers. This was, as far as we know, not because there were no sufficient Filipinos capable of publishing such a periodical nor was it because of lack of knowledge, but was due to the fact that they had neither tried nor thought of doing so. For this reason, we, after having throughly discussed the matter, have decided to publish a monthly educational journal, hoping from our dear countrymen then help for the prosperity of our paper, as it is a step towards the progress and enlightenment of our own people.

Our main purpose in the publication of The Filipino Teacher, as our journal is called, is purely educational, that is, we will do all we can for the development and advancement of our race in what is known as learning. It is also our aim to form a more nearly perfect union among the teachers and the people at large, to defend their interest, to suggest to the authorities what we think best in regard to our duties, to give them as much assistance as possible and to love that sweet and noble thing in the world, *justice*.

A good educational journal at these

times of modern civilization is of vital importance not only to us, the native teachers, but also to all educators whose ambition in arts and sciences is without bound. Such paper as this keeps them in close touch with one another, helps them in their daily work and gives them suggestions concerning the methods of teaching and other important matters about this profession. Besides these things already mentioned, it expands the horizon of their knowledge and ideals, that is, it aids them in using their faculties of moral nature as well as of the intellect.

Teachers, there is an immense field of work lying before us which, perhaps, has not yet been touched nor noticed by many of those engaged in teaching. This may be entirely unknown to some of us, but it is, we believe, a true fact. Do you suppose all the teachers have stopped to think that they every day do help the pupils in forming good and bad habits? Of course, we usually have lots of work to do in school every day, but, strictly speaking, these things we do for our pupils do not always constitute our whole duty as teachers and, moreover, do not agree sometimes with the scientific art of pedagogy.

The methods of teaching form great difficult problems, and it requires much study and thought to get the correct results. The principal means by which these problems can be solved is reading a really pedagogical journal. A teacher may have a good knowledge of grammar, arithmetic, etc.; he may be a graduate of a Normal School or of a college but, on the other hand; he may not possess the ways by which he could lead his pupils into the path of progress and improvement of their education. He is apt to perform his

duties in a wrong way, but if he has something which shows him how he must do his work corrects his mistakes, and impresses upon his mind what must not be done for his children, he would be a great help to them. So, you see, how important a Journal is!

Let us then, Filipino Teachers, work together with a common purpose for the prosperity of our country for whose sake our beloved patriot, Rizal, gave up his precious life.

PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Directors, searching the welfare of our Association decided in a meeting held January 26th in Miss Librada Avelino's house in Pandacan, to publish a monthly journal which will doubtlessly put the Filipino teachers in contact with one another.

Another meeting was held on February 23rd in Mr. Gloria's house Calle San Marcelino N.o 14 where the matter was thoroughly discussed and warmly applauded and approved by the directors.

The last ordinary meeting held, March 10th in the Sampaloc Primary School before the publication of this journal the president laid the matter before the members to be discussed and approved. Every member then approved its publication and gave cheers to the one who conceived the idea, because its publication will constitute one of the factors to the advancement of our association and also because this is the first journal that will be published in the Philippine Islands by the Philippine Teachers'

Association, edited by Filipino Teachers.

Mrs. Navarro wrote an application to the secretary of the Philippine Teachers' Association, stating that her husband, Mr. Feliciano Navarro, teacher of the Intramuros primary school and also an active member of the Association, was sick for twenty-six days and during such time his salary was deducted by the Department of City Public School according to law.

The Association succored Mr. Navarro the amount of -P- 13.50 according to the Article VIII section 1st and 2nd of its constitution.

MEETING.

An ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors of the Philippine Teachers' Association and of the members of the editorial staff of this journal was held on March 16 in Mr. Pestaño's house Calle Alix N.º 102, Sampaloc.

TEACHERS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The War Department of the United States is posting notices of the great need of American Teachers for the Philippines. It announces that 120 teachers will be needed at the beginning of the next school year which opens on the 9th of June 1907. Those passing the required examination will be eligible to appointment within a year, but this period may be extended to two years. Out of 126 teachers about fifty will receive a salary of \$ 1200 per annum, and the rest \$ 1000 per annum. In addition to the number required at the beginning of the year other appointments may be made from time to time so that a person that can not leave the States in April can leave latter.

American Teachers are going home.

The executive bureau announces that 125 school teachers are resigning and they are going back to the States. May be certain circumstances make them leave the Philippines or because they are not well acclimated here. We wish them a warm farewell and a "von-voyage." Here we publish the names of the 49 teachers who have already sent in their resignations, the provinces where they served and the subject they taught in the insular schools:

- Swift, Mrs. M. A. Pangasinan and Rizal, Music and History; Hazard James L. Bulacan, Mathematics and Agriculture; Woodson, C. G. N. Ecija and Pangasinan, Latin and Modern Languages; Rudy, Abraham Pangasinan, Interested in several inventions originated system of shorthand app. to Spanish; Boyce, James W. Iloilo and Manila, Mathematics and Physics; Manns, Mrs. Thos. F. Pampanga, Domestic Science; Manns, Alys E. Pampanga; Burnell, A. L. Cagayan Laguna, Chemistry; Biology and English Literature; Babcock, Omar L. N. Ecija' Agriculture and Carpentry; Walker, H. E. N. Ecija; Green, A. M. Rizal; Brien, John A. Antique and Iloilo; Nutter, Ira B. Iloilo; Skinner, Ast L. Iloilo; Balfe, Lucy I. Bataan; Hennessey, Anna M. Laguna, Training teacher for graduates; Howard, Joseph G. Tarlac, Principal of Apalit Industrial School; Copeland, E. B. Normal, A. B. A. M. and Ph. D.; Corley, I. Edgar Or. Negros, Division Superintendent; Stevenson, Genevieve, Iloilo, Pedagogy; Parker, Luther M. Pampanga; Sparklin, Victor E. Samar; Platt, Myrtle L. Manila, Teacher of Domestic Science; Belknap. C. A. N. Ecija,

Mathematics Carpentry: Moore, Silas G. Laguna; Tackett, Oliver P. Ilocos, General Pedagogical; Hughes, Wm. F. Occ. Negros; Hammond, E. H. Tayabas, Latin, History, Pedagogy; Preston, J. W. Pampanga, Civil Engineering; Stephenson, Geo B.; Drake, Jesse Bulacan; Oliver, E. W. Manila, Principal of American School, Bobbitt, John F. Pampanga Normal, Author of Bob-Bitt's series Language Book now in use in the Philippines; Bobbitt, Sarah, A. Normal; Young, Wm. R. Union and Pangasinan, Agriculture; Gray, Frances Miss Rein stated 6-9070 Bataan Laguna, Music; Montgomery, Emery W. Rizal; Cameron, Edith B. Mrs. (nee Edith Buzzell) Tarlac and Cebu, Busy work Tarlac High School and Cebu; Gokay, Wm. M. Samar, Carpentry; Raver, Carl F. Bulacan, Manila, Tayabas, and Samar, Antique; Barnhart, Arthur Zambales, History Agriculture. Commercial branches; Brown, Henry W. Pangasinan, Brown, Jas. G. Cebu, Botany; Baumgardner, John W. Cebu, Mathematics; Baumgardner, Lucile H. Cebu, Mathematics and Music; Murray, Earl, Bohol, Supervising Teacher.

Philippine Normal School.

On March 8th, took place the exhibition of industrial products at the Insular Normal School. During the assembly D. Fernando M.a Guerrero spoke of the deplorable situation of the agriculture, of the new system of agriculture now in practice in Europe and in America. Sr. Guerrero was greatly applauded by the audience. At the same time the names of the exhibitors rewarded, were read. These were: Bernardo Argeno who won

the first prize, A Panet, jr., outfit, offered by Castle Bros. Wolf & Sons; and Pedro Pulgado received the third prize.

New School Building:—

The Municipal board appointed a committee to select a site for erection of a -P-100,000.00 school for Tondo district.

The committee consists of Mr. Velasco, Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Weylie.

R. I. P.

Charles B. Hart is dead at Puerto Princesa, of cerebral meningitis. Mr. Hart was a native of South Hingham, Mass. He was a graduate of the Normal School of Bridgewater. He came to the Philippines in 1901. He was supervising teacher at Cuyo, Palawan. His conduct as teacher, was considered excellent by his Chief.

Principal of Manila High School:—

It is said that Mr. Colbert will succeed Mr. Barrow as principal of the Manila High School. Mr. Barrow's resignation, tendered some time ago, will take effect at the end of the School year. Mr. Barrow and his wife are going to the United States—Good Bye!

Forbes's Peso Gift.

The City Superintendent of Schools held a conference with the principals of the Manila public schools March 9th, concerning the distribution of a peso gift, offered by Commissioner Forbes to one pupil in every class throughout the Islands, who would be the first one among his classmates to deposit a like amount out of his own earnings.

School Buildings.

The Commission has made an appropriation of -P- 10,000 for the construction of a well equipped industrial school in the province of Bulakan.

The municipal board has decided to set aside the sum of -P- 100,000 to build a school house between the districts of Tondo and Binondo.

The towns of San Luis, Kandaba, Angeles, Arayat and Lubao have united their efforts to raise money to construct an intermediate school building which they need very much. The money being not sufficient, the Commission appropriated the sum of -P- 16,000 so that the building be constructed at once.

The town of Mauban, Tayabas ought to be envied by other towns of that province for a large, strong and beautiful two-story school building is about to be inaugurated next July.

A fine school building will be inaugurated within a few days in Bacolor the former capital of Pampanga. This building will be used as an industrial school.

Important.

On last Feb. 2 the president of the Phil. Teachers Association, Mr. G. Santos, made an interview with Mr. O'Reilly, the city Superintendent. Mr. Santos asked for an explanation concerning the deductions of teacher's salaries in case of absences from duty during sickness.

Mr. O'Reilly explained clearly that, when a teacher is absent on Friday, Saturday's salary should be deducted. If he be absent on Monday, Sunday's salary should be deducted also. This

he said was according to law passed by the Commission, and is true in all departments.

He also stated, that a regular teacher, who, because of sickness was compelled to be absent from duty, can make up this time by making an application for work in the City Superintendent's office or in the office of the Bureau of Education and thereby his deducted salary would be returned.

So fellow teacher, if you have been compelled to be absent on account of sickness during the present school year, you better apply for work in the superintendent's office during the long vacation. Do you doubt it? Yes? O, no, shake away your besitation. Go, boldly, and say you want work, you want the deducted salary back.

Entertainment.

The 2d district, under the supervision of Mrs. M. R. Bryan, which is composed of Intramuros, Ermita, Malate and Concepcion, primary schools, is going to give an entertainment on March 23d in the Exposition grounds, Ermita. The pupils and teachers are trying their best to make this entertainment a success. Last year, a similar entertainment was successfully rendered by this district in the same place. The money collected ascended to more than -P- 100. This money has supplied these schools with papers, pictures and industrial materials such as buri papers, tools, etc. Thus pupils are taught the habit of thrift, industry, economy and the dignity of labor and at the same time releasing the department of the task of supplying them with these materials.

We send our best wishes and congratulations to both pupils and teachers.

Meisic School.

The fire of enthusiasm has kindled itself within the hearts of the Meisic teachers.

A literary society named "Meisic" Teacher Club was organized by said teachers, whose purpose is to delve more within the names of knowledge.

Meisic teachers, you are warty of imitation!

Sampaloc Primary Items.

The pupils of this school are going to exhibit all their work on the 26, from 9:00 to 12:00 A. M.

The following day from 8:00 to 11:00 A. M. a literary and musical program will be rendered at 11:00 there will be a dinner or rather a picnic.

From 2:00 to 3:00 P. M. Athletic exercises. At 3 o'clock the whole school will take a ride in five electric cars around Manila until 6 o'clock.

Moral Courage in every day life.

Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may cover it.

Have the courage to speak your mind, when it is necessary that you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is prudent that you should do so.

Have the courage to speak to a friend in a seedy coat, even though you are in company with a rich one and richly attired.

Have the courage to own you are poor, and thus disarm poverty of its sharpest strings.

Have the courage to tell a man why you refuse to credit him.

Have the courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money.

Have the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced that he lacks principle; a friend should bear with a friend's infirmities, but not with his vices.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty in whatever guise it appears, and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion, in all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance, rather than to seek for knowledge under false pretenses.

Have the courage in providing an entertainment for your friends, not to exceed your means.

Have the courage to insure the property in your possession and thereby pay your debts in full.

Have the courage to obey your Maker at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

QUOTATIONS.

"There is something better than making a living—making a life."

"It is not birth, nor rank, nor state, but 'get-up-and-get' that makes men great."

"Do not brood over the past or dream of the future, but seize the instant and get your lesson from the hour."

"To have a noble ideal, a noble purpose, is the foundation of success. It is an inspiration in the life which lifts it out of the rut of the common place, beautifying it with the grace of nobleness.

"If you would be successful, one fact, however, must be clearly recognized—that work is an absolute necessity. Put your heart into your work and you will yet prove successful. Never be afraid of being in earnest."

9.9.6

THE FILIPINO TEACHER.

REVISTA MENSUAL

Organo del "Philippine Teachers' Association"

DIRECTOR, G. Santos—ADMINISTRADOR, A. Quijano,

Direccion P. O. Box -//- 1090.

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCION.			ANUNCIOS.—Se reciben anuncios á precios convencionales.
EN MANILA	ANUAL	-P- 2.40	Los anuncios que solo ocupen un espacio de 1x5 pulgadas, -P- 1.00 al mes y -P- 10.00 al año.
EN PROVINCIAS	"	" 2.80	
NUMERO SUELTO	"	" 0.25	

PAGO ADELANTADO.

Se publica cada segunda semana del mes.

A LOS SUSCRITORES.

Los Sres. suscritores que dejasen de suscribir algun número de esta Revista, sirvanse notificar al administrador de la misma al fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sirvanse tambien notificar á nuestro Administrador cualquier cambio de domicilio, para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la Revista.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sirvanse tambien hacerlo con anticipacion, en otro caso, serán responsables del importe de los numeros remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirlo al Administrador de la Revista, Sr. Anastacio Quijano, P. O. Box -//- 1090, Manila, P. I.

Nuestro Saludo.

"The Filipino Teacher" saluda al Pueblo Filipino y á todas sus autoridades constituidas con todos los respetos que se merecen.

Asimismo envía su no menos respetuoso saludo á sus lectores y á la prensa toda en general.

Nuestro Objeto.

En la convicción de que toda agrupación de cualquier indole que sea, para propagar con más facilidad sus ideas y defender sus propios intereses, necesita indispensablemente de un órgano que sirva de medios para dichos

finos, nos decidimos á publicar la presente revista mensual con el nombre de "The Filipino Teacher", que ha de ser el órgano de la asociación de maestros en Filipinas conocida con el nombre de "The Philippine Teachers' Association" cuyos miembros, ya de todos conocidos, son maestros que ejercen la profesión en estas Islas.

Este es el único y principal objeto que nos ha impulsado á emprender esta difícil tarea del periodismo, tarea que por nuestras escasas fuerzas, hemos pecado tal vez de atrevidos al acometerlo; pero grande es nuestra fe y más grande aún es nuestra voluntad en emplear todos nuestros esfuerzos para desempeñar cumplidamente la

P. O. BOX. N.º 1090, MANILÁ.

IMP. DE STO. TOMÁS.

misión que nosotros mismos nos hemos impuesto, sin otras miras que las de conseguir el bien general y las de labrar el adelanto de todos los que consagramos la existencia en la ardua labor de educar y de instruir á la juventud, labor que constituye la base del progreso de todo un pueblo.

De lo expuesto, se vé claramente que el objetivo de la publicación de esta humilde Revista, no es el intento vano de conquistar honores personales ni el de aspirar á ganancias lucrativas, sino el de difundir hasta el último rincón de este querido suelo filipino los sagrados, al par que nobles, ideales de la "Philippine Teachers' Association" que tiene por distintivo como base de sus estatutos las palabras *Unión y Progreso*.

Unión es lo que necesitamos, como el que más, los que tenemos un mismo compromiso y una misma obligación que cumplir, pues aunque fuese escabroso la senda porque hemos de encaminar, unidos y con la ayuda mutua de unos y otros, llegaríamos con seguridad y felizmente al término de nuestras aspiraciones.

Con lo expuesto, creemos haber trazado; aunque de una manera incorrecta y en un lenguaje despojado de galas oratorias, pues nuestra pluma carece por completo de ella, el fin de nuestra publicación; solo nos falta añadir que ésta no será amiga de polémicas y observará una estricta indiferencia en asuntos que atañen á política y religión.

Muy felices nos consideraremos y nuestros sacrificios serían doblemente recompensados, si con la labor de esta Revista logramos hacer algo en pró de la Patria Filipina.

POR NUESTRO BIEN.

Un Recordatorio.

Cualquier tiempo es siempre oportuno cuando se trata de trabajar en bien del suelo que nos vió nacer. Pero el presente es más, tratándose de la educación.

La juventud estudiosa, por millares, acuden con entusiasmo en el campo de Minerva, para proveerse de los ramos del saber que sin los cuales, todos están convencidos, es imposible salvar del naufragio á la nave-patria. Por eso, nosotros, los encargados de la difícil tarea de intruirles, debemos multiplicar nuestra actividad y energía, así como procurar y practicar todos los medios más conducentes que están á nuestro alcance, sin otras miras que la consecución del fin que perseguimos, cual es la formación de jóvenes instruidos, sanos y útiles á su pueblo.

El éxito ó fracaso de nuestra gestión en la presente generación esta directamente relacionada con la futura. Por lo tanto nuestra norma de conducta debe ser de tal grado que pueda garantizar el advenimiento del bien tantas veces apetecido. De otra manera no esperemos de la generación futura otra cosa como trueque del deber que espontáneamente hemos asumido más que maldición y maldición.

Hoy día precisamente en que la civilización moderna á medida que vá progresando, con pasos agigantados, se aprovecha de la debilidad é ignorancia de los pueblos, para utilizarlos conforme á sus inhumanos caprichos, so pretexto de civilizarlos.

El gobierno americano es conocedor de estos extremos. Así que, para

patentizar ésto y para demostrar, al mismo tiempo, su desinteresada protección á Filipinas, á quien prometió públicamente otorgar su noble aspiración, pone en juego toda suerte de atenciones en el ramo de la enseñanza. La cual cuya marcha progresiva es objeto de admiración y aplauso por parte de los filipinos y extrangeros.

Pero, para conducir bien seguro esta patriótica obra de instruir, no es suficiente la buena intención y esfuerzos tanto del estado como de los maestros americanos; sino pusiéramos, los instructores filipinos, nuestro valioso interés.

Existen varios medios que podremos adoptar, como gran auxilio, á fin de conseguir fácilmente nuestro alto propósito: un cambio frecuente de impresiones de los excelentes resultados de ciertos métodos de enseñanza; informaciones de las causas y modos del adelanto de instrucción en cualquier punto del globo; las colaboraciones que versan sobre materias pedagógicas; de las ventajas y desventajas de las nuevas materias introducidas por los departamentos de educación; y, por último otras sugerencias importantes que no dudamos que los hermanos en la profesión honrarán con sus plumas las hojas del "The Filipino Teachers."

Andemos, pues, juntos con una vigorosa fé en el cumplimiento de todos nuestros deberes. Solamente así, venceremos toda clase de contratiempos, que desgraciadamente y con frecuencia solemos tener. Recordemos siempre de aquel decir, "donde hay unidad hay fuerza."

Lo triste es que entre los maestros del gobierno, especialmente los de esta Ciudad de Manila no existe esta unión y armonía que es la base de

su prosperidad. "The Philippine Teachers' Association", apesar de tener ya seis años de existencia, sin embargo, un considerable número de ellos se hallan aún dispersados. Esperamos que con este nuevo paso los compañeros vendrán con nosotros á abrazar la causa común.

Obrar de esta manera es trabajar por nuestro bien; porque saldremos de la vergonzosa postración en que yacemos; colocando desde luego al lugar á que corresponde la dignidad del magisterio filipino y por último seremos dignos hijos de nuestra madre patria.—CIRUELA.

La Unión.

Hoy más que nunca tenemos necesidad de ella, los maestros Filipinos porque es una condición para alcanzar nuestros propósitos de poder ayudar con los que se sienten animados de los buenos deseos de elevar nuestro Pueblo á su mayor alto grado de prosperidad moral y material.

Se está construyendo nuestro edificio nacional y la base que es la instrucción nos toca á nosotros trabajar. Conforme la solidez de esa base así será la estabilidad del edificio; por lo tanto no es poca la responsabilidad que pesa sobre nosotros al hacernos cargo de una obra tan principal y delicada como esta.

Su labor instructiva á que nos hemos impuesto no es de momento, porque es exigencia social constante en la vida del individuo como del Pueblo. La cultura y civilización de este, tanto es más elevada cuanto es mayor el grado de desarrollo intelectual de aquel, desarrollo que á su vez dará los resultados conforme la capacidad del que para su ejercicio se ha comprometido.

Por lo que se vé la esfera de acción de los Mentores no se limita á la sola instrucción de la niñez, sino también á la de sí mismos en cuanto que de ellos depende en gran parte el progreso y la estabilidad social que de su enseñanza se espera.

Esta necesidad de instruirse se hace más imperiosa sobre todo en la presente época, en que el adelanto de las ciencias y artes abre cada día más ámplios horizontes: sus nuevas ideas determinan grandes trasformaciones sociales y para acomodar en cierto modo á nuestro Pueblo este nuevo estado de cosas se hace preciso ponerle al corriente de tales ideas para las cuales el Magisterio indudablemente tiene mucha participación. El grado de preparación que le esté encomendado debe ser proporcional á las innovaciones que al través del tiempo se vayan introduciendo por las ciencias y las artes en los diferentes ramos del saber humano; de aquí que los esfuerzos del Maestro se encaminarán á mejorar y perfeccionar su enseñanza, ajustándole en lo posible á los nuevos tipos que le han de servir como de medida, para la consecución de los ideales, de la cultura y civilización de un Pueblo.

Quien se interese por el bienestar de este Pueblo no debe cruzarse de brazos para contentarse con tener á la vista muchos Centros de enseñanza ya públicos ya privados, establecidos en casi todos los pueblos del Archipiélago, sino que en la medida de sus fuerzas procurará contribuir al mejoramiento de la enseñanza, lo que se consigue teniendo en cuenta principalmente con el número, la calidad de los Mentores y alumnos.

Tal es nuestra necesidad á perfeccionarnos para cuya satisfacción se re-

quiere el concurso de las voluntades para afrontar el sacrificio; las energías para cooperar á la obra y los sentimientos para el mantenimiento de la fraternidad entre todos. A tal objeto se fundó la "Asociación de Maestros Filipinos" de la que es órgano este Revista, como medio para la mútua inteligencia de los asociados y al propio tiempo para transmitir nuestras ideas á todos cuantos están interesados por ellas.— "FLORO".

SUMARIO DE NOTICIAS.

Refuerzo

Han adherido recientemente á "The Philippine Teachers' Association," los señores L. R. Gonzalez, Justo Juliano, Fortunato Oliveros, Manuel Buenaventura, Antonio Barros, Nemesio Fábila, Crispin Villena, Faustino Acosta, Eulalio Rodriguez y Marcelo Paguio. Todos son maestros de la ciudad.

Enviamos nuestro abrazo á los compañeros.

Digno de aplauso.

El Superintendente, Mr. G. A. O'Reilly acompañado del Chief clerk, Mr. Thompson, fueron á visitar á nuestro querido amigo y compañero Sr. Vicente Gonzalez, maestro de la escuela de Meisic, que hace semanas está guardando cama.

Mr. O'Reilly invitó al Sr. Gonzalez que trasladara al Hospital Civil donde cree que recibirá más atenciones. Parece que el compañero prefirió curarse al lado de su querida familia.

Deseamos su pronto restablecimiento.

"Meisic Teachers' Club"

Así se intitula la nueva asociación

literaria organizada por los maestros de la Escuela Pública de Meisic cuyo objeto es practicar los usos parlamentarios en inglés.

Esperamos que los demás Escuelas lo imiten.

Mr. J. B. Thompson en América.

El chief clerk del departamento de escuelas, Mr. J. B. Thompson, muy conocido entre los maestros, se embarcó para América, en uso de licencias de seis meses, para volver después á desempeñar el mismo cargo, cuando termine el plazo de su licencia.

Cierre de las Escuelas Públicas.

Las escuelas nocturnas de la Ciudad se han cerrado desde el 6 de los corrientes. Las diurnas se cerrarán también el 27 del actual.

Deseamos, pues, á maestros y alumnos que pasen felizmente las vacaciones.

Nuestro pésame.

Se lo enviamos á nuestros compañeros los Señores Tranquilino y Quirino Buenaventura por la muerte de su Sra. madre que tuvo lugar el 11 de Feb.o próximo pasado.

La Exposición de Zamboanga.

SU APERTURA.

La apertura de la Exposición Agrícola Industrial de Zamboanga tuvo lugar, en medio de grandes ceremonias, el 12 del mes próximo pasado.

Presidió el acto de la inauguración el general Jasker H. Bliss.

"Homestead"

Los empleados del "Bureau of Land" estuvieron muy ocupados durante estos meses en despachar gran número de

solicitudes de "homestead". Muchas de ellas fueron presentados por Americanos que aspiraban poseer terrenos en Filipinas.

No sabemos por que los filipinos se descuidan de esto.

Escuelas incendiadas.

Por despachos recibidos en el Departamento de Educación suscritos por Mr. Smith, Superintendente interino de las escuelas de Negros Occidental, se sabe que las escuelas de Sway y la del barrio de Kabankalan fueron quemados por los pulahanes.

Exámenes en las Escuelas Públicas.

Los exámenes en las escuelas públicas se verificarán en los días 20, 21 y 22 de los corrientes. Un comité ha sido nombrado para redactar los cuestionarios para dichos exámenes.

Progreso de la Instrucción.

INAUGURACION DE ESCUELAS.

Se dice que en el pueblo de Mauban, Tayabas, se inaugurará allá por el mes de Julio próximo una nueva y hermosa escuela pública de dos pisos, quizás la más grande que hay en toda la provincia.

Tambien se inaugurará dentro de poco una grandiosa escuela industrial en Bacolor, Pampanga.

El Departamento de Educación informó que se inauguraron la escuela de Artes y Oficios de Vigan la escuela de Agricultura de Indang, Kavite, y la escuela Intermedia de Arayat, Pampanga.

Cantidad votada para construir escuelas.

La Comisión votó -P- 10,000 para

la construcción de una escuela industrial en la provincia de Bulakán.

La Comisión votó además -P- 16,000 para engrosar los fondos que han conseguido reunir los vecinos de San Luis, Kandaba, Angeles, Lubaw y Arayat: de la provincia de Pampanga, con destino á la edificación de una escuela intermedia.

El municipio de la Ciudad, según nos informar se decide construir una escuela de -P- 100,000 entre los distritos de Tondo y Binondo.

Nueva asignatura.

Se oye que el Departamento de Educación piensa aumentar una asignatura más á las del sexto grado de High School. Dicha asignatura será un ligero tratado de Tuberculosis.

Parece que se servirá de texto el boletín n.º 5 del "Bureau of Heath."

Por la Escuela de Verano.

La Com. de Filipinas aprobó una moción, facultando al Director de Educación, previa autorización del Secretario de Instrucción pública, para nombrar cierto número de instructores especiales que no pasará de quince, con el fin de dar una serie de conferencias en la Asamblea regular anual de vacaciones y para pagar á los mismos un honorario que no excederá de -P-40.00 para cada, curso de conferencias que se dé. Pero el número total abonado á cualquier instructor no excederá de -P-120.00; y que el pago total de honorarios no ha de exceder de -P-1,000 por cualquier periodo de la Asamblea. Esta que será presidida por el Superintendente de la Escuela Normal, Mr Beattie.

durará desde el 15 de Abril hasta el 10 de Mayo del presente año.

Asamblea de Maestros en Pasig.

El 18 de Feb. próximo pasado, se ha inaugurado la asamblea de maestros de la provincia de Rizal, en el vecino pueblo de Pasig. En dicha asamblea se ha tratado de varios asuntos concernientes á la educación. Los jefes de los bureaux de agricultura y de correos darán también una serie de conferencias en materias concernientes al ramo á que cada uno de dichos jefes pertenecen.

Una Junta Directiva.

Los jóvenes entusiastas de López y Calauag, de la provincia de Tayabas, se decidieron formar una asociación, cuyo primordial objeto es estrechar los lazos de unión y amistad entre sus compoblanos estudiantes, residentes en esta Capital, así como el de velar y proteger el bienestar de los mismos.

Los organizadores se reunieron el día 21 del mes próximo pasado, en la casa No 87 de la calle Requesen, Sta Cruz, donde se llevó á cabo la votación de los que han de componer la junta directiva. Salieron elegidos por mayoría de votos los señores siguientes:

Presidente.	Sr. Antonio Argosino.	
Vice-Presidente.	" Julian Arévalo.	
Secretario.	" Ramón Noscal.	
Vice-Secretario.	" Francisco Cañafra.	
Tesorero.	" Antonio Barros.	
Delegados.	} Sr. Hipólito Valena.	
		" Simplicio Barros.
		" Filomeno Frasia.
	" Julián Villapaño.	

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Paunawa sa mga Mambabasa

Ang pahayagang ito, ay lalabas twing ikalawang Sabado ng baw't isang buan.

Lahat ng ibig magpadala ò magpalathala ay makaliliham sa aming Tagapangasiwa na si G. Anastasio Quijano. Lalagyan sa Correo, blg. 1090 Maynila S. F.

Halaga ng Pagpapadala.

Sa Maynila. . . -P- 2.40 isang taon.
" Lalawigan. . . " 2.80 " "
" isang salin. . . 0.25

Pagpapalathala.

Ayon sa pagkasunduan.

Ang Aming Palatuntunan.

Walang ibang umakay sa amin ng pagpapalabas ng pahayagang ito, at pakikilahok sa mahirap na tunkol ng pamamahayag, kundi hanapin sa mabuting paraan ang ikapagiisa ng mga Gurong Filipino na hanga ngayon ay nananatili sa pagkakalayo at pagkakawatakwatak.

Upang masunod ang adbikang ito, ay pagpipilitan naming tuparin sa loob ng mga karapatang ipinagkaloob sa amin ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo ang mga sumusunod: (1) Dulañgin ang ikasusulong ng mga Gurong Filipino, sa lalong mañga bagong paraan ng pagtuturo. (2) Ipagtangol ang karapatan ng mga Gurong Filipino at ng samahang "Philippine Teachers' Association" (3) Ang pagka "Neutral" sa mañga bagay na nasasalig sa "Religion" at "Politica".

"Ang Aming bati."

Sa pagsilang nitong Pahayagang "The Filipino Teacher," ay malugod na bumabati sa kagalang-galang na Pamunuan, (Gobierno) sa lahat ng mañga Guro, mañga kapamahayagan, at gayon din sa tanang mambabasa, sa ilalim ng pagaampon ng mataos na Pamunuang nagbibigay sa-atin ng lihim, na sigayo'y umaakay at nagtuturo ng daang dapat nating tunguhin.

Talós naming nag-agsisibuò sa bagong pasulatang ito, ang mabigat na tungkulin ng pamamahayag, at di rin naman nalilingid sa amin ang mañga balakid-na katitisan at kapahamakang kaaki-akibat na sukat na dising ikatuyò ng daloy ng tintang iniluluha ng aming panulat; kayat sakali mang unsiami ang usbong nitong aming panucala, ay iyuukol namin sa katutubong lakad ng Panahón.

Hari-nañgang maging tagapatnugot at makaakay sa landas ng matwid itong aming Pahayagang pinaglala-anang paggugulan ng boong kaya, at kung magkagayo'y, maituturing ng natuklasan namin ang maalab na nasang makapaglinkod sa bayan at makatulong sa ikalulusog ng pagtuturo sa ating mañga bunsò ng pagpapakilala ng katotohanan, yamang tayo'y mañga tawo ring maipakikibilang sa mañga lumalaspang ng matatamis na ligava! Ah! Ang matamis na buñgang inihahasik ng mañga Pahayagan dito sa Filipinas na kinakikintalan ng maniningning na katotohanan ay isa sa kinasasaligan ng aming paniniwala at nakapag ulol sigla sa dahòp naming

kung бага sa landasin ó tawiring matinik ay siyang tuloy na tatawiran nang manga batang ating inihahatid sa tinutumpang pampang na kanilang nais na sapitin, tayo rin ang inasahang makapagpapaliwanag nang nadidilimang pag-iisip na inihahandog nang (sociedad), sapagka't, tayo ang pinagkatiwalaan, hindi lamang ang manga magulang nang manga nag-aaral, kung di sampu niyang tinatawag na (Sociedad).

At ngayo'i, yayamang tayo'i nakapagtatag na nang isang sariling pahayagan sa pamamag-itan din nang pagkakaisá, ay pagsikapan naman natin mula ngayon ang pagpapatibay sa pamamag-itan din nitó, nang ating magandang layon; una, ang pagtuturo sa manga nag-aaral nang katungkulan nauukol sa pakikisama at pagtarok nang kalaliman niyang tinatawag na (sociedad); ikalawa, ang pagkamasunurin sa isang namamahala nang alin mang kapisanang may magandang layon; ikatlo, ang pag-ibig sa kalahi at bayang tinubuan at pagkamasunurin sa alin mang matatag na pamahalaan ó kaya sa manga may kapangyarihan, at ang ika apat ay ang pag-ungaling mahinhin at pakiki-ngali sa sino mang makakapiling ó makanlong, datapua't matuto rin namang magtanggol nang katwiran di lamang sa sarili kung di sampung sa kababayang naaapi, samantalang pag-gugulan man ng buhay.

Benedicta S. José.

Sampalok, Marzo, 1907.

Ang Karunuᅅa'y Kalaya-an.

Hindi na kailangang isa-isahin ko pa ang sa tui-tuina'y itinatawag nitong Inang Bayan. Kilala na ng lahat na ang laguing itinitibok sa puso niya, sa bawat hakbang ng panahon, ay ang kandungin na sa malines na sinapupunan ang kaniyang Kalayaan at papukulin sa masanhayá niyang mukhá, na no-ong una'y nababahirán ng amos ng kaalipinan, ang sinag ng kaniyang araw na haᅅdang-handa nang sumikat do-on sa Silaᅅanan. Kilala rin ng lahat na sa pamamag-itan ng nasa nating sina-

lok sa babahag-yang daloi, ng ating katalinuhan, ay napag tiya ga-ang linsin ang utip ng kamangmangan sa mukha na ating Bayan. Mula noo i, pawa nang kinang, pawang ning-ning, pawang dikit at pawang kabanᅅuhan ang isinasambulat ne mahinahong palaypay sa sangkapo-okan, pawang katalinuhan ang inu-usbong ng matatabang lupa nitong ating Bayan, pawang karanᅅalan at kayamanan ng pag-iisip ang nabubunguan ng matang dilat sa alin mang dako, pawang ikauunlad ng bawa't isa ang pinapananalayang lumaganap sa lahat ng sulok, pawang kayamanan ang kumukuyapyap sa matataas na bundok at malalawak na parang nitong ating bayan, wala isa mang ilog na maituturong di masasalikan ng malinaw na tubig na maipagpawi sa malaki niyang kauhawan, wala isa mang halamang di ang isinusupling ay nagdudulot na ikapagpatighaw sa tinatawid niyang kasalatan. Ang ating Bayan ay sagana sa lahat, sagana sa yaman, sa dikit at sa dilag, kaya't ang alin mang bansa (nación) ang palaring sa kaniyang magmalas ay di makailag sa pagka-ili:

Ang lahat kayang itó upang ating tuklasin ay sa anong paraan? Sa makitid na hikap ng aking pag-iisip ay ang masasabi ko at maipaa-ala-la sa mga kabataan upang maisatupad ang nasang samantalahu ang dulot na iyan ng panahon, ay ang balutin ang puso ng isang katiyagaan, tibayan ang dibdib kumikip ng nasa sa pagkaunlad huag kailuipan ang hinabahaba ng panahon, sa pagsundo ng ikadadakila, huag kasisindakan saluᅅgahin ang matatarik na kaniyang kinaroro-onan niyang kayamananang handa sa malusog na pag-iisip, huag magpakahuling yumabag sa parang na pinagaanihan ng malayang katalinuhan, huag pabayaang di manalaya sa puso ang pag-asa sa isang kaguinhawahan sa pagkat ang lahat ng ito'i and idinudulot ay ang "Kalaya-ang" buᅅga ng karunuᅅgan.

P. A. ARCETA.



J. Juliano

"No tyranny of circumstances can ever imprison
a determined mind."

VOL. I.

APRIL, 1907.

N.º 2.



P. O. BOX. N.º 1080, MANILA.

IMP. DE STO. TOMÁS.



FELLOW TEACHERS:-

Is not your desire and hope the success of our Journal? Then lend a helping hand. Send us things you have and that are worthy of being published and read by others. Send in your ideas and let other teachers read them.—When will you do it? To-morrow? Yes?—NO!—Do it now, to-day. To-morrow never comes.

To-day is the living present,

To-morrow is doubtful,

To-day, a bird in the hand,

To-morrow, a bird in the bush.

—
This Journal will be enlarged to 24 pages next issue.

—
This is the only Journal in the Philippines, published in English-Spanish and Tagalog and edited *entirely* by FILIPINO TEACHERS.

—
Are you a TEACHER?—Yes?—Why do not you subscribe for THE FILIPINO TEACHER?

—
Send your two pesos subscription to P. O. Box N.º 1090, Manila.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER.

VOL. I.

MANILA, APRIL, 1907.

N.º 2.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY

“THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS’ ASSOCIATION”

GUILLERMO SANTOS, Chief.—Editor.

ANASTACIO QUIJANO, Manager.

ADDRESS all communications, regarding, publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matters to the Manager, Mr. A. Quijano, Manila, P. I. P. O. Box. -//- 1090.

SUBSCRIPTION. { ONE YEAR -P- 2.00 MANILA.
, , , 2.00 PROVINCESS.
{ SINGLE COPY 0 25

The advertising rates of «THE FILIPINO TEACHER» are: -P- 1.00 per month and -P- 10.00 per year for a space of 1x5 inches. Special discounts for large space.

Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.

Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the manager and another copy will be mailed.

Change of address.—Subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITORIAL.

The Philippine Teachers’ Association.

At last after nearly six years of existence of the Philippine Teachers’ one of its chief objects is carried into effect which is the publication of a journal. Although we realized that this great task is an obligation that perhaps we shall not be able to perform properly to meet the requirements of an enterprise like this, we dared to face every pessimistic thought that came into our minds and decided to publish the first issue in the belief that by doing this we have just carried out one of the aims of our Association and searched its advancement and prosperity. By this, our dear fellow teachers will see that the object in publishing this journal is not the personal interest, but the establishment of means whereby the Filipino Teachers can exchange and express their ideas, and the formation of a more perfect

union among the teachers of the Philippines which, if successful and prosperous will form in time the national association of educators of these islands by the name «Philippine Teachers’ Association.»

The publication of this journal is one of the greatest works that has ever been done by the Association and the Board of Directors which ripened and carried out the idea is worthy of praise and remembrance. What have been the works of the Association since its beginning to the present time? Many. But the true meaning of this answer can not be appreciated unless the reader has been a true active member of the Association. It is evidently impossible to become acquainted with the affairs of the Association without attending its meetings even one is an active member, since the Association does not get the minutes of its sessions published. This lack of interest in the majority of its

members caused the Association a great injure and we feared a lamentable end, but the Board of Directors and the true active members stood firm in their decision to support and uplift the Association cost what it may.

Fortunately the period of darkness and hesitations has passed over and we are now walking toward a horizon full of bright hopes and chazming melodies. Every day we observe the enthusiasm and interest awaken in the members of the Association and each one seems ready to work with vigor and energy. Several teachers of the city and from the neighboring provinces sent in their applications for membership.

Onward, fellow-teachers! Shake out your indifference and be a member of the Philippine Teachers' Association. Do not think that the Association wants you to become a member because of the sole purpose to share financially in either the benefits or expenses: no, it wants you to contribute in the best way you can in seeking the way of its advancement and prosperity which is also your own. So send in your applications for membership and also articles or contributions and we shall be very glad to publish them in our paper

J. J. B. —

ADDRESS DELIEVERED BY MR. C. H. MAGEE ON THE 6TH ANIVERSARY OF THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASOCIATION. MR. MAGEE WAS THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF MANILA PUBLIC SCHOOLS DURING MR. O'REILLY'S ABSENCE.

Honorable Governor-General, Mr. President, Teachers and Friends:—

It is indeed a pleasure and privilege for me to participate in the celebration of the s'xth anniversary of the founding of your society. The purpose for which your association exists is a noble one. To quote from your preamble:—"To promote among the members of the association social intercourse, to establish more nearly a com-

munity of interests of the teachers, to assist the Government, to advance the interests of the people, to bring before the people in the most effective way the purpose of the Government as represented by the Department of Public Instruction; to mutually protect and benefit the members of the association." From a further reading of your constitution I find that, "All persons presenting satisfactory evidence to the effect that they are regularly engaged in the profession of teaching in the Philippine Islands shall be eligible for membership in the association." This provision admitting teachers from the private schools as well as those from the public schools is a wise one. They are all engaged in the same noble profession and are all laboring for a common purpose, to train the child to be a useful member of society.

In selecting a topic for to-night, I have chosen one that bears directly upon the main purpose for which your society was created, namely to advance the interests of the people. In discussing this subject I shall treat it from the standpoint of the person in charge of the schools whose duty is to select the teachers. I shall further narrow it down to *the teacher*. It will be impossible to attempt to cover more than a small part of the subject in the few moments allowed me. I shall attempt nothing more than a few remarks on those qualities that are naturally expected in every teacher; qualities which you expect and demand of every one who seeks admission to your society in order that the mission for which you were created may be fulfilled; that the students now under your instruction may always remember you by the knowledge imported, the inspirations received and the good characters you helped to form by your instruction and the lives you lead.

EDUCATION

The first consideration in the selection of a teacher is his education. By that I refer to the schools from which he has

graduated or in which he has studied for a greater or lesser length of time in fitting himself for his chosen profession. In its broadest sense education is the development of the powers of man by exercising each along its peculiar line, by proper coordination and subordinating them, by taking advantage of the law of habit, and by appealing to the human interest and enthusiasm. It must always be kept in mind that labor is the inevitable lot of the majority, and the best educated has the power to make his labor the most productive. Then it is necessary to secure always the services of the best educated person as a teacher. It is a wise saying and one worthy of all acceptance that the teacher needs a definite knowledge of the common branches as the basis of all definite instruction. Without the necessary knowledge of subject matter a person can not teach; this is an absolute necessity.

To apply this standard to local conditions will mean that those who are now teaching and can not meet the requirements, if such there be, will have to give way to those better prepared. At the opening of the American schools throughout the Islands it was necessary to employ teachers who had not this necessary qualification. This was due to conditions over which they had no control and no blame can be attached to them. You must keep in mind that I am measuring the teacher by the American standard and not by those conditions under which he was educated and reared. That period has passed away, thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Department of Public Instruction, ably seconded by the American and Filipino teachers. We have now reached that time when higher educational requirements can be enforced. While in former days it was impossible to secure teachers who had any knowledge of English, now since English must be taught the Filipino has gone to work to fit himself to meet the changed conditions. How well he has met the condi-

tions can readily be seen by looking back over the past six years. Now there are many Filipinos who have a fair command of English as compared with those who speak it as their mother tongue. I say fair command, for to become perfect in English it is necessary to live among English speaking people for a number of years and speak nothing but English and think nothing but English.

English is the most difficult of all languages to master. To the foreigner it has no rules; it is all exceptions. So when I say fair command of English, I do not wish to be misunderstood as not giving full credit for the splendid work done by the Filipinos in acquiring this most difficult of all tongues. You, as teachers, will readily appreciate this fact, for as you progress in your study of English you can more fully realize its difficulties, its exceptions, the various shades of meanings of the same word, and the different pronunciations for the same word. In fact you can more readily appreciate the difficulties than one who has English for his mother tongue. Due to the difficulties of mastering English, it seems to me that it would be unfair to require the same standard in English as is required of persons speaking it as their mother tongue.

So let us limit the standard to a subject matter standard and the English necessary to acquire a knowledge of the subject matter. At present there are teachers throughout the Islands from the second grade up to the normal graduate. Many of the old teachers have been dropped and are being dropped as fast as their places can be filled with teachers better qualified. The standard is being raised and those who fail to meet the requirements have to be dropped from the service. It is a case of the survival of the fittest.

As a forecast of what will soon be required and is being enforced in some places, I will set forth the following educational qualifications:—

To admit no teachers to the profession until they have graduated from the Intermediate course. There are at present in the Department of City Schools some 250 students in the Sixth grade, so it will be possible to enforce this educational qualification for admission to the City Schools in the near future. The next step would be to require graduation from the high school course, then graduation from the normal school, and finally graduation from the colleges and universities. These latter standards may seem rather high but in the near future with the same progress as in the past they can and will be enforced. So much for the first requirement of a teacher.

(To be continued.)

A Good Idea

Industrial work will be one of the most important studies in the public schools of Manila and will receive more especial attention the next school year. The Superintendent of the City Schools, Mr. G. A. O'Reilly expects to work very soon in remodeling the present system. Here we reproduce Mr. O'Reilly's words in the interview with a reporter of a daily newspaper:—

"I expect to devote my time largely to remodeling the present industrial system," said he, "that is to say we will endeavor not to teach alone how to make things but also utilize products to develop in the pupil the idea of proper relation of industrial activity in school to the commercial life of the community. Frequently in schools all over the world pupils and even teachers are disposed to treat their work in a way that is too general and act as though they did not realize that the pupil in the majority of cases at the end of his school life is thrown nolens volens into the active world

of commercial things. Here in the Philippines the necessity for the identification of the pupil with the business world is peculiarly great; the percentage of the population that is actually engaged in producing values and dealing in values is altogether too small. It seems to me that the public school is the proper field in which the situation may be improved so that we hope during the next year to have our industrial system in the city complete. A central exchange will be established in which articles produced will be put upon sale, retail and wholesale at such prices that local dealers may purchase with profit; it of course being understood that the disposing of goods to dealers will be at all times the more desirable method of entering into the commercial life of the community without the interference with the rights of anyone. We have many boys who are now being trained in the commercial school who are well qualified to take charge of the system of accounting which will be necessary. An effort will be made to specialize rather extensively in the manufacture of articles. For illustration, in one school or perhaps, in one school district industrial effort will be confined to one or two lines. In another district other lines will be considered, the idea being that the public interest will be better served by the production of a certain number of pupils who will be thoroughly trained along one or two industrial lines than by the production of a class of students whose industrial is more general and covers a larger number of lines and is necessarily less thorough. Our central idea is to produce in the public schools individuals who, when they finish their course of training, will not only be able to manufacture a particular article but who will realize because of their school training that their proper function in the community is the production of this particular class of articles."

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATIONS

Meetings

The next ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors of the Philippine Teachers' Association will be held on the 20th inst at 9:00 a. m. in Mr. Jose Topacio's residence n.º 21 Calle Ulilang Cauayan Paco.

The monthly meeting of the Association will take place on the 27th inst at 4:00 p. m in the Malate Public School, opposite the Malate church. The following points will be taken up.

1. Minutes of the last session.
2. Cash balance for the month of March.
3. Unfinished business.
4. Motions.

All members are hereby notified to attend this monthly meeting in compliance with the regulations of Art. VII Section 1 of the Constitution.

The Association wishes to extend a cordial invitation for this meeting to all the teachers from the provinces who are attending the Teachers' Vacation Assembly, as well as to private teachers.

An Amount of -P- 7,000

Is not the amount of -P- 7,000 a great and superfluous amount to be drawn out of a municipality? Yes. But it is not for the purpose of building an educational house such as the newly inaugurated school building in Bacolor, Pampanga. -P- 7,000 has been paid out by the municipality of Bocolor and -P- 5,000 was given by the Insular Government to complete the sum of -P- 12,000, amount estimated for the construction of the school.

School Entertainments.

School entertainments were customarily held in school. This year, wishing to have a better and different one, and wishing to publicly show to the people the courage found among the children in schools, Ms. Lucinda A. Ney, Supervisor of District n.º 1 together with the teachers have decided

to hold an entertainment for the whole district, in the Singalong Theater. This entertainment took place, March 25th, at 8:00 p. m. The theater was thickly crowded.

It is said that on this entertainment, District n.º 1 has made the very considerable sum of -P- 233.26. Out of this sum, the amount of -P- 49.06 which was used for the expenses was paid out, and the rest was designated for school funds of the district.

Errors.

Owing to the haste in publishing our first issue various errors have been made on printing it. We beg to ask the excuse of our readers trusting that they will repair such errors.

Our agents in the Provinces.

- Mr. Conrado Alcaráz, Pasig, Rizal.
 " Baldomero Flores, Navotas, Rizal.
 " Doroteo Aguas, Malabon, Rizal.
 " Teofisto Crisóstomo, Pagsanjan, Laguna.

Reinforcement.

The following teachers adhered the Philippine Teachers' association as members.

Mr. Conrado Alcaraz, Principal of the Central school of Pasig, Rizal.

Mr. Baldomero Flores, Principal of the Central school of Navotas, Rizal.

Mr. Daroteo Aguas, Principal of the Central school of Malabon, Rizal.

Mr. Apolinar Haber, Teacher of Quiapo Advanced Primary School, Manila.

Typewriter for the Blind.

A well known Frenchman inventor, by the name of Dussand has recently invented a typewriting machine for the use of the blind. Mr. Dussand says that this new machine will revolutionize the writing of the blind persons and enable them to write and read in the same manner and under the same condition as those who can see. They will in future also need only a

single alphabet instead of two as here tofore. The machine is provided with a row of keys and if one, two, or more of these keys are pressed down with the fingers, the desired letter or words appear. This new typewriter with keys can be operated very rapidly by one accustomed to it and the lines can not run together. Tests have been made at the Ecole Braille for the Blind at Paris which have given the greatest satisfaction.

Education in Porto Rico.

Mr. Faulkner Superintendent of Education in Porto Rico reported that a rapid progress is taking place in the work of education on the island. At the time of American occupation there were about 600 teachers and 18,000 pupils in the Island. At the present time there are 1,100 primary schools, 1,200 teachers and at least 43,000 pupils, and a training or Normal School for teachers.

English was taught first in most of the schools by the Americans with the help of the native Porto Ricans and it was extended into the rural districts at the present time.

Generosity of Mr. Laffin.

Mr. Laffin the Manager of the Manila E. R. R. & L. C.° offered four electric cars to the Sampaloc primary school pupils to ride in through all lines around Manila. The pupils enjoyed the trip gladly. Miss. Magee, the Supervising teacher, the Principal, teachers and pupils of said school send their many thanks to Mr. Laffin, for his generosity who will second Mr. Laffin's generosity and kindness?

Notice

The Filipino Teacher will not be published the next month. The next issue of this journal will reach our subscribers about the middle of June. This is due to the fact that most of the teachers are not

at their given addresses as they go away to different places to spend their summer vacation.

The subscription rate of this journal is reduced from P- 2.40 in Manila and P- 2.80 in the Provinces to P- 2.00 per annum. This rate is for Manila and Provinces and by this proposition our subscribers will readily see that our intention is to be able to reach at least the home of every teacher of the Philippines.

Memory Gems

Where there's a will there's a way.

This world is full of useful work.

Which must be done, and none may shirk.

To be brave; to speak the truth; to be kind, and loyal to his country, --this is the duty of a gentleman.

Be sure you are right, then go ahead.

Be ye kind one to another.

Errands of love are easy to run;
Saying sweet words is the dearest fun;
Let's see, you and I, just for to day;
How many kind things we can say.

All large things are made up of small ones.

Good character is property. It is the noblest of all possessions.

Deal with another as you'd have.

Another deal with you;

What you're unwilling to receive,

Be sure you never do.

True worth is in *being*, not in seeming,—
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good—not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER.

REVISTA MENSUAL

ORGANO DEL "PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

DIRECTOR, G. Santos —ADMINISTRADOR, A. Quijano.

Dirección P. O. Box -//- 1090.

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCIÓN.

	—o—	
EN MANILA	ANUAL	-P- 2.00
EN PROVINCIAS	"	" 2.00
NUMERO SUELTO	"	" 0.25

ANUNCIOS.

—o—
Se reciben anuncios á precios convencionales.
Los anuncios que solo ocupen un espacio de 1x5 pulgadas, -P- 1.00 al mes y P- 10.00 al año.

PAGO ADELANTADO.

Se publica cada segunda semana del mes.

A LOS SUSCRITORES.

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algun número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificar al administrador de la misma á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse tambien notificar al Administrador cualquier cambio de domicilio, para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse tambien hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirlo al Administrador de la REVISTA, Sr. Anastacio Quijano, P. O. Box -//- 1090, Manila, P. I.

Aviso á nuestros suscritores

Correspondiendo al ruego de muchos de los maestros que en la actualidad se hallan en provincias haciendo vacaciones hemos acordado suspender la publicación de esta Revista para el mes siguiente. Nuestro número próximo saldrá pues el mes de Junio.

Hemos acordado también reducir la suscripción anual á -P- 2:00 en Manila y Provincias, en lugar de -P- 2:40 en Manila y P 2:80 en Provincias como se ha publicado en nuestro primer número.

Educación é instrucción

Estas dos palabras no deben confundirse, puesto que son de ideas absolutamente distintas. Veamos en que consiste cada una de ellas determinando al propio tiempo sus efectos para marcar sus diferencias.

Educar es perfeccionar la triple existen-

cia del hombre é instruir es trasmitir ideas. En efecto; distinguimos en el hombre tres estados de naturaleza que son el intelectual moral y físico: hállanse éstos en el niño de un modo imperfecto, incapacitados por decirlo así para el ejercicio de sus respectivas operaciones, pero de suyo son perfectibles.

Se perfecciona la inteligencia aumentando su poder cognoscitivo, á fin de que sea apta en concebir las ideas; la voluntad habituándola á buenas prácticas para la rectitud de sus actos y la constitución física habilitando sus órganos para el debido funcionamiento. La educación es pues, el perfeccionamiento de la inteligencia, voluntad y constitución física; de aquí las acepciones de educación intelectual, moral física con que se conoce cada una de las mismas respectivamente.

Como se ve la educación influye necesariamente en los tres estados, al paso que la instrucción solo al intelectual, cuando tiene por objeto trasmitir las ideas, lo

que se consigue haciendo que las poseídas por el Maestro pasen á la inteligencia del discípulo que es la única facultad destinada á recibirlas.

Consistiendo la educación de manera diferente que la instrucción, es claro que sus efectos sean muy distintos.

No siempre se educa ni se instruye á la par, sino que muchas veces se observa el descuido en una de ellas y así vemos en los resultados hombres educados con más ó menos instrucción y hombres instruidos con más ó menos educación; si no, tenemos á ciertos individuos que apenas conocen las ciencias y las letras y hasta ignorantes completamente en dichas materias á quienes no se les pueden negar, riqueza en sentimientos, modales envidiables y una constitución bien robusta y desarrollada; por el contrario á otros repletos de conocimientos, pero despojados de virtud y moralidad, pusilánimes y raquíticos.

En resumen: educar no es lo mismo que instruir. Es educar cuando se tiene por objeto el desarrollo de la inteligencia, voluntad y constitución física y es instruir cuando se atesora conocimientos á la inteligencia.

Por último el Maestro para llenar cumplidamente su deber procurará en su ejercicio conseguir ambas cosas, sin dar preferencia á una ú otra, pues bien se sabe que son indispensables para la vida humana no solo la razón sino también los sentimientos y un organismo de buenas predisposiciones.

FLORO.

El Maestro en la Vida Social.

(DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO POR LA SRTA. LIBRADA AVELINO, VICE-PRESIDENTA DE LA «PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION» EN LA CELEBRACIÓN DEL SEXTO ANIVERSARIO DE LA MENCIONADA ASOCIACIÓN.)

Señores:

Pare nadie es desconocida y todo el mundo está conforme en considerar como una de las más elevadas y trascendenta-

les funciones sociales la misión encomendada al magisterio; pero por un contrasentido inesplicable, al menos en nuestro país, ese sujeto que todos conceptúan revestido de un sacerdocio tan importante, es las más de las veces poco considerado, sino mirado con desprecio.

¿Cuál será la causa de contradicción tan palmaria? No creo equivocarme al afirmar que si por un lado, sobre todo en pueblos poco educados, se considera nuestra profesión como uno de tantos modos de vivir, débese en gran parte este concepto tan limitado á las condiciones individuales de muchos de los que entre nosotros estamos encargados de educar á nuestra juventud.

Educar á la niñez, en el verdadero concepto de la educación, no es tan solo formar la inteligencia como muchos creen; sino perfeccionar todas las facultades del niño incitando su actividad en todas las órdenes.

Como dice el sociólogo Mr. Sadler, "Toda educación verdadera tiene un doble objeto: 1.º el desenvolvimiento de la personalidad moral, de las facultades físicas y de las aptitudes intelectuales del individuo; 2.º la preparación del discípulo de una manera adecuada para el cumplimiento de las funciones de algunas profesiones dadas, ó tipos de profesión en la vida, y para desempeñar dignamente con valor y serenidad de espíritu las tareas que pueden corresponderle como miembro: a), de una familia; b), de una comunidad local, cuyas exigencias se fundan en la proximidad física; c), de la nación; d), de alguna iglesia ó de cualquier otra comunidad ética, basada en afinidades de espíritu, pero que no se contiene necesariamente en los límites de su país."

Ahora bien, señores, si el maestro quiere poder cumplir siquiera á medias su cometido y obtener en el círculo en que gira aquel prestigio y aquellas consideraciones que le hagan digno de aprecio de parte de sus conciudadanos, debe sobresalir no con balabras, sino con hechos sobre el nivel comun de sus demás conciudadanos.

Es sabido que la niñez más fácilmente imita los ejemplos que ve, que sigue las instrucciones y enseñanzas que se le dan; y esto no solo sucede con los niños sino aun con los adultos. ¿Y qué haría un maestro que no obstante cuanto diga, sus actos están en completo desacuerdo con sus palabras? Este tal sería como aquel predicador á quien habiendo echado en cara sus oyentes sus actos en contradicción con sus dichos, repuso: "Haced lo que yo digo y no lo que yo hago."

Ahora más que nunca en que abandonada completamente á la familia la educación moral de sus niños, es imprescindible que tanto los niños como sus padres y los demás conciudadanos vean en los maestros sino un tipo de moralidad por lo menos un hombre cuyo sentido moral no sirva de escándalo.

Y débese tener presente señores, que en este respecto, un acto que acaso no pueda reprocharse en un particular, sea digno de toda censura y de funestas consecuencias en un educador de la juventud.

Desde el momento en que el maestro sea de costumbres morigeradas, cumplidor de sus deberes no solo los legales y los que obligan á todo ciudadano, sino aún de los éticos sociales, estad seguros que ese maestro tendrá el camino allanado para conquistarse el aprecio, no solo de sus jefes si los tiene, sino también de los individuos que le rodean.

Estamos desempeñando una misión social y si descuidamos nuestras obligaciones, defraudamos á la sociedad que nos encomienda la formación de los miembros que han de constituir la en su día.

Esto en lo que se refiere al orden moral; pero no basta esto, se necesita que el maestro sepa lo que enseña y sepa enseñar lo que sabe.

Un pedagogo sintetiza las condiciones de un maestro en el orden intelectual en estos términos: Debe saber el maestro lo que enseña, las materias relacionadas con lo que enseña y sobre todo la manera de enseñar.

Es corriente entre nosotros creer que

el cultivo de la inteligencia está reñido con el de las facultades físicas, de tal suerte que aquellos que pretenden ser superiores intelectualmente sobre sus conciudadanos, se han de desdorar si se dedican á trabajos físicos y encaminados al desarrollo de tales facultades: así vemos que un maestro, por ejemplo, ó una maestra cree desdorar si se dedica á sembrar, lavar ó simplemente cocinar. De aquí que muchos no pudiendo luchar en el terreno de la inteligencia, son incapaces de dedicar sus actividades á cualquier otra labor distinta, y sin recursos para vivir, se vá formando con ellos eso que en otros países llamañ el proletariado intelectual verdaderos zánganos de la colmena social que nada producen y siempre consumen.

Un buen maestro si quiere cumplir su deber social, debe enseñar con su ejemplo que todo trabajo es honrado, y que los niños á él encomendados á la vez que perfeccionan sus facultades morales é intelectuales, hacen lo propio con sus facultades físicas.

Con el perfeccionamiento de estas tres facultades de cada uno de nosotros podremos conseguir ocupar en la sociedad en que estamos un puesto distinguido y siendo el foco luminoso de donde irradiaba la luz podremos comunicarla á los niños cuya educación se nos ha encomendado.

Y si se me pregunta ahora: y todo esto, ¿cómo lo adquiriremos? Ah! señores, no son los libros, no son las instrucciones de nuestros jefes los únicos que nos han de enseñar; ellos por mucho que se esfuercen nunca podrán hacernos adquirir la experiencia tan necesaria para todo educador que quiera cumplir su función social.

Nosotros, y nadie más que nosotros los maestros filipinos, somos los únicos que podremos adquirir esa experiencia á fuerza de observación y de estudio de la realidad.

Esta observación, para que pueda traducirse en reglas de conducta práctica, necesita que no sea tan solo uniperso-

nal sino de muchos suficientemente dilucidada y deducidas las conclusiones mediante una reflexión fría y serena.

Para esto nada mejor que esta asociación en donde podremos cambiar nuestras impresiones personales y debatir las cuestiones que la realidad de los hechos nos sugieran.

Estoy segura que por este medio adquiriremos no solo el prestigio que por nuestra misión debemos ocupar, sino también influiremos de un modo decisivo en la marcha de nuestro actual sistema educativo, haciendo así una realidad en este orden la promesa del digno presidente Roosevelt de un Gobierno de filipinos ayudado por americanos.

HE DICHO.

Interview.

La Junta Directiva de la Philippine Teachers' Association en sesión celebrada el 26 de Enero último acordó conferir al Sr. Guillermo Santos, Presidente de la misma la comisión de gestionar cerca del Superintendente de Escuela de la Ciudad en el sentido de que un maestro que ha estado ausente de sus deberes oficiales por enfermedad no sufra descuento alguno en su salario en vista de las multiplicadas aten-

ciones que tiene el maestro cuando se halla en tal estado.

El Sr. Santos solicitó una interview con Mr. O'Reilly, Superintendente de Escuelas de la Ciudad para este fin. Mr. O'Reilly, después de varias consideraciones al asunto objeto de la entrevista manifestó que lo sentía en extremo no estar facultado para hacer en su departamento lo que el Señor Santos solicitaba, toda vez que tal cambio competía á la Comisión Civil y de hacerlo en su departamento lo justo es que se haga también en todos los bureaux del Servicio Civil.

Mr. O'Reilly dijo que el único medio para reembolsarse cuando un maestro ha estado ausente de sus deberes oficiales es solicitar que le faciliten trabajo en las vacaciones de verano bien sea en el Bureau de Educación ó en su oficina. Todo maestro tiene derecho de hacer esto, tanto Americano como Filipino.

Ya saben pues, los compañeros. Tenemos un medio de resacirnos cuando faltamos por fuerza mayor, y no es prudente desaprovechar esta oportunidad cuando podemos buenamente ganar lo perdido. Mas es conveniente mandar la solicitud pidiendo trabajo en las vacaciones á sus respectivos Superintendentes con antelación al cierre del curso escolar.

SUMARIO DE NOTICIAS

Escuela de ciencias domésticas y de enfermeras.

En el próximo curso principiarán definitivamente las clases de ciencias domésticas y de enfermeras en el nuevo edificio que recientemente se ha construido al lado del Dormitory School de niñas.

Edificios para Escuelas.

Las casas N.º 435 de la calle Sta. Mesa N.º 146 de la calle Singalong han sido contratadas por la Junta Municipal por P. 200 y P. 40, respectivamente, para Escuelas Públicas.

Una Escuela para Artes y Oficios

La inauguración de la escuela de artes y oficios de Bacolor, Pampanga, tuvo lugar el Sábado, 23 de Marzo. El municipio de Bacolor ha hecho todo lo posible para recoger la suma de P. 7,000 y el gobierno insular contribuyó con la suma de P. 5,000 para consumir dicha obra. Enviamos nuestra enhorabuena á los habitantes de Bacolor.

Colegio de Medicina del Gobierno

Pronto tendremos un nuevo Colegio de Medicina costado por el Gobierno de Filipinas. La comisión civil votó la can-

tividad de -P. 124,000 para dicho colegio, incluyendo en esta suma los gastos de la reparación del antiguo edificio, conocido con el nombre de Casa del Ingeniero de las Obras Públicas, situado en Malecon. El Colegio tendrá cuatro profesores de -P. 5,000 cada uno y cuatro profesores auxiliares de -P. 4,000 y -P. 3,000 anuales. Los doctores Mc Dill, Albert, Bautista y Calderon, fueron nombrados profesores de dicho Colegio por la Comisión Civil.

Nueva Escuela en Tondo

La Junta Municipal autorizó la suma de -P. 100,000 para la construcción de una Casa escuela en Fondo. Se edificará en un terreno muy extenso, cerca de la Iglesia del mismo distrito, cuyo terreno esta evaluado solamente en -P. 12,500.

Nuevos Maestros

Han graduado de Maestros en la Philippine Normal School los señores siguientes:

Vicente Adeva y Fortunato, Pablo Evaristo del Villar y Ojeda, Floro A. Santos, Paz del Rosario y Rosario, Rosario María Angelina Regalado, Mercedes Generosa Punzalan, Juan Luces Luna, Ramona Aglais Torres, Juliana Yulo y Brígido Siméon Santos.

Nuestra más cordial enhorabuena á estos señores y les deseamos feliz éxito en el ejercicio de la profesión.

También se la damos á los nuevos graduados del High School los Sres. Isabelo Concepción, María Paz Mendoza y Manuel Ramirez.

Meetings.

La sesión de la Directiva de la Philippine Teachers' Association correspondiente al mes de Abril se celebrará el día 20 del actual á las 9:00 de la mañana en casa del Vocal de la Directiva, Sr. José Topacio, Calle Ulilang-cauayan n.º 21 Paco.

La Junta general de la misma Asociación tendrá lugar el día 27 del actual á las 4:00 de la tarde en el edificio que ocupa la Escuela Pública de Malate, frente

á la Iglesia. En esta junta se tratarán asuntos de trascendental importancia para la Asociación. Se invita á todos los maestros de provincias que concurren al Summer Vacation Assembly, á los maestros privados así como á todos los miembros de la Asociación.

Refuerzo.

Han adherido recientemente á "The Philippine Teacher's Association los Sres: —Conrado Alcaraz, Principal de la Escuela de Pasig; Baldomero Flores, Principal de la escuela central de Navotas, Rizal; Doroteo Aguas, Principal de la escuela central de Malabon, Rizal; Emigdio Buenaventura, Principal de la escuela de Longus, Navotas, Rizal. Enviamos nuestro abrazo á los compañeros.

Good Job

Es probable que el Mr. Quijano, Principal de la escuela de Sampaloc y administrador de esta revista, dimita del cargo de Principal para dedicarse á otra ocupación que le reportará grandes ventajas.

Dícese que le están ofreciendo la plaza de Director del «Manila Students» Dormitory de la Escuela Normal con el mismo haber que percibe en el departamento de educación, más la casa y comida. No sabemos si el Sr. O'Reilly admitirá que el Sr. Quijano salga de su departamento, y por de pronto, hemos sabido que la Supervisor, Miss McGee del distrito N.º 3 en donde pertenece el Sr. Quijano, ha dado ya los primeros pasos para que la dimisión de dicho Sr. del cargo de Principal, no sea aceptada por el Sr. Superintendente de Escuelas Públicas, en caso de presentarse.

«Donde hay mejoría la casa dejaría.» —
Que le parece Mr?

Nuestros Corresponsales en Provincias.

Sr. Conrado Alcaraz, Pasig, Rizal.
Sr. Baldomero Flores, Navotas, Rizal.
Sr. Doroteo Aguas, Malabon, Rizal.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

PAHAYAGAN BUANAN

Taga pamansag ng **Philippine Teachers' Association.**

Paunawa sa mga Mambabasa —)o(—

Ang pahayagang ito, ay lalabas twing ikalawang Sábado ng bawat isang buan.

Lahat ng ibig magpadala ó magpalathala ay makaliliham sa aming Tagapangasiwa na si G. Anastasio Quijano. Lagayan sa Correo, blg. 1090 Maynila S. F.

Halaga ng pagpapadala.

Sa Maynila. . . . P- **2.00** isang taón.
» Lalawigan. . . . „ **2.00** „ „
» isang salin. . . . „ **0.25**

Pagpapalathala.

Ayon sa pagkasunduan.

Paunawa

Ag "Filipino Teacher" ay magalang na ipinatanto sa mga ginigiliw niyang mambabasa na sa kabiliñan ng karamihang guro na mgag babacación sa ibat ibang lalawigan ay hindi na muna siya makadadalaw sa kaniyang mambabasa sa buan ng Mayo.

Gayon din ipinatanto sa lahat na ag halaga ng suscrición ay *dadatwam piso* na amang sa boong Sangkapoloan at di gayal ng una ng -P- 2.40 sa Maynila at -P- 2.80 sa lalawigan.

Hangang sa buan ng Junio tayo'y magkikitang mulé.

Ag bagay na kailangan sa Guró.

Si mga bagay na dapat pagamitan ng malumanay at masusing paghirang ang naukol sa mga Guró, sa pagkat ang mga ito'y siyang umu-ukop ng mabigat, mahalag, mabalakid at dakilang tungkulin na mamatnugot baga sa landas ng ikapagiging mapapalad ng kabataan; sila ang unang naghabasic sa isip ng ating mga bunsó ng matatamis na

bungá ng kaliwanagan; silá ang pangalawang magulang na namamatnugot, dumadamay at nagmamahal sa kaibuturan ng puso sa mga kutad na isip ng kabataan; sila ag kaulaulayao ng pag-ása ng ating bayan sa haharapin at sila rin sa maikling sabi ang pinagmumulan ng isang bayan sa ilalim ng pagkakalinga ng isang wastong pamahalaan.

Upang ang tao'y maguing tunay at karapat-dapat na Guró ay nangangailangan ng tatlong mahalagang bagay: Una, isang Guró na walañ kapansalaan ng katawan. Ag ikalawa: isang Guró na may lubos na katalinuhan sa mga bagay na itinuturó at ang ikatlo'y may mabuting kaugalian.

Ayon sa unang bagay, ay kinakailangang ang isang Guro'y magkaroon ng lusog at lakas ng katawan, sapagka't kung may lakas ang katawan ay may lakas ang isip at may lakas din namang maisasagot sa mahigpit niyang gawain (enérxico) at huag din namang magtaglay sa katawan ng mga bagay na sukat pagmulan ng pansing sa mga mata ng mga pahat at mapunahin nating kabataan na maging sanbí ng oroy at biró.

Ukol sa ikalawang bagay, kailangan na ang isang Guro'y mahiyasan ng isang malaganap na katalinuhan sa pagkilala sa mahinang isip ng kaniyang tinuturuan, *discipulos* sa mga bagay na itinuturo at gayon din namang dapat na matantong mabute ang Pedagogía sapagka't ito ang kabang kinatipunan ng mahalagat maningning na hiyas ng isang Guró.

Ang ikatlong bagay na dapat taglayin ng isang Guro'y ang magkaroon ng kanyahang kilos na nababatay sa mabuting kaugalian, (*moralidad*) kipkipin twi-twi na ang isang dalisay na pusó, sapagka't dito nagmumulá ang tunay na nasá sa ikagagaling ng ating mga bunsó na walang bahid paimbabaw; dito magmumulá ang di pag-alintana ng isang Guró sa matinik na tungkuling kaniyang pasanin; ito ang batis na binubukalan ng wagas na pag-ibig sa kabataan, isang pag-ibig Ama na walang ninanasá towi na kun di ang ikapagiging mapapalad ng kaniyang mga anak, at sa

katapusan dapat din namang taglayin ng isang Guró ang matimias na kagandahan ng loob na parang isang mabangong bulaklak na hinahalibuybuyan ng mga paró-paró sa pagsamiyó ng kaniyang bangó at pagsip-sip ng matamis niyang katas: isang dalisay na ugaling hindi balat-kayó na sukat makaakit sa ating mga bunsó.

Isang Guró na may tunay na hilig sa pagtuturó (*vocacion verdadera al Magisterio*) may kilos na kasukatan mapag-pigil sa kagaitan at sa wakas isang kabuhayang malinis at isang kabaitang sukat uliranin na mapanalaminan ng ating kabataan.

Sa abá ng isang hayang magkaroon ng Guróng di nabibiyasan ng mga bagay nasabi na. At carumaldumal dili-dilihin kung ang isang Guro'y nagbabalat-kayó at nagtuturó lamang sa silaw ng sa kaniya'y ina uupa at walang tunay na hilig sa pagtuturó.

ORIENTAL.

Kasaysayan ng «Asociacion de Magisterio Filipino»

(*Katapusan*)

Ano kaya naman ang isasagot ng kabilang pankat sa mga katotohanang ito?—Makinig tayo. Sinisisi aniya ang Kapisanan sa di pagkatupad ng kanilang adhika. Laking pagkakamali!

Tila baga di pa talos ng mga kasapi na ang isang kapisanan gaya ng isang bayan, na magpakalakilaki man ay di makakagawa ng kanyang ikasusulong at ikatutubos sa pagkaabá, kung ang kanyang mga anak (habitantes) ay nananatile sa pagkakalayo, sa pag-iirangan, sa pagbahalukip ng kamay at pagpaubaya sa lakad ng panahon, sa pagtutup ng bibig dahil sa takot na mapasukan ng langao, sa di pagkatalos ng kanyang katungkulan at karapatan, at sa biglang sabi, walang inantay kundi ang pagkaluto ng «castañas» at ng mapagsalusaluhan. (Ito nga ang sakit, mga ginigilew kong mambabasa, na nainpangakong ipakilala sa inyo.) Ang ganito kayang paghabaka ng mga kasapi ay mapagpapalusog sa kapisanang kanilang kinanibanan?—Hinde nga at makalilibong hinde. Ang mga pagugaling ganyan ang siyang lalong mahigpit na kaaway na mada-

las humadlang sa daang pumapatnubay sa ikapagtatamo ng mga banal na layon nang Kapisanan. Lansaguin ang Kapisanan dahil sa di pagkasalungá sa tuktuk ng bundoc na kaniyang parurunan, ay maibibilang na isang pagbibikti, at isang pagpapakilala ng kawalang kaya ng lahat ng gurong sa kanyang naanib.

Marahil kundi ako namamali sa pagkukuro ay may isa pan lalong kadakidakilang hangad ang ilang kawani sa Lupon Pamunuan ng hinde pag-ayon sa paglansag ng Kapisanan. Itoy ang pangambang kung mawala ang Samahan, ay lalo nang dadalas ang maminsanminsang pagpapalampas ng ilang «Supervisors» sa kanilang tunkulin at pagyurak sa mga karapatan nang kanyang nasasakupan.—Nakapagtangol na kaya ang Kapisanan sa mga gurong tuman-gap ng ganitong pagpapalagay?—Nariyan ang isang gurong nakikilala ko na kinalingá at ipinagsama hangang sa harap ng «Comissioner Smith» ng Pangulo ng nasirang «Asociación del Magisterio Filipino», na si G. M. Sityar.

Sa bagay na itoy maliuanag na makikita natiu na ang Kapisanan ay natatalagang dumamay at magtanggol sa lahat ng guró, (kasapi at hinde) kaylan pa mat ang ipaghahabol ay may katwirang pinagbabatayan. Ngunit doon sa matatakutin, na sa pangambang maalis sa tunkol dahil sa pagatangol ng kanyang karapatan ay di nga nakapagsilbi ang Kapisanan.—Sino kaya ang masisisi nito?—Ang tutop ang labi ay tandà ng pagkawalang kaya. Yan ang unang «lección» dapat pag-aralan niyang mga pumupula at nagnanais na mawasak ang Kapisanan.

Mga gurong Filipino, naihanay kuna ang dahil ng di pagunlad ng ating bagong Kapisanang pinamagatan «Philippine Teachers Association.» Ngayoy inihandog ko sa inyong pagkukuro at naway maihanap ng tapal na ikababahao ng kanyang malalim na sugat.

PETROLIO ESGUENAÑO.

¡Ang bata sa ngayon!

—o—

Sandaling tunghan natin ang salitaan nang magina sa kanilang halamanan tapat ng isang paaralan at mauunawa natin ang tibok nang damdamin ng mga bata sa ngayon.

—Inang, ang wika ng anak, masdan mo

ang paaralan at ang mga nag sisipag-aral at nakaiigaya.

—Ibig mo bang ikao ay mag aral? ang itinugon ng ina.

—Oo, inang, sapagca't ako'y lubos na naiigaya at nananaghili dian sa mga batang nag sisipag-aral at nayayakag ang aking loob na makipanig sa kanila.

—Ibig ko nga sanang ikao ay papagalarin, subali't, sa pagmamahal ko sa iyo'i, di maatim ang sandaling ikao ay mawalay sa balintatao niyaring mga mata.

—Minamahal mo ba ako?

—Oo't, ang pagmamahal sa iyo'i, higit sa aking kalulua.

—Inang, kung ako'y tunay na mahal sa iyo, ay pahintulutan mo ng ako'y mag aral, upang kung lumaki na'y huag busabusin ng mga marurunong.

—May salapi kang labis upang huag palipin sa kanila.

—May salapi man ako at matuluyan mababab pa ng batong makikinang ang boong kong pagcatao, kung hungkag naman yaring isip at walang namumungang, ay masasabing kong makalilibong mahalaga ang mga anak maralita at makapupong sila'i, mapapalad kay sa akin, sapagka't, bagama't, dukha'i, may dunong namang sukat ipagmalaki sa ating mayayaman. Ang salapi inang, ay madaling mawala, katulad ng bulang sa kisap mata'i, napaparam.

—Anak ko, mahalaga ang salapi kay sa karunungan.

—Oh, hindi ina ko, at makapupong—hindi nga! Ang marunong ay makapupong may halaga sa isang masalapi, sapagka't ang kayamana'y mananakao, subali't ang karunungan'y, hindi, kung di bagkus na nag papayaman.

—Hindi umimik ang ina, marahil ay nag iisip nang itutugon, nguni't ang bata'y muling nagsalita.—At yayamang ako'y, may isip na, ay binihingi ko mula ngayon, ang pahintulot mo, upang ako'y makapag-aral. Pumapayag ka ba inang?

—Sa pag ibig nang ina na huag magdulot ng isusukal nang loob sa kanyang bunso, bagama't lasong masaklap sa kanyang puso, ay napilitan din sumagot nang—Oo, nanayag na ako, at saan ibig mong mag-aral?

—Sa isa sa malalaking paaralan sa Estados Unidos ó kaya sa Europa.

—Kung gayo'y ngayon din ay ihanda mo ang kasangkapan mong katampatang gagamitin sa pag-aaral at bukas din ay lululan kayo ng iyong amain sa sasakyan.

—Lumapit at lumuluha hinagkan ang kanyang ina at winika.—Salamat oh ina kong minamahal, ngayon pa ma'y nagpapaalam sa iyo itong iyong bunsó at pangako sa iyong lalabayin ang lahat ng bayan at sa kanila'y, mag aral ng iba't ibang karunungan upang maihandog na lahat sa iyo.

—Matapos ang salitaan, lumuluha silá kapua na tinungo ang tahanan sa paghabanda ng kagamitan ng aalis.

—Oh, bata sa ngayon! anong pagkamabiguin mo sa ikasusulong ng iyong bayan!

CADENA DE AMOR.

Sampaloc, Abril, 1907.

SARISARING BALITA

Pagsasara ng mga Paaralan. Sa Sampaloc.

Maringal na totoo ang pagkakaganap ng Palatuntunan ng mga nagaaral sa «Sampaloc Primary School». Pinasimulan ng magiika 8:30 ng umaga sa pamamagitan ng isang makahulugang talumpati ng magandang guró na si Bb. Purificación Escurdia. Pagkatapos ng talumpati ay pinasalubungan siya ng di matapus-tapus na palakpakan at kapagkaraka'y, isinunud ang «Velada». Lahat ng nagsilabas ay tumupad na maigi ng kani-kanilang papel, lalong lalo na ang batang si Gonzalo Concepción, na siyang kinagilinan ng madla. Ysinunud dito'y, ang pagbubukas ng Tanghalan (Exhibition), Doo'y nakita namin ang sari-saring tabas na buslò at sambalilo, na gawa ng mga nagaaral sa «1st at 2d. Grade» Ang itinanghal naman ng taga «3d Grade» ay mga gawang nauukol sa Aritmetica, Geografia, Lengwaje, Dictado, Deletreo, Caligrafia, at mga «mapa» ng iba't ibang lugal sa sansinukub. Matapus ang lahat ng ito'y ginanap ang isang saganang kainan sa dahon, ng mga guròt nagsisipag-aral.

Ang pagsasanay ng pagpapalakas ay minumulan ng ika 2:00 at tumagal hangang ika 3:00 ng hapon. Nagkaroon ng «jump race», hoop race» at «running race» na dinaluhan ng di kakaunting tao. Ng magiika 3:15 ay

siyang pagdating ng apat na «Electrico cars» na handog ng magandang loob na si Mr. Laffin. Dito sumakay ang lahat ng nagsisipag-aral kasama ang isang bandang musica na siyang lalong nagpasigla sa kanilang paglibot sa boong Maynila na tumagal hanggang ika 7:00 ng gabi, oras na ipinaghiwalay ng mga guròt nagsisipag-aral.

«A happy vacation» ang aming hangad sa «teachers» at «pupils» sa Sampaloc School.

Sa Distrito n.o 1 at 2

Ng ika 23 ng Marzo ang mga paaralan ng Maalat, Ermita, Concepcion at Intramuros na nauukol sa 2.a Distrito ng Municipio ng Maynila ay nagdaos ng isang *entertainment* sa Salon ng Asamblea ng Exposición, na ang bayad ng bawat manood ay 20 centavos. Totoong kinalugdan nang madla ang karamihan ng itinanghal na nagtamo ng di kakaunting palakpakan maliban sa isa na sa kakulangan ng panahon sa pagsasanay ay di lumabas na malines. 107 piso ang nalikom na salapi at ito'y guguhin sa mga kailangan sa pag-aaral na di ibinibigay ng pamahalaan. Ang salapi ay nalagak sa masipag at mabait na Supervisorang Distrito NA SI MRS. BRYAN.

Ng ika 25 ng Marzo ang 1.er Distrito ng Municipio ng Maynila na nauukol sa mga paaralan ng Singalong, Pako, Sta. Ana at Pandakan, ay nagdaos din naman ng isang entertainment sa Teatro Angel (Singalong) ang mga itinanghal ay pawang pinasalubungan ng di kakaunting palakpakan na kinalugdan ng madla, lalong lalona ang isang tanghal ng mga kababaehan ng paaralang Pandakan na nagtamó ng malaking puri. 200 pisong mahiguit ang nalikom at ito'y sanhi sa kasipagan ng mga Gurò ng nasabing distrito na naipatangong maliwanag sa madla ang sanhi ng maganda nilang adhiká, kaya't pinapurihan naman sila ng di kakaunting tao.

Ang nagsilabás sa Philippine Normal School.

—o—

Ang nagsitangap ng diploma sa taong ito sa Normal ay sampwo:

1. Ramona A. Torres.—Negros.
2. Rosario Regalado.—Iloilo.
3. Paz del Rosario.—Cavite.
4. Mercedes Punzalan.—Id.
5. Juliana Yulo.—Negros.
6. Brigido S. Santos.—Malabón.
7. Floro A. Santos.—Tanay.
8. Vicente Adeba.—Mindoro.
9. Pablo del Villar.—Camarines.
10. Juan L. Luna.—Marinduque.

Hinahandugan namin ng isang mataós na bati ang mga bagong kasamahan ito, sa pagpupunla ng karunungan sa ating bayan. At nais namin sila'y makatagal sa napakabigát na tungkulin kanilang papasanin at malaking sagutin sa bayan at ating labi.

PAGTATANGHAL NG HALAMANAN NG MGA NAG-AARAL SA NORMAL.

—x—

Ng ika 8 ng bwang nacaraan ay idináos ang pagtatanghal ng mga halamanan ng mga nag-aaral ng agricultura, sa Escuela Normal at ito'y dinaluhan ng maraming nagsisipag-aral doon at bukod pa ang mga piging. Nagsidaló din ang ilang mga maestra sa lalawigan Rizal.

Ang kasayahan ay minulan sa mga kantá ng mga nagsisipag-aral at pagkatapos ay nagsalita ang isang nag-aaral tungkol sa pananim niyang mais sa lupaín ng paaralan.

Sumunód si G. J. M. Guerrero ang nangusap, pinuri at pinálagó ang sikap nang mga nag-aaral.

Ang nagkamit ng ganting-pála, ang mga sumusunod:—

Halamanang n.o 51 na tinamnán ni Bernardo Organo—Unang premio.

Halamanan n.o 16 kay Petronio Perez-ika lawang premio.

Halamanang n.o 58—ikatlong premio, kay Pedro Pulgado.

Ang mga ganitong pála ay mga kasangkapang nau-ukol sa pananim at kaloob nang ilang bahay kalakal dito sa Maynila.

TÚTOL NG JUNTA CONSULTIVA.

Gaya ng pagka-alám ng madla ang mga paaralan sa gabi'y sinarhán ng ika 6 nang bwang nakaraan. Dahil dito'y nagharáp ng isang tútol ang Consultiva sa Junta Municipi-

pal at sinásabing labis at labis ang gugol na maibabayad sa m̄ga nagtuturo, lubha pa kung bábabaan ang sahod nitó.

Ang Muling Pagwawagi ng Trade School.

—o—

Ang huling «match» sa baseball na ginanap noong ika 23 ng Febrero sa Kavite, ng m̄ga «team» ng «Kavite High School» at ng mapagwaging «Trade School» upang pagtalunan ang «campeonato» sa taong ito ay dinaluhan ng di kakauating tao.

Sa m̄ga unang sandali pa lamang ng paglalaro ay kinalingá na ng kapalacan ang «team» ng Trade at napatunayan ang kaniyang kalamangán sa nangakaliban hangang sa nagwagi.

Ito ang ikapat na pagwawagi ng nasabing «Team». Ang una'y, sa «Copa Osorio», ang pangalawa'y, sa «Copa Wood», ang pangatlo'y, sa «Rizal Vay» at ang pangapat ay ang katanggap pa lamang na alay rin ng congresista Wood.

Hurrah! for the Trade!!!

Ang Aklatan Calderon.

—o—

Nabasa namin sa "El Renacimiento" ng Febrero sa pamamagitan ng isang liham ng Gurong Felipe Calderon sa tagapamahala ng nasabing pahayagan, ang pagbubukas ng kanyang Aklatan sa lahat ng ibeg dumalo at magbasa ng walang bayad, ng kanyang mainam at mahahalagang aklat. Ang Aklatang ito ay na sasa daang Jolo blg. 361 (entre-zuelo) Binundok.

Ang sinomang ibeg magaral ay makakaparon sa m̄ga oras na ika 8 hangang ika 12 ng umaga mula sa ika 3 hangang ika 6 ng hapon sa lahat ng arao ng pag-gawa; (dias laborables) at sapul sa ika 8 hangang ika 12 ng umaga sa m̄ga arao ng Lingo at pista.

Isang bagay lamang ang ipinamamamhanik ni G. Calderon sa mangagsisibasa. Ito'y ang pagtatala sa isang "cuadernong" naroroon ng pangalan ng bumasa, ang aklat na binasa, at ang panahong ginamit sa pagbasa.

Ang ganitong gawa ay totoong kapuri-puri at hinahangad namin na siya'y parisan

ng m̄ga Filipino na may mainam na Aklatan.

Paaralan ng m̄ga hinde Binyagan.

Hindi pa nalalaon binuksan ang isang paaralan sa Camarines na inukol sa m̄ga "Tribung" naninirahan sa bundok ng Isarog. Ang m̄ga taong ito na hinihinala na m̄ga labi ng m̄ga kaunaunahang lahing malayo ay hinde napaamo ng m̄ga kastila. Nguni't ngayon ay kusang linimot ang kanilang m̄ga paguugali at malumanay na nagsipak sa nasabing paaralan taglay ang nasang dumalang ng m̄ga sarisaring bagay na ikabibihasa.

Si G. Miguel Camacho ang inihalal na tagapagturo, at si Mr. S. D. Breadlee ang "Supervising Teacher."

Malakas nga namang magpaamo ang Dunong kay sa Tabak.

M̄ga paunawa ni Mr. Brink

Ang kasalukuyang namamahala sa kagawaran ng Pagtuturo na si Mr. Brink ay naglagda ng isang utos na ipinadala sa lahat ng m̄ga guró.

Ang utos na ito'y tumutukoy sa di pa nalalaon pagkalunod ng isang guró dahil sa pagtupad ng kanyang tungkol. Sa bagay na ito'y ipinagtatagubilin niya sa lahat ng «Superintendente de division» at «Maestros inspectores» ang malaking pag-iingat sa paglajakbay sa m̄ga baya't barriong kanilang nasasikupan. Kanya ring ipinatalastas na kun sakali't ang panahoy masamá, ay maaaring iliban ang m̄ga pagdalao sa m̄ga paaralan hangang sa bumuti ang panahon.

Nalalaman na ninyó m̄ga masisipag na guró.

Bagong paaralan.

Halos araw-araw ay maynatutunghayan tayo sa m̄ga pahayagan ng pag tatayó ng bagong bahay-paaralan sa iba't ibang bayan. Dito man sa Maynila ay magkakaró sa tayo ng isang bagong paaralan sa pagitan ng Tundo at Trozo.

Imprenta de Sto. Tomás.

ARAGON ORIENTAL FLORICULTURE.

*No. 241, Calle San Andrés Malate.
Manila.*

Venta de plantas y flores y recibe encargos de coronas, ramos y otros trabajos en flores.

SASTRERIA-TAYLOR-SHOP.

No. 245, San Aníres Malate, No. 245.

NI

Isidora Aragon.

TOMAS ZAMORA HERMANOS.

Grandes Talleres de Platería, Grabados, Joyería, Relojería, Escultura y Pintura.

ORNAMENTOS DE IGLESIA

Objetos de arte y medallas conmemorativas y para premios.

Oficina y despacho: Carriedo 91 y 93—**Teléfono 4185**—**Talleres,** Cervantes 285 A.

SEVERO NARCISO

Sastre.

Calle Alix, 124—Sampaloc.

TAYLOR SHOP-SASTRERIA

DE

Marcos Bautista.

Alix 73,—Sampaloc.

Se confeccionan toda clase de trajes para caballeros.

Restaurant "**EL REFRIGERIO**"

Jolo N.º 307—Binondo.

Se admiten pupilos á los precios siguientes:—

-P- 15, -P- 17, -P- 20, -P- 22, -P- 25. mensuales.

COMIDA ESPAÑOLA Y FILIPINA.

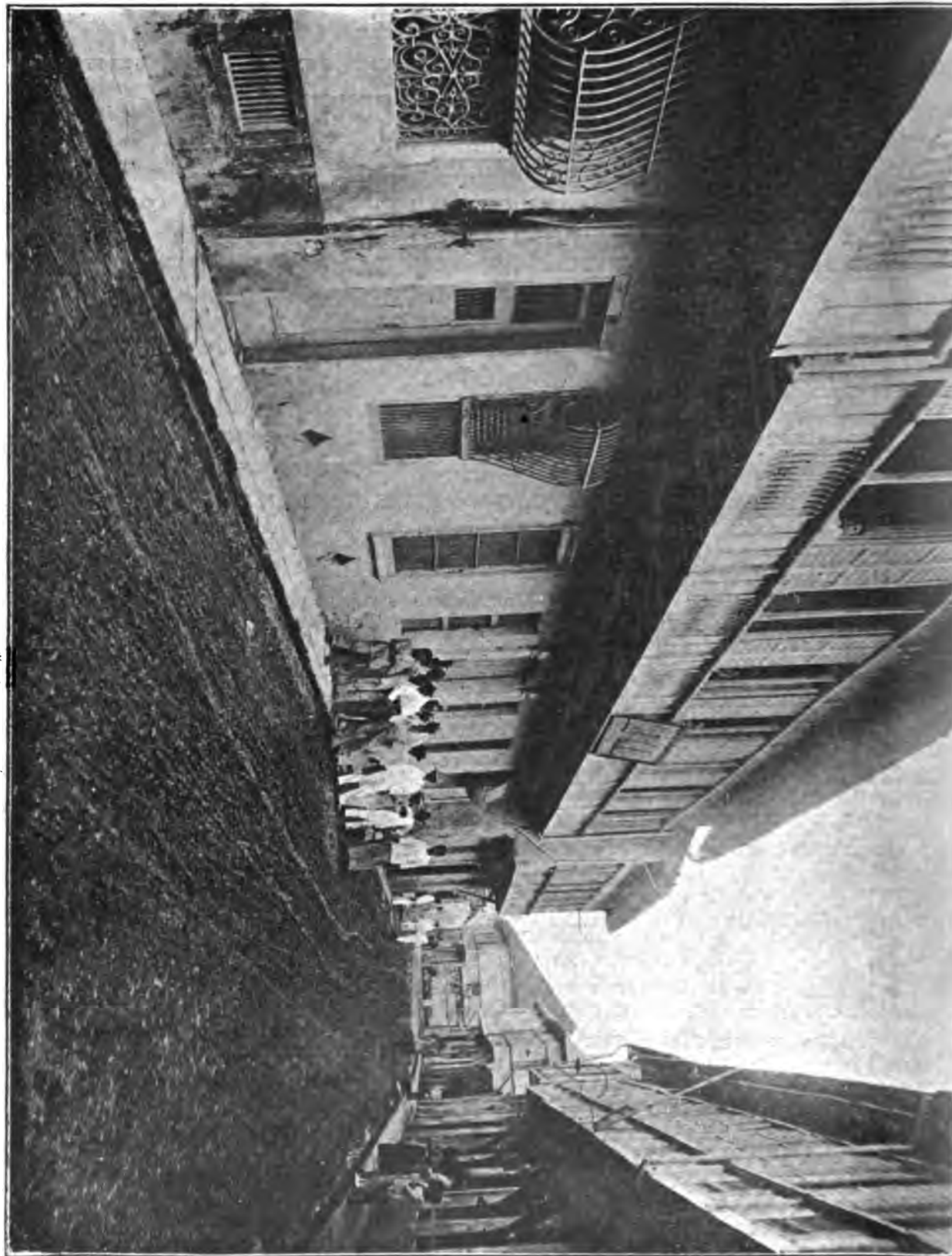
Para por menores acudase á dicho restaurant.

“FUERZA”

Sastrería de **PASCUAL ACUÑA.**

120—Dulumbayan, Sta Cruz

Se reciben toda clase de trabajos para caballeros con esmero y prontitud.



LICEO DE MANILA.

CENTRO DOCENTE FILIPINO, DE 1.^a Y 2.^a ENSEÑANZA Y ESTUDIOS DE APLICACION.

ADSCRITO Á EL ESTÁN LA ESCUELA DE DERECHO DE MANILA Y LA ESCUELA DE FARMACIA.

Ha obtenido el "Gran premio" para los de su clase en la Exposición de St. Luis (E. U.) y otros varios en distintos certámenes, á que han concurrido sus trabajos escolares.

203 DULUMBAYAN.—Pensión para colegiales -P- 280.00 anual y matrículas -P- 2.50.—SANTA CRUZ.—MANILA.

Justo ulrao

The Filipino Teacher



MR. G. A. O'REILLY,
SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY SCHOOLS

The man who paid a *strong tribute* to *Filipino Teachers in general*; and expressed *complete satisfaction* with the work which has been done by the "Philippine Teachers' Association"

P. O. BOX. N.º 1090, MANILA.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER'S
SPECIAL MAGAZINE BARGAINS.

COMBINATION 1.			
Teachers' Magazine	1 year	.P. 2.00	} Our Price -P- 5 50
Educational Foundation	" "	.P. 2.50	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
			.P. 6.50

COMBINATION 2.			
Primary Plans	1 year	.P. 2.00	} Our Price P- 5.00
Normal Instructor	" "	.P. 2.00	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
			.P. 6.00

COMBINATION 3.			
Educational Foundation	1 year	.P. 2.50	} Our Price -P- 5.50
Primary Plans	" "	.P. 2.00	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
			.P. 6.50

COMBINATION 4.			
Normal Instructor	1 year	.P. 2.00	} Our Price -P- 6.50
Primary Plans	" "	.P. 2.00	
Teachers Magazine	" "	.P. 2.00	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
			.P. 8.00

COMBINATION 5.			
Normal Magazine	1 year	.P. 2.00	} Our Price -P- 5.00
Teacher World	" "	.P. 2.00	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
			.P. 6.00

COMBINATION 6.			
Worlds Work	1 year	.P. 6.00	} Our Price -P- 7.50
M.c Clures	" "	.P. 2.00	
Delineator	" "	.P. 2.00	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
			.P. 12.00

COMBINATION 7.			
Normal Instructor	1 year	.P. 1.50	} Our Price -P- 5.00
Woman's Home Companion	" "	.P. 2.00	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
			.P. 5.50

COMBINATION 8.			
Good House Keeping	1 year	.P. 2.00	} Our Price -P- 7.00
Pictorial Review	" "	.P. 2.00	
American Magazine	" "	.P. 2.00	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
			.P. 8.00

Send all orders to **THE FILIPINO TEACHER**
P. O. Box N.º 1090 Manila, P. I.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY

N.º 3.

"THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"
GUILLERMO SANTOS, Chief.—Editor.
ANASTACIO QUIJANO, Manager.

ADDRESS all communications, regarding, publications, advertisements, subscriptions, and business matters to the Manager, Mr. A Quijano, Manila, P. I. P. O. Box 77-1090.

SUBSCRIPTION. ONE YEAR .P. 2.00 MANILA.
SINGLE COPY 0 25 2.00 PROVINCES.

The advertising rates of *THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS* are: .P. 1 00 per month and .P. 10 00 per year for a space of 1x5 inches. Special discounts for large space.
Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the manager and another copy will be mailed.
Change of address:—Subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITORIAL.

Enthusiasm.

BY JUSTO JULIANO.

All men in the world are engaged in a race. Tho they may not start at the same point, yet all of them run to the same winning post, "success". Yes, success is a winning post but the way to it is beset with countless milestones which leads over the brink of that dark abyss called "failure." The way to failure is so broad and so smooth illumined with the attractive light of "to-morrow" and made pleasant by the inviting shades of the trees of Procrastination, the thief of time. Oh, don't you let yourself be deceived for its shades are deadly and that unearthly light of to-morrow blinds your eyes and at the same time leads you over the precipice of disappointment. This is the reason why so many souls fall down and roll over the rut of failure every now and then and few, if there are any, who do not lose hope and courage to rise up and start again on their long journey to success.

The way to success is so narrow and is hidden from the unsearching easily-tired eye, and what is worst of all is that its path is beset with numberless hidden pitfalls and quicksands that make the journey so perilous and so hazardous that a man empty of courage will soon give up all hope and content himself with "toiling on the dust" to earn his bread. What a pity!

Has some mysterious Providence ordained that he should forever "toil on the dust" and never could rise upward to a higher level where the sky is clearer, the air purer, the horizon wider, the life nobler? Is it the conspiracy of Luck or the plot of Fate?

None of these. There are many people

who have achieved success. They have succeeded to climb the summit. Why is this? What mysterious power aided such people to achieve success? This is the kernel of the nut we want to crack. Do you wish, dear reader, the nut to be opened and taste the kernel? All right.

Visit the room of a cold and critical, though intelligent teacher, who finds pleasure in finding faults and magnifying them. As he is cold so are his pupils, cold and gloom reigns in the room.

Observe the pupils. You will see that listlessness prevails every now and then. You will notice that some of them look tired; some are heedless of what he explains; and some seem to have the spirit of mischivousness in their little hands and mouths which show that they either have no sufficient work to keep them busy or that the teacher, because he is flimsy, has become tired of keeping them in order. So he lets them loose—he does not care. "What matters it to me? he perhaps says to himself. "I shall receive my salary just the same without any single centavo less." What do you think, dear reader, of a teacher of this sort? Oh, beware of such a counterfeit and as he is a counterfeit he is not worthy of such a noble name. Instead of bringing animation into the class he throws cold water on the pupils; instead of inspiring them with power he brings weakness; instead of infusing courage and stick-to-it-tive-ness into the minds of his class he brings discouragement and hopelessness. Do you think that a teacher like this will ever reach success? Why does such a teacher continue to teach? Do you think that he can ever crack the steel hard nut of success with the feeble grasp of his arms? No? Of course, no. Such a teacher hinders rather than helps his pupils to progress. Instead of guiding his class to the threshold of success he leads them to the door of failure and disappointment.

Are you a teacher, dear reader? Whoever you are, do you know why such a teacher fails to accomplish his sacred task? Well,

I will answer for you. He lacks the vital principle of success which is enthusiasm. Without it success will not come to him. There is a power in enthusiasm which carries a man triumphantly thru seas of difficulties and enables him to accomplish his desires. It inspires courage and it creates power and self-reliance.

That is why an enthusiastic teacher is so successful in his task. He believes in hard work and stick-to-it-tive-ness and not in luck. Tho he is hemmed in with clouds of discouragement and storms of difficulties, tho his path is full of sharp thorns of hardships he never loses courage, he has determined to overcome all handicaps and never waver nor loses sight of his chosen ideal nor pause in his pursuit. For these reasons he inspires confidence. He radiates the power of principle and because he is so enthusiastic in his work that the blood of his pupils is filled with the rays of enthusiasm; thus study, instead of a task becomes a pleasure. They then can delve deeper into the mines of knowledge like a red-hot iron which has ^{greater} the power to pierce thru the heart of a tree than a cold sharp steel. He is one of those kinds of teachers who always minimizes all difficulties and never loses sight of his goal no matter what perplexities beset him. He respects his work and sacrifices everything in exchange to success. Step into the room of an enthusiastic teacher and you will find that everybody is full of animation. You will find that in such a class harmony and rythm prevail and teacher and pupils are working together for a common unwavering aim, and that is success, which is the inevitable result. What made this teacher a success? What tide brought him to the shores of fame? You will be half-surprised perhaps, for it is only his enthusiasm that carried him there.

Enthusiasm is a divine power bestowed by God to Man. It is the foundation of every wonderful achievement. Why can the orator charm you with the fascination of his eloquence, shake the very depths of your emotions and capture your heart and your

reason by the force of his appeals? Because he possesses a portion of this divine fire.

Every successful achievement, every glorious attainment and every blossom of success is stimulated by enthusiasm. So we see that there's a power in the heat of enthusiasm which enables a man to pass thru the valley of great perplexities. Enthusiasm gives one courage to dare and strength to do things.

If it were not for the enthusiasm of Fulton he would never have invented the steam boat which revolutionized commercial traffic by sea and lent a titanic hand in clearing the sea from pirates. Columbus, the great discoverer of the western hemisphere, would never have been famous were it not for his courage, boldness, self-reliance and strong determination, inspired by this divine fire, enthusiasm. If it were not for the unbending courage of Washington there would never be a great and independent nation existing to-day. Napoleon, one of the greatest generals of the old continent; Edison, who invented the wonderful talking-machine called phonograph; Marconi, the inventor of the wireless telegraph; Longfellow, the grand American poet whose name shall forever dwell in the hearts of his countrymen; Michael Angelo, the famous artist; in fact all gigantic men recorded in the pages of the world's history, whose names and fames shall eternally live, owe their successes to the fire of enthusiasm kindled in their hearts and whose sparks shall forever blaze with an ever brighter burning.

If you would be a successful teacher be an enthusiast. Whatever you do get the heat of enthusiasm within you, for with it means success to you, but without it means probable failure. A plant can not grow without the aid of sunlight, so with a would-be successful person, without the sunshine of enthusiasm he can not succeed; it is the sun of encouragement which awakens him to the possibilities lying dormant within him, just as the sun calls at the plant to unfold its beauties.

Knowing now the vital importance of

enthusiasm to the acquisition of success let us then be enthusiastic; let us fill our veins with the animating rays of hope. Go on however hard it may seem to you for it is only the daring man who succeeds in doing things; he who puts grit, determination, stick-to-it-iveness; and will against all discouragements, whatever they may be. Do not believe in luck for only shallow men believe in it. Strong men, never; they believe in cause and effect. Slave is he who confines himself within the margins of luck, for, because of his low aim, because he thinks that all his acts are already planned by the Fates, tho he has the mind of a Solomon, he will just sit himself still and bemoan the hardships of his lot, and will probably say, "Well, I can't help this; it is my lot; this is the destiny assigned to me by my Fate and I can do nothing but suffer it." My dear friend, the era of myths and fanaticism has passed. The days that have passed since then have buried them far below the present level of time. Let us bury the "dead past" into the ground of forgetfulness, and "act in the living present". The sun that now shines over the earth reveals to us that we are living in an age of truth and reality.

"The truth shall make ye free" our Savior said. Know then the truth if you will be free. Shiver to pieces that yoke of "Luck" which so long kept you toiling on the dust. Open your eyes wide and raise them up and look at the sun of truth smiling above you and encouraging you to go on and on and on.

The Excursion to Lamao

The Embarkation.—On Friday, (April 26, 1907) at two o'clock in the afternoon we, the excursionists, gathered near the monument to Magellan and, at 2:20, left Manila hoping to see and collect many plants and flowers in Lamao Forestry Reserve, Bataan. Our leader was Mr. Ledyard, teacher of science, Manila High School.



THE EXCURSION TO LAMAO.

Being on board the launch, "Bohol", we were all glad and happy unknowing the great hardships we had to suffer in the lonely forest of Lamao.

On the Deck of "Bohol".—Just as the Philippine Metropolis was about to disappear from view an informal debate among teachers took place in the stern. Its subject was: Resolved, That a young man who marries early will be prosperous. This argument was hotly discussed by Messrs. Vicente Diaz, Pedro Sison, Simplicio de los Santos and Mariano Granados. The decision of the judges was in favor of the two former ones who defended the negative side.

By this discussion the enthusiastic debators showed great ability and intelligence in the way of defending their respective sides. All of them without exception did very well.

That is good, fellow-teachers, and is worthy of praise. From the columns of the "Filipino Teacher", we, its editors, send our most cordial congratulation not only to the winners but also to all of you.

Something about the Garden of Lamao.—A few minutes after the debate we sighted the sandy shore of Lamao. While yet in the steamboat we saw that just a little further beyond the beach lay the government's beautiful garden. The plants were carefully arranged in rows and in circles. The lawns bordered by winding paths formed an attractive view. Among the things we saw in the garden were

cocoanut palms, pineapples, bananas, nipa swamp, etc., etc.

On our way to the Second Station.—As soon as everything was landed from the launch, we started on foot towards the Second Station. It was about half past five when we began our journey and two hours later we reached the place. The road was a long tiresome one. Having passed the garden, we saw, on the right, the maguey plants growing on the side of a hill and, on the left, pineapples, bananas and other plants. As it was already getting dark nothing could be seen but the large tall trees and the mountains.

Description of the Second Station.—The Second Station is a small hut made of nipa and bamboo having a porch on each side. It stands near the narrow path amid the forests and mountains. About forty feet from the southern side of the house is a beautiful stream of water. It is cool and fresh. It is just as clear as crystal and as pure as pure can be. It flows amid stones some of which are so large that it takes, at least, seven carabaos to move one of them only.

The Second Station is surrounded by a large spacious ground around which grow many big tall trees. Most of these are very straight like those that grow in the temperate zone. Their trunks sometimes two or three feet in diameter are generally bare and free from vines and other parasites. Their leaves are usually small. Nearly all the trees do not bear fruit.

How we had our Supper.—After having rest for a little while, we took our supper. My two companions and I had our meal near the brook where we could easily get water. Our food was very simple. It consisted only of bread, canned meats and sardines. The ground was used for our table and at the same time for our chairs. Our lamp was the light of the moon. Our water jar was the brook and our glass for water a piece of bamboo.

The supper being over, the ladies slept in the house and the men (with their blankets spread on the ground) under the trees in the open air.

A Night in Lanao.—About nine o'clock silence reigned. Nothing could be heard but the gentle flowing of the tiredless stream and the sweet songs of the birds. The sky ornamented with sparkling jewels was clear and magnificent like a vast ceiling elegantly adorned with admirable paintings and bright electric lights. The tall straight trees with their green, waving foliage, and the mountains with their gorgeous slopes, illuminated by the brightness of the moon, under the placid firmament, formed a scenery so grand and lovely that only imaginative poets could describe. The breeze perfumed by the sweetness of blossoms and leaves was just as cool as that which softly blows in Antipolo. Oh! it was, indeed, a beautiful landscape painted in the writer's own imagination. Such was the pleasant night we spent in the Second Station.

ONITSUAF.

(To be continued).

The Reception to the Provincial Teachers.

The reception given by the Philippine Teachers, Association in honor of the provincial teachers who attended the Second Annual Vacation Assembly has been carried out splendidly.

It was held at the Assembly Hall of the Manila High School. About nine o'clock

the nicely decorated hall was fully crowded by a large representation of provincial teachers, Manila teachers, students of the Dormitory, students of the Manila High School, and other invited persons.

At nine o'clock, Mr. G. Santos, President of the Association, announced that the reception will be preceded by two addresses, which will be delivered by Mr. G. A. O'Reilly, Supt of the City Schools, and by Mr. Lope K. Santos, Editor of the newspaper "Muling Pagsilang". Mr. G. W. Beattie, Supt of the Philippine Normal School acted as Toastmaster.

Mr. O'Reilly spoke of the teachers in general; of the Philippine Teachers' Association; and of the institution named Manila High School. Of the first point, Mr. O'Reilly spoke very highly of the progress attained by the native teachers in the use of the English language. He presented an outline of the work done by the Philippine Teachers' Association during its six years of existence, and he expressed his protection and cooperation to the society in every possible way. He spoke of the Manila High School as one of the best equipped institutions of the Philippines, and of the new commodities that will be introduced in it the next school year. Mr. O'Reilly was warmly, applauded by the audience.

Mr. Lope K. Santos spoke in Spanish. Mr. Santos with great enthusiasm touched interesting points about teaching. He talked about the formation of character of the Filipino children as one of the leading aims of a good teacher. He recommended the Philippine Teachers' Association to the provincial teachers as a way to get higher social intercourse and to be protected in their profession. The audience applauded Mr. Lope K. Santos' speech with great enthusiasm.

After these two speeches the audience adjourned and every one was invited to the refreshment room.

At 10:30 p. m. the dance took place in the grand hall of the school which lasted till 12:00.

"CENTRO ESCOLAR"

This is the name of the new institution organized in Manila under the direction of Miss Librada Avelino, ex Principal of the Pandacan Public School for girls, Editor of the Spanish Edition of this journal and Vice-president of the Philippine Teachers' Association. Miss Avelino tendered her resignation as teacher of the Pandacan School last summer vacation. With her separation, the Dep't of City Schools has lost one of its best and faithful teachers

This new institution is accommodated in a large and well ventilated building at 841 Calle Iris, Sampaloc.

The following is the body of teachers that will constitute the professorship of the institution: Miss Librada Avelino, Miss Felisa, María, and Filomena Francisco, Miss Carmen de Luna, Miss Ildelfonsa Amor, Miss Constancia P. Arrieta, Miss Dominga Francisco, and Miss Margarita Oliva. All these teachers were graduated in different colleges and Normal Schools.

We can safely say that the parents will find this institution suitable in every respect to their daughters, in educational line as well as in comforts.

The classes will begin the 1st day of June.

Miscellaneous information

Report of the averages of the pupils who passed the Primary, Intermediate and High School Examinations, given March 20, 21, 22, 23, 1907.

FIRST DISTRICT: STA. ANA, PANDACAN, PACO AND SINGALONG.

Anselmo, Irene 75 1/2, Argota, Ambrosio 75, Agustín, Castor 75 1/4, Alejandro, Vivencio 88, Bartolome, Rufino 91, Bernardo, Vicente 77, Bernabe, Leonardo 90, Castillo, Lorenzo 87 1/2, Custodio, Gregorio 78, Cervantes, Amando 81, Edeger, Gerónimo 87 1/7, Espinosa, Frna-

cisco 82 1/2, Faustino, Andrea 81, Flores, Tomás 88 1/8 Fermín, Leocadio 76, García, Concepción 77, Gonzaga, Mariano 78, Galdola, Florencio 85 1/2, Guerra, Victor 77, Gonzalez, Cosme 80 1/2 José, Matilde San 87 3/4, Jesús, Pedro de 88 1/4, Jesús, Pedro 89 7/8 Lonting, Crisanto 89, Mercado, Ramón 88 1/4 Mercado, Lucia 83, Marcelo, Elías 82 1/2, Mendoza, Wenceslawa 86 1/2 Manalo, Mariano 81 3/4 Mendoza, Teresa 88 3/4, Martinez, Neme- cicio 89, Nazario, José 77 Pérez, Pedro 80, Pilar, Justo del 82 1/2, Paller, Juan 85 1/4, Perfecto, Eliseo 84 3/4, Ponceca, Ponciano 90 7/8, Pabalan, Teodoro 89 3 4 Pangulayan, Vic'or, 85, Reyes, Clotilde 80, Roxas, Emillo 90, Rivera Rafaela 81, Roxas, Norberto 84, Santeco, Honorata 82, Sollosa, Juan 79, Serrano, Aguedo 85, Santos, Luis de los 78, Tigcal, Melitón 81, Tejada, Anastasia 88 1/2, Tejada, Elpidio 81 1/2, Vizmanos, Marcelina 83, and Vytiaco, Paulino 87.

SECOND DISTRICT: MALATE, INTRAMUROS AND ERMITA.

Aycardo, Amparo 83, Avil, Santiago 75, Caballero, Macaria 88 Cuadra, Lucia 79, Dimbla, Mercedes 93, Mayonado, Dolores 98, Bru, Alfredo 90, Calleja, Marcial 96, Cinco, Dionisio 79, Dianco, Paulino 94, Morante, Valeriano 88, Manuel, Eugenio 80, Ramos, Artemio 80, Silvestre, Anastasio 75, Caringal, Valentina 78, Ceballos, Antonia 78, Lobregat, María 78, Madrid, Filomena 83, Lorema, Felicidad 84, Origuell, Carmen 84, Valdes, Maria 76, Arana, Martin 81, Atienza, Isabelo 83, Aguilar, Gerónimo 79, Aznar, David 95, Asunción, José 86, Balugot, Buenaventura 80, Blesa, Brigido 86, Baquirum, Evaristo, 82, Cuenca, Vicente 85, Celestial, José 86, Doctolero, Justino 89, Dizon, Amado 77, Espeleta, Genaro 84, Franco, José 80, Holandez, Guillermo 76, Leyritana, Atilano 85, Lozada, Dimas 88, Lubin, Pedro 82, Landayan, Pelayo 80, Litonjua, Gervasio 82, Manipula, Lázaro 85, Murillo, Severino 79, Perez, Ramon 86, Ramos, Catalino 82, Reyes, Estanislao 84, Reginio, Felipe

90, Rojas, Julian 89, Romero, Eduardo 89, San José, Clemente 83, Vergara, Juan 91, Villanueva, Pedro 84, Castañeda, María 91, Larin, Segunda 82, Nazareno, Dolores 89, Ramos, Francisco 88, Santos, Glicería 89, Sevilla, Francisca 85, Villanueva, Concha 91, Aragon, Pedro 95, Buensuceso, José 95, Buenaventura, Ruperto 79, Carrasco, Pedro 86, Carreon, José 88, Castañeda, Mariano 90, Escobar, Maximo 99, Felipe, Catalino 91, Gatdula, Gregorio 76, Gineñez, Francisco 88, Gonzalez, José 79, Lagaska, Maximo 88, Magkaling, Ricardo 84, Palillo, Felix 80, Rivera, Macario 80, Romero, Juan 80, Tionson, Mariano 85, Torreno, Guillermo 94, Turla, Sabino 93, Velazco, Miguel 99, Villanueva, Agustin 77.

—
THIRD DISTRICT: SAMPALOC, STA. MESA AND SAN MIGUEL.

Angeles, Candido 85 3/8, Albo, Vicente 80, Arteaga, Alejandra 78, Altiveros, Angela 80, Belicena, Moises 77, Baltazar, Lorenzo 78, Balles Francisco 76, Baenziger, Amada 76, Cordero, Isidoro 75, Cruz, Julian 75, Cruz, Severino 75, Domingo, Nicolas 75, Domundon, Florentino 72 3/4, Estanislao, Emiliano 86 5/8, Fernandez, Sabino 79, Godinez, Jose 75, Hilarion, Gregorio 88 3/8, Hipolito, Reymundo 75, Jonas, Aurelio 80, Carganilla, Benito 77, Lontoc, Consuelo 89, Lontoc, Beatriz 84, Lacandola, Elena 85, Musni, Damaso 83 1/2, Macoda, Maximino 79, Malungat, Antonio 83 1/2, Mauricio, Gregorio 77, Martin, Feliza 88, Piza Victor 82 3/4, Pascual, Jose 82, Pastor Bernardo 76, Perez, Alfredo 76, Pantaleon, Anatolia 85, Rotor, Juan 86 7/8, Reyes, Felicidad 84, Ramos, Josefa 85, Santiago, Quirina 81, Santos, Aurelio 76, Santiago, Marciano 76, San Jose, Emilio 77, Salvador, Ciriaco 80, Santos Florencio 76, Santos, Silvestre 80, Samaniego, Isidro 78, Santiago, Germiniano 76, Sarmiento, Matias 84, Uson, Felix 78, Viray Nicanor 87, Vedula, Alfonso 78, Vargas, Jose 77, Andres, Francisco 82, Ancheta, Anastasia 86, Diaz, Pedro 89 1/2, Domingo, Pelagio 81, Francisco, Tomasa 77, Aquino, Higi-

nio 78, Bueno, Severo 76, Cabrero, Ponciano 76, Enriquez, Onofre 75, Javillanar, Miguel 78, Lawas, Benito 82, Matienzo, Victoriano 75, Peña, Zoilo de la 84 3/8, Pestaño, Cirilo 80 7/8, Reyes, Victorina 75, Redor, Juan 76, Reyes, Joaquin 76, Santos, Leonisa 79, Santos, Nicanor 84, Venson, Damaso 88 1/2, Villena, Carlos 80, Villareal, Lorenzo 86 1/4, Velasco, Vicente 80 3/4, Tayao, Lope 80.

—
FOURTH DISTRICT: QUIAPO.

Asunción, Vicente 82, Aviles, Ramon 88, Bautista, Concepción 85, Carvajal, Fortunata 87, José, Lorenzo San 83, Laverl, Severa 86, Leon, Paz de 81, Leon, Natividad de 78, Leaño, Nicomedes 83, Macahilig, Rojelio 85, Mendoza, Antonio 87, Quintos, Teodora 90, Ramos, Enriqueta 83, Reyes, Castor 84, Sanchez, Victoria 76, Santos, Esteban 75, Sapitan, Zacarias 79, Atas, Josefa 79, Bautista, José 81, Guzman, Feliciano de 90, Herrera, Nicanor 83, Laperal, Augusto 83, Laurente, Eustaquio 95, Mijares, Leon 88, Sanchez, Benito 75, Venezuela, Juan 79.

—
FIFTH DISTRICT: MEISIC.

Salonga, Cirilo 76, Sauro, Claro 75, Suggang, Pascual 76, Santos, Gregorio 91 1/2, Tuaño, Apolonio 80 1/2, Tolentino, Andres 89, Ubaldo, Ursula 78, Urrutia, Rogelio 80, Villacorta, José 86, Villalon, Pedro 75, Vargas, Apolonio 77, Yambao, Ramon 82, Icasiano, Basilio 75, Icamina, Teodoro 89, Agbayani, Canon 82, Alvarez, Hilarion 76, Ablaza, Martina 85, Abella, Urbana 85, 1/2, Aguilar, Eusebio 75, Acosta, Pedro 78, Ablaza, Eusebio 80, Acuña, Perpetuo 77, Bella, Rosario 81, Bernal, Feliza 81, Balboa, Emiliano 77, Cruz, Cipriano 80, Cunanan, Pedro 79, Castro, Angelo 78, Changco, Dolores 83, Cruz, Clemente 81 1/2, Cruz, Macario 79, Dionisio, Doroteo 83 1/2, Dizon, Simeon 81, Eugenio, Nicolas 78, Francisco, Luiz 81, Fernando, Zacarias 80 1/2, Gabriel, Constancia 82, Guerrero, Godofredo V. 81, Gabriel, Matias 87 1/2, Gosom Simplicio 85, Galvez, Guillermo 87, Hernandez, Isi-

dora 82, Jeremias, Jorge 79, Jamias, Fabian 80, Legaspi, Guillerma 83 1/2 Luna, Roman 82, Lucina, Cipriano 84 1/2, Mundo, Niceta del 80, Mercado, Victoria 85 1/2. Medina, Mariano 83, Menesei Numeriano 78, Ora, Isidoro 79, Ocampo, Manuel 77, Pasos, Anastasio 82, Palma, Augusto 95, Peña, Avelino 94, Pascual, Felipa 88 1/2 Ponce, Manuel 78, Ponce, January 77, Piñon, Diosdado 76, Pilapil, Francisco 76, Resos, María 77, Reyes, Granada 75, Ramos, Vicente 81, Ramos, Mercedes 87 1/2, Raymundo, Doroteo 93 1/2, Salcedo, Vicente 79, Santos, Tomasa 81.

SIXTH DISTRICT: SAN NICOLAS, GAGALANGIN.

Agoncillo, Rufina 80, Alvarez, Jesús 84, Arroyo, Mauro, 82, Atanasio, Nicolas 79, Basco, Ireneo 78, Baterina, Elpidio 79, Beltrán, Francisco 92, Bernardo, Gerarda 84, Bonifacio, Florencia 90, Buison, Florencio 76, Candelaria, Leovigildo 80, Cardones, Alejandro 75. Cruz, Crispina 86, Cruz, Fausto de la 81, Cruz, José de la 81, Dios, Victorio de 91, Echevarria, Guillermo 81, Enclano, Leonardo 84 1/2, Farne, Victoria 81, Flores, Encarnación 84, Franco, Juan 84, Francisco, Marta 84, Gano, Mariano 80, Gavino, Juan 82, Clifonia, Severo 92, Gregorio, José 76, Hazañas, Dolores 80, Magaling, Andres 77, Magtibay, Agatón 79, Manuel, Calixto 78, Nariana, Luis 81, Medina, Gregorio 82, Mendoza, Alfonso 83, Mondragon, Jesús 81, Monzon, José 80, Narvaza, Carlos 76, Orquiola, Eusebio 85, Ortiz, Francisco 81, Patriarca, Tomás 76, Perez, Leopoldo 81, Real, Facundo 79 Reyes, Antonino 84, Salvador, Anastasio 86, Sanchez, Gregorio 85, Sanchez, Bartolome 75, Santos, Sancho 81 Sopingco, Pedro 91, Tabo, Epifanio 76. Torre, Gregorio de la 77, Yrengco, Pedro 75, Vargas, Rosalia 86.

PACO INTERMEDIATE VI GRADE.

Avelino, Remedios 80.5, Bonus, Elvira 80, Dominguez, Aurea 82.4, Esteban, Baldomera 78, Leyva, Lamberto 84.7, León,

Clemente 80.3, Magnayon, Eudocia 80, Mercado, Soledad 83, Panis, Bibiano 81.9, Panis, Emiliano 87, Policarpio, Monico 80.5, Reyes, Leon 79, Rosario, Gregoria del 80, Sulit, Veneranda 77. Velez, Domingo 79.

SAMPALOC INTERMEDIATE. VI GRADE.

Angeles, Jesús 82 3/8, Andres, Demetrio 90 3/5, Cabrera, Salvador 87 9/16 Garcia, Bernardo 87 3/10, Matue, José 87 7/8. Piatos, Cornelio 85 11/16, Ramos, Alber, to 85 1/4, Santillan, Conrado 86 1/2, Tenmantay, Arsenio 83 7/11, Tenmantay, Sixto 87 5/16, Fuster, Elvira 80, Mendoza, Juana 79 1/4, Polintan, Felicidad 87 3/10, Reyes, Pilar 86 1/6.

MEISIC INTERMEDIATE. VI GRADE.

Aveleda, Fidel 89. Acuña, Felix 88, Bacho, Luis A. 92, Barrientos, Concepción 88, Bolinao, Isidra 90, Cruz, Marciana 93, Fernandez, Tomas 86, Francisco, Sotera 88, Guia, Juana de 90, Gutierrez, Eusebio 82, Hernandez, Carlos 90, Herrera, Candido 89, Jacobo, Geronima 86, Mejorada, Agapita 89, Merino, Gonzalo 88, Ocampo, Tereza 87, Perez, Prudencio 87, Reyes, Luis 88, Santos, Pascual 84, Santos, Simplicio de los 86, Tyson, Floro 82, Villaroman, Virginia 90.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Buzon, Maria 87, Edrosa, Anatulio 77, Fargas, Gil 83, Garcia, Paz 82, Laurel-Jose 82, Lualhati, Genaro 80, Maningas, Nicolas 84, Nibungco, Martiniano 86, Ore, llano, Juan 91, Palangca, Maria 85, Salazar, Juan 84, Santo Tomas, Jose 82, Silva, Paz 92, Tabora, Manuel 88, Valencia, Benbenu'o 83, Echevarria, Pedro 77.

Philippine Teachers' Association.

In the ordinary meetings of this Association held April 27, and May 3, 07, various points of vital interest in connection with the provincial teachers were discussed. The leading proposition was to amend portions of the Constitution of

the Association relative to monthly dues, and the establishment of committees of the Association in the provinces. The Assembly spent about one hour in discussing these amendments, and it was decided to authorize the President to appoint all provincial teachers who at that time join the Association as Delegates in their districts to establish committees of the Association. When the committee is established they can discuss any proposition of amendment and send it to the central Association in Manila for further action.

The following list shows, that enthusiasm and interest prevail among the provincial teachers to strengthen the union. Each one of these names applied for admission as active members:

Miss Victoria Rufino, Teacher of Navotal Rizal, Mr. Valentin Dar Santos id. id. id. Mr. Quintin Santos, id. id. Pasig, id. Mr. Andres Bernardo id. id. Meisic Manila, Mr. Martin Aragon, id. id. Pasay Rizal, Mr. Felix M Tuason id. id. Cabanatuan Nva. Ecija, Mr. Eulalio Maniaul, id. id. id. id. id., Miss Gregoria Lindo id. id. Concepción Tarlac, Miss Maura A. Bernardo, id. id. Mexico, Pampaga, Mr. Emigdio H. Zamora, id. id. Bayambang, Pangasinan, Mr. Felipe Masacupan, id. id. Siniloan Laguna, Mr. Pedro Fontillas, id. id. S. Marcelino, Zambalez, Mr. Urbano Baccay, id. id. Iguig, Cagayan, Mr. S. B. Quintano, id. id. Oas, Albay, Mr. Teodorico Renot, id. id. id. id., Mr. Pedro Manalo, id. id. Morong, Rizal, Mr. Alberto B. Ilaya, id. id. Cebu, Cebu, Mr. F. R. Alberto, id. id. Rosales, Pangasinan, Mr. Vicente Diaz, id. id. S. Nicolas, Manila, Mr. Lazaro Maliz, id. id. Bacolor, Pampanga, Mr. Mariano Batungbacal, id. id. Balanga, Bataan, Mr. Simeon Tuason id. id. Orion, id.

Schools Items

Mr. O'Reilly, Sup't of City Schools reported that the amount of -P- 4000 was recured from the Municipal Board to be

used for industrial work this year in the City Schools. He also reported that -P- 4000 were asked in his annual estimate to the Board for the equipment of laboratories of Physics and Chemistry of the Manila High School.

Mr. E. T. Brink, Supervisor of the 5th. District was assigned Principal of the Sampaloc Intermediate School.

The course in the primary schools will be four years instead of three as it has been given till now. This plan was recommended by the committee appointed for such modification in the last convention of division superintendents.

There will be a new school for the district of Tondo. The Dep't of City Schools found out that a great many children can not go to school owing to the distance of the schools of the neighboring districts. It is said that this new school is located at 871 Calle Lemery, Tondo.

We respectfully request all those who wish to favor our journal with their contributions to send them in not later than the fifteenth day of every month.

Vacation Assembly Items

FREE CAR EXCURSIONS.

Mr. R. J. Laffin, General Manager of the E. R. T. & L. Co., offered three special cars to the teachers who attended the Second Annual Teachers' Vacation Assembly in which to ride in through all lines around Manila. The admission to the cars was by tickets which were furnished by "Squires & Bingham". Owing to the fact that all the teachers attending the Assembly could not be accomodated in these cars at one time, three excursions were given at diifferent times so that the other teachers could have a chance to have a ride also. In these excursions, many places of interest were visited, including Fort McKinley, Gibson's

Saw Mill, Power Plant, Malabon and Ice Plant.

The teachers enjoyed all these excursions very much, and thank Mr. Laffin for his generosity in offering the three cars. Thanks are also extended to "Squires & Bingham" who furnished the tickets for the excursions.

An Excursion to Lamao.

About forty American and Filipino teachers who attended the Science classes of the Vacation Assembly left the Magellan Monument on Friday afternoon April 26, in the Governor General's launch Bohol for an excursion to Lamao, a place just opposite Manila Bay, returning Sunday night, April 28. The purpose of the excursion was to get plants and insects to be used in their classes, and at the same

time to get rid of the excessive heat of Manila for awhile. Those who went in the excursion reported a fine time.

A Good Idea.

Mr. E. M. Ledyard, Science teacher of the Manila High School and in charge of the classes in Physiology, Animal and Plant Life in the Vacation Assembly, is doing something which is worthy of mention. Knowing that the Filipino Teachers represent the true inhabitants of the Philippines, he took several of their photographs to be used in such a way that the people of the United States may see that the Filipinos are not dog-eating Igorrotes as they are made to see by those who, blinded by the power of the mighty Dollar, exhibit half-naked savages in the States for a penny-show at the reputation of the whole Filipino people.

PEDAGOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

— 1 —

tree
leaves
strong



fence
trunk
pretty

(The picture of a tree with a fence around it is to be placed here so as to conform with the questions given below.)

This is a pretty tree.
It has many leaves.
Do you see its trunk?
It is very strong.
There is a fence around the tree.

— 2 —

Pedro	field	house	washes
helps	works	cooks	busy

Pedro is a good boy.
He helps his father in the field.
His father is a farmer.
He works hard every day.
Pedro's mother is at home.
The boy helps his mother, also.
His mother keeps the house clean.
She cooks their food.
She washes their clothes.
She is busy all the time.

One Way of Teaching Reading in Lower Grades.

1. The two pages above shown are similar to those found in our first readers and primers specially and are given

here as models of two different reading lessons. The first one contains a picture while the other does not.

2. It should be understood that the questions below are not the only ones a teacher should ask. They are only exam-

ples. He can invent as many questions about the picture as he pleases, provided they are easily understood by the pupils. This work should be done in such a way as will stimulate the interest of the children. This lesson will not be interesting if the teacher is lifeless.

3. Suppose today the reading lesson is Page I. The first thing I do is to hold up and describe the picture myself making it look as beautiful as I can. This is done by enthusiastically saying something like the following. "See this pretty tree! Oh! how beautiful it is! Isn't this fine? Look at the roots. Do you see them? Look at the fence, also. Can you make one like this?" While I am doing this, I show them everything I tell or ask them.

4. When this has been done, I ask them the following questions: "What do you see in the picture? How many trees do you see? What has the tree? Is this a pretty tree? How many trunks has the tree? What is the color of the leaves? What is around the tree? Of what is the fence made? Is it strong?" Complete answers are always required. Many of the words I use in my questions are found in the sentences below the picture. When reading comes they read satisfactorily well, because they have already used the words they are reading.

5. This work has two principal purposes:—(1) to teach a language lesson or conversation and (2) to lead the pupils into the habits of careful attention, observation and accuracy. The former one need not be explained for I believe you know what it wants done. I think you understand the latter, also, but I wish to say something about it,—it is our duty to help the pupils see and know the different things we teach, such as tree, leaves, branches, trunk, roots, fence, posts, etc., and to teach them to do things exactly.

6. Having made questions enough to make them understand the sentences, I let my pupils read. Sometimes I tell them to ask questions about the picture and let others answer them. Often I teach them

how to construct sentences, though this is a part of the language work. There are other ways of teaching reading with picture.

Let us take up Page II for our lesson to day. What I do first is to explain the words at the top of the page by means of showing objects, signs or actions if possible. Suppose we take the word "house" How can you explain the meaning of it? By translating it into some native dialect? No. Just show a house by pointing to it and the pupils will readily understand it. Take the word *washes*. Get some clothes and show the children how you wash by your own hands. Tell them that you wash the clothes. Then let one pupil do the washing, also, and ask some one this question, «What does he do?» If the answer is incorrect, give it yourself. In this way you can explain many or nearly all the words without translating them into any dialects.

When this has been thoroughly done I tell my pupils to consider the sentences on Page II as answer, and I am going to ask as many questions as there are proper to these answers.

We know that the first sentence or answer is: Pedro is a good boy. The questions proper to this reply are the following: Who is Pedro? What kind of boy is Pedro? Who is a good boy? Is Pedro a good boy?» To one of the above questions a pupil gives the answer, «Pedro is a good boy.» Do you know why the sentence Pedro is a good boy, is repeated several times? It is because upon repetition depends memory.

Suppose we take the answer, «He works hard every day.» Here are the questions: «Who works hard every day? How does he work every day? Does he work hard every day? How many times a week does he work hard?»

When my pupils get the idea, I let them make the questions themselves, and I answer their questions. One of the purposes of this is to teach the children how to get the right inflection of an interrogative sentence.

When this has been satisfactorily done, I let my pupils read the sentences. Can you imagine how he read?

TIMOTEO FAUSTINO

Meisic Primary School

May, 1907

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

REVISTA MENSUAL

ORGANO DEL "PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

DIRECTOR, G. Santos —ADMINISTRADOR, A. Quijano.

Dirección P. O. Box -// - 1090.

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCIÓN.

	-o-	
EN MANILA	ANUAL	P. 2.00
EN PROVINCIAS	"	" 2.00
NUMERO SUELTO	"	" 0.25

ANUNCIOS.

-o-
Se reciben anuncios á precios convencionales.
Los anuncios que solo ocupen un espacio de 1x5 pulgadas, -P- 1.00 al mes y P- 10.00 al año.

PAGO ADELANTADO.

Se publica cada segunda semana del mes.

A LOS SUSCRITORES.

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algun número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificar al administrador de la misma á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse tambien notificar al Administrador cualquier cambio de domicilio, para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse tambien hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirlo al Administrador de la REVISTA, Sr. Anastacio Quijano, P. O. Box -// - 1090, Manila, P. I.

La conferencia del Sr. Lope K. Santos

De las partes más culminantes de la conferencia dada por este antiguo compañero, en la reciente recepción á los maestros de provincias, entresacamos los siguientes puntos:

Habló primeramente de la nobleza de la profesión del Maestro, diciendo que él no sabe cómo ha podido dejarla para dedicarse al periodismo, puesto que, si bien es éste una profesión también noble, y, al igual que los maestros se dedica á educar é instruir niños, formar hombres, construir Patria y laborar por la Humanidad no obstante, para él es mucho más meritoria la labor del Magisterio.

Expuso la gran responsabilidad que incumbe á los Maestros en la formación del carácter de los niños, futuros ciudadanos de un pueblo. Colocó al Maestro en el grado de tercer factor de dicha formación, reconociendo á los padres como el primero, y en segundo lugar á la So-



Sr. Lope K. Santos.

ciudad. Dijo que el Maestro es, entre estos

tres factores primordiales, el más llamado á corregir las deficiencias creadas en el niño por la mala educación doméstica y por el mal ambiente social.

Llamó la atención de los pedagogos filipinos sobre la gran diferencia que se nota entre un niño americano y un niño filipino al encomendarse su instrucción á las Escuelas públicas. El tipo americano presenta verdaderas señales de una educación integral más desarrollada, y por lo tanto, con un carácter más despejado: al paso que el tipo filipino constituye un carácter más apocado, más lleno de deficiencias superticiosas y más idealistas que práctico. Sobre este punto recomendó á los Maestros filipinos especial selección de entre los sistemas de enseñanza que se han venido empleando en las Escuelas de Filipinas, citando como el más eficaz el sistema individual é intuitivo que es el que generalmente se adoptan en las Escuelas americanas.

La Asociación del Magisterio Filipino fué invocado por el orador como uno de los medios más prácticos para mejorar, no solamente la educación é instrucción de los niños en Filipinas, sino también la condición de los Maestros filipinos en general. De paso, trató de los Maestros de provincias obsequiados por el acto, diciendo que, de los exiguos haberes y del general abandono con que son considerados por muchas autoridades municipales, solo pueden levantarse por medio de una estrecha liga profesional, y en esto les alentó, sobre manera, invitándoles á afiliarse á la "Philippine Teachers' Association". Concluyó prometiendo su parte, cómo Director de un periódico y amigo de algunos funcionarios del Departamento de Instrucción de las Islas, su decidida y constante cooperación á la causa de sus inolvidables hermanos.

Las Asociaciones son Necesarias.

Si las asociaciones políticas son necesarias en todo país civilizado para ayudar á su Gobierno y para exteriorizar las diferentes aspiraciones de sus habitantes,

no es menos necesario una asociación privada como la «Asociación del Magisterio Filipino.»

El jefe de un Departamento por justo, activo y celeso que fuere en el cumplimiento de sus deberes, nunca será tan perfecto de modo que no se escapen de su atención ciertas deficiencias dentro del círculo de su cometido, ó deje de ver a falta de otras cosas más necesarias para mejorar las condiciones de las personas que están bajo su dirección.

Sentado este principio, creo que nadie me negará la utilidad y necesidad de una Asociación que mire y vele por el bien de sus asociados; pues, aun suponiendo que entre los subordinados en un Departamento haya uno que note algunas deficiencias ó vea la necesidad de introducir otras cosas importantes en el Departamento á que pertenece, éste por su parte no se atrevería á tomar á su cargo la iniciativa de llenar dichas deficiencias, ni se atrevería á pedir ninguna cosa que hiciera falta á la generalidad, porque muy pocas veces se toma en cuenta la iniciativa particular.

Una Asociación, representa una entidad, y las gestiones de toda entidad son siempre más atendibles que las de un particular.

Trabajemos, pues, unidos por la prosperidad de nuestra Asociación, procurando colocarla al nivel de las asociaciones más florecientes de esta capital. Esto requerirá de nuestra parte un pequeño sacrificio, sacrificio que sería pagado con creces el día que consigamos un bien general á trueque de sacrificar nuestro interés particular.

L. AVELINO.

Mr. Brink presentará en adelante un presupuesto mayor de gastos para las Escuelas.

El Gobierno debe atender las necesidades de éstas.

Pedimos aumento de salario para todos los Maestros Filipinos.

Con el fin de satisfacer las grandes necesidades de las Escuelas del gobierno en todo el archipiélago filipino, Mr. Brink, Director interino del Buro de educación presentará en adelante un presupuesto anual de gastos, mayor que lo que hasta ahora se ha presentado para este mismo objeto.

Nosotros comprendemos que el ramo de la Instrucción es uno de los que debe merecer la atención del gobierno; porque de su resultado depende el fracaso ó el éxito del mismo.

España, antigua metrópoli del pueblo filipino, ha gobernado este suelo más de tres siglos. Los partidarios del gobierno español, para sostener el buen nombre de este con respecto al resultado de su gobierno en este país, pone siempre de relieve los adelantos del pueblo por medio de la *instrucción*.

Al paso que sus enemigos se valen también de esta misma arma, esto es del resultado de la instrucción de este pueblo, para evidencia que el gobierno español ha fracasado en este país.

El ramo de la Instrucción debe ser, pues, mejor atendido.

Si el presupuesto que hasta ahora se ha votado por la Comisión, no basta para satisfacer las necesidades de las escuelas, debe destinar mayor cantidad para satisfacer estas necesidades, como el Director interino tratará de solicitar en lo sucesivo.

Nosotros esperamos que con este aumento de presupuesto, muchos maestros filipinos que llevan ya muchos años en el Departamento de Instrucción y que no reciben más que un haber bastante reducido, serán en adelante mejorados de condición, ó bien serán aumentados sus salarios.

Muchos de nuestros compañeros maestros, no parece que han sido relegados ya al olvido, cuando ya habian pasado tres ó cuatro años, sin haber sido aumentados los haberes.

Los sueldos de estos maestros filipinos según sabemos, varían de 20 dollars, que es el minimum, á 60 dollars, el maximum, ahora preguntamos ¿Cuántos maestros filipinos reciben el maximum del haber? Que nosotros sepamos no hay más que tres.

Respecto de los sueldos de los maestros

americanos, sabemos también, que el maximum no es sólo 60 dollars. Solamente el minimum ya pasa de esta cantidad; son 70 dollars el minimum, y el maximum debe ser unos 100 dollars. Y preguntamos también cuantos americanos reciben el maximum? Estamos seguros que son más de tres. La mayoría de los maestros americanos reciben este haber.

Nosotros, pues, en nombre de todos los maestros filipinos, tanto de los de esta capital, como los de provincias pedimos un aumento de salario para estos que trabajan por el gobierno en favor de la instrucción, ya que se trata de pedir presupuesto mayor de gastos para el ramo de instrucción.

Creemos que esto no es mucho pedir, tampoco pedimos ó aspiramos á un sueldo igual á los americanos.



Dr. Rizal.

19 de Junio

Fecha memorable y gloriosa es ésta para Filipinas! Su más preclaro hijo, el gran patriota Dr. José Rizal ha nacido en esa fecha el año 1861. Ha venido al mundo para enseñar á su pueblo el camino que debe seguir para llegar al pináculo de su engrandecimiento.

Todos los Filipinos sin distinción de cla-

ses, debemos conmemorar el nacimiento del nunca bastante llorado compatriota que sacrificó su vida en aras de la Patria, al igual que los Estados Unidos conmemoran el natalicio de su libertador George Washington ¡Pueblos que saben rendir tributo de gratitud á sus heroes son merecedores de la más distinguida consideración!

Cumplimos un deber altamente patriótico al honrar la memoria de nuestro mártir en estas columnas. A continuación publicamos una de las composiciones de su lira titulada:

EL CANTO DEL VIAJERO

Hoja seca que vuela indecisa
Y arrebatada violento turbion,
Así vive en la tierra el viajero
Sin norte, sin alma, sin patria ni amor.

Busca ansioso doquiera la dicha
Y la dicha se aleja fugaz;
Vana sombra que burla su anhelo . . .
Por ella el viajero se lanza á la mar!

Impelido por mano invisible
Vagará de confín á confín;
Los recuerdos le harán compañía
De seres queridos, de un día feliz.

Una tumba quizá en el desierto
Hallará, dulce asilo de paz;
De su patria y del mundo olvidado . . .
Descanse tranquilo tras tanto penar!

Y le envidian al triste viajero
Cuando cruza la tierra veloz . . .
¡Ay! no saben que dentro del alma
Existe un vacío do falta el amor.

Volverá el peregrino á su patria,
A sus lares tal vez volverá,
Y hallará por doquier nieve y ruina,
Amores perdidos, sepulcros no más.

Ve, viajero, prosigue tu senda,
Extranjero en tu propio país;
Deja á otros que canten amores,
Los otros que gocen, tú, vuelve á partir.

Ve, viajero, no vuelvas el rostro,
Que no hay llanto que siga al adiós;
Ve, viajero, y ahoga tus penas,
Que el mundo se burla de ajeno dolor.

“Hágase la Luz”

(Para el “The Filipino Teacher”)
Cuando todo yacía en aquel caos incom-
preensible, en aquella nada misteriosa, donde

solo se conocía el poder absoluto de las tinieblas, de improviso sonó aquel “Flat Lux” aquella palabra divina que ahuyentó las sombras que lo envolvían, derramando torrentes de claridad por todas partes.

Y la luz quedó hecha, y ésta, cumpliendo su misión civilizadora, segura de sus triunfos, sin miedo al tiempo, armándose con la enseña redentora y la antorcha de la libertad, se puso en movimiento á conquistar el mundo, yendo siempre con paso lento y reposado, pero firme y gradualmente, vestida unas veces con la veste del apóstol, disfrazada otras con el traje del guerrero, y cubierta algunas con la toga del legislador.

Desde ese feliz momento, sigue impertérrita el camino que se trazara sin detenerse ante los siglos y edades, alumbrando inteligencias, impulsándolas á un progreso incesante, exitándolas incansablemente á la justicia, á la unidad y al amor.

Las mismas bellas creaciones que han producido los hombres y los pueblos, los inventos más admirables, y los más grandes portentos que de día en día vienen demostrando las ciencias y las artes, y que parecen haberse rebelado contra el poder de Dios, á ella se deben, son los hechos más hermosos de esa luz bienhechora que todo lo vivifica, todo lo recorre, todo lo ilustra y civiliza, sin distinguir colores, sin preferir razas, sin reparar lugares. Lo mismo hace en Oriente que en Occidente, lo mismo hace en los alcázares más suntuosos que en las cabañas más humildes . . .

Y aquí la tenemos en Filipinas, traída primero, por los hijos de España, y luego por América, que vivamente se interesa, se desvive por proporcionarla un asiento en el gran banquete de las Naciones civilizadas.

Sí: aquí la tenemos, está entre nosotros esa luz redentora, proyectando haces luminosas, que han elevado y elevan á mucha altura á dignísimos filipinos que han venido distinguiéndose en todos los ramos del saber, y en las diversas manifestaciones de la energía humana.

En prueba de que la tenemos vemos que todos los filipinos de hoy aman el progreso; en el “The Philippine Teachers’ Association” apareció un Journal con el nombre “The Filipino Teacher” redactado en Inglés, Español y Tagalog.

MATAHIMIK

SECCIÓN DE NOTICIAS.

Á NUESTROS COLABORADORES.

Suplicamos á nuestros colaboradores que procuren enviarnos los trabajos, antes del día quince de cada mes con el fin de poderlos publicar á su debido tiempo.

Refuerzo.

Sean todos bienvenidos en el seno de la "Philippine Teachers' Association" los hermanos de profesión que recientemente han ingresado en ella, cuyos nombres damos á continuación.

Miss. Victoria Rufino, Teacher of Navotas, Rizal. Mr. Valentín Dar Santos, id. id. Rizal. id. Andrés Bernardo, id. id. Meisic, Manila. id. Martín Aragón, id. id. Pasay, Rizal. id. Felix M. Tuason, id. id. Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, Miss. Gregoria Lindo, id. id. Concepción, Tarlac. id. Maura A. Bernardo, id. id. México, Pampanga. Mr. Emigdio H. Zamora, id. id. Bayambang, Pangasinán. id. Felipe Nasacupan, id. id. Siniloan, Laguna. id. Pedro Fontillas, id. id. S. Marcelino, Zambales, id. Urbano Baccay, id. id. Iguig, Cagayán. id. S. B. Quintano, id. id. Oás, Albay. id. Teodorico Renot, id. id. Oás, Albay. id. Pedro Manalo, id. id. Morong, Rizal, id. Alberto B. Ilaya, id. id. Cebú, Cebú. id. F. R. Alberto, id. id. Rosales, Pangasinán. id. Vicente Diaz, id. id. San Nicolás, Manila, id. Lázaro Maliz, id. id. Balanga, Bataan. id. Mariano Batungbacal, id. id. Orión, Bataan. id. Quintín Santos, id. id. Pasig, Rizal.

==
EL SUPT. MAGEE VENDRÁ Á MANILA.
COMITÉ NOMBRADO PARA REDACTAR EL
NUEVO PLAN DE ENSEÑANZA.

El Superintendente de división de la provincia de Ilocos Sur, Mr. Magee, vendrá á Manila para ocupar temporalmente el cargo de Superintendente de la escuela de Artes y Oficios de esta capital, y despues será nombrado para ser superintendente de división en Iloilo.

Mr. C. H. Magee como recordarán nuestros lectores, es el mismo que interinó el

cargo de la superintendencia de las escuelas de esta ciudad durante la ausencia de Mr. Ó'Reilly.

En la última asamblea anual de superintendentes de división que tuvo lugar el Enero próximo pasado en esta capital, se acordó entre otras cosas el nombramiento de un comité permanente para la redacción de un nuevo sistema de enseñanza. Durante la asamblea el comité nombrado, principió á redactar el plan de enseñanza concerniente á los trabajos industriales, para las escuelas primarias. Una copia del trabajo de este comité se envió á todos los demás superintendentes de división y supervisores de escuelas para emitir sus opiniones sobre este trabajo del comité.

Este trabajo se encuentra actualmente en manos del Director interino Mr. Brink, con las diversas recomendaciones de los superintendentes y supervisores.

Hace poco se han reunido todos los miembros del comité para deliberar al asunto encomendado á ellos, atendiendo las diferentes opiniones que sobre el particular han remitido los superintendentes y supervisores. El resultado de esta deliberación será el que se adoptará en todas las escuelas del archipiélago.

"CENTRO ESCOLAR."

Acaba de organizarse en esta capital un centro docente dedicado á la enseñanza de jóvenes filipinas y dirigido por la ilustrada Srta. Librada Avelino, maestra de enseñanza Superior, Bachiller en estudios generales, y ex Principal de la escuela pública de niñas de Pandacan. Este centro adscrito al de igual nombre para varones, cuenta con un cuadro de profesores, todas señoritas procedentes y tituladas de varios centros docentes de esta capital. Cuenta también con un hermoso edificio en la Calle Iris n.º 841, Sampaloc, antiguo edificio ocupado por la Cámara de Comercio Filipina.

Para trabajos industriales

Se ha votado por la Junta Municipal la cantidad de -P- 4000 con destino á la compra de materiales necesarios para que el

curso de trabajos manuales é industriales comience con la debida perfección en las escuelas públicas de la ciudad.

Delegados en provincias

En las últimas juntas generales celebradas por la "Philippine Teachers' Association" se han conferido varios nombramientos de Delegados por el Presidente de la Asociación á favor de los maestros de provincias que recientemente se han adherido á la misma como miembros. El objeto de dichos Delegados es propagar la Asociación entre los maestros de su provincia y la constitución de comités provinciales de la Asociación.

Confiamos que los nombrados trabajaran por el engrandecimiento de la misma.

Recepción en el Manila High School

Animada y brillante resultó la recepción dada por la "Philippine Teachers' Association" en honor de los maestros de provincias que asistieron á la segunda Asamblea de maestros, en Manila. Se pronunciaron interesantísimos discursos por Mr. G. A. O'Reilly, y el Sr. Lope K. Santos. Después de los refrescos que se sirvieron en abundancia, los invitados pasaron al salón otra vez y al son de los acordes de la orquesta Molina se bailó hasta las 12 de la noche. A esta hora comenzó el desfile, quedando todos altamente satisfechos de la recepción dada por esta Asociación.

Escuela en Tondo

Mientras no se halla terminada la escuela que el Gobierno hará construir para este Distrito, el Superintendente de escuelas de la Ciudad ha tomado en renta la casa n.º 871 de la Calle Lemery, para destinarlo á escuela pública. Muy bien! Muchos vecinos de este Distrito han protestado al suprimirse la escuela que se fusionó al de Maisic.

"Boreal Studio."

Boreal Studio es el nombre de la muy conocida fotografía dirigida por el Sr. Gómez, y que de un tiempo á esta parte se halla establecida en la Calle Joló, N.º 313. El Sr. Gómez es el mismo fotógrafo de la

muy acreditada fotografía *Zafra* y que según los trabajos que hemos visto, y sobre todo los de ampliación, nos hemos convencido, y convencerá á todos los que los vean, que el Sr. Gómez que dirige el "Boreal Studio" es un verdadero fotógrafo y es maestro en el arte.

Por lo que recomendamos la mencionada fotografía al respetable lector y al público en general. Vean nuestro anuncio en la última plana.

MAESTROS!!!

Acudid á la acreditada confitería

"LA CAMPANA"

donde encontrareis los requisitos *Merengues, helados de vainilla, cafe y fresa.*

PROBAD Y OS CONVENCEREIS.

No olvidarse "LA CAMPANA"

N.º 116 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz, Teléfono 2216.

SECCIÓN PEDAGÓGICA.

LA ATENCIÓN.

Nadie debe ignorar el influjo poderoso que ejerce en la enseñanza de toda materia la atención, ese acto de la conciencia, por el cual ésta se excita y nos hace distinguir y conocer las cosas hasta en sus pequeños detalles.

Para conseguir que la enseñanza sea eficaz y fructífera, el maestro, si quiere ser un educador en toda la acepción de la palabra, debe valerse de todos los medios que estén á su alcance para despertar en el discípulo la atención. De otra manera, su enseñanza sería de resultados contraproducentes.

En la escuela, es muy usual en el maestro el dar ejercicios ó composiciones ya de aritmética ya de gramática ó de alguna otra materia á sus discípulos, obligando á estos á que los hagan en sus casas. El enseñante recoge dichos ejercicios al siguiente día de clase y los lleva á su casa para corregirlos. Pero, á veces, suele suceder que el maestro, ya por olvido, ya por descuido, ú otras razones, no los revisa. Esta falta de atención cometida por

el maestro en sus funciones es de funestas consecuencias para toda labor educativa. Por ella los escolares se hacen inactivos, negligentes, y concluyen por no prestar la atención que debieran tener en sus estudios.

También acaece que en las lecciones, alguna que otra vez encuentra el maestro algún punto oscuro que es necesario aclarar y no pasarlo por alto. Para esto, es menester que el maestro sepa todas las materias antes de enseñarlas; que se consigue por una conveniente preparación; sin ésta, sus discípulos podrían aturdirle con sus preguntas y ponerle en apuros. Ya en este estado el maestro, es de temer que ya no presten atención alguna á sus enseñanzas.

Estos dos casos expuestos son suficientes ya para hacer comprender á todos los educadores, especialmente á los maestros filipinos, la suma importancia de la atención, cuyo descuido puede ocasionar grandes perjuicios á la juventud escolar.

Existen varios medios de producir la atención. Mas, me limitaré á citar tres, que á mi juicio son los principales: *Curiosidad, Interés y Colaboración.*

Para obtener la atención del discípulo por medio de la curiosidad el maestro, siempre que sea posible, debe hacer uso de la enseñanza *objetiva*. La curiosidad se despierta fuertemente en el alumno si le presentamos un objeto nuevo que le impresione. Además el maestro puede servir de otros medios, que su mente le sugiera para obtener la curiosidad.

Para promover el interés es indispensable al educador el hacerse comprender, cuidando mucho de que sus ideas guarden un perfecto orden, y hacer ver las aplicaciones de lo que enseña. De este modo los escolares se interesan en sus estudios.

En una escuela, no solo el maestro debe trabajar; es también necesaria la cooperación individual ó colectiva de sus discípulos. El enseñante, para obtener la colaboración del escolar, debe dirigirle preguntas, cuyas respuestas broten espontáneas de la mente del alumno; debe poner

dificultades, plantear problemas y *hacer incógnitas*, cuya solución sea hecha por el discípulo. Obrando así, se aviva la atención, y al mismo tiempo se vigoriza la facultad cogitativa del escolar.

Resumiendo: por medio de la atención se graban más los conocimientos en la mente de los alumnos; recordamos con suma facilidad las cosas ya sabidas; se estimula el amor al estudio; y por último se llegan á saber sin grandes esfuerzos cosas difíciles que el maestro ha explicado á medias, dejando á sus alumnos el saberlas por sí.

Hé aquí mal trazada por inexperta pluma la grande é indiscutible importancia pedagógica de la atención, que todo educador debe tener presente para llenar cumplidamente su sagrado deber social.

INTERMEDIARIO.

Breves Observaciones sobre la enseñanza de la Historia.

Una de las asignaturas más interesantes, que constituye parte integrante de ramo de primera enseñanza ha sido, es y será indudablemente la enseñanza de la Historia.

Ahora bien:—Con el objeto de no incurrir en grandes deficiencias sobre la enseñanza de esta asignatura, conviene que en la preparación previa que debe de tener siempre el buen pedagogo, este esté plenamente persuadido de su verdadero objetivo.

Fijemos en esos niños que ávidos acuden hoy día á las aulas municipales y á los institutos; consideremos su desarrollo intelectual, su condición, su porvenir, el medio en que han de desenvolverse, la patria á que habrán de servir y luego preguntémosnos que fin se desea obtener al explicar esa larga serie de dramas heroicos y dolorosos que forman nuestra historia.

Es acaso formar eruditos? No, destinemos la erudición para los oradores de grandes centros docentes y adoptemos el plan más positivo, para preparar mejor el corazón de la juventud.

En el recinto de la escuela se trata del pueblo, es decir, de esa gran masa de niños, cuya única y sencilla ambición consiste, en adquirir las nociones rudimentarias para formar un buen ciudadano en lo porvenir.

Esos niños serán mañana agricultores, obreros, industriales y comerciantes; serán los que den al suelo que los vió nacer días de prosperidad material, explotando sus veneros naturales de riqueza; bizarría y gloria defendiéndolo en caso de necesidad; bajo estos puntos de vista, á que cargar la tierna memoria de esos escolares, con larga serie de fechas, por completo inútiles? A que relatarles detalles insípidos que pronto han de huir de su memoria y que causan mucho tedio?

Las oscilaciones políticas, relato de marchas militares, descripción fantástica de batallas antiquísimas etc. etc. todo constituye un lastre abrumador, inútil y odioso.

Hoy más que nunca, hace falta sacrificar resueltamente todo detalle inútil, todo incidente de un pasado demasiado remoto. El niño no debe ser un fonógrafo que recite fechas.

Que importan, por ejemplo, al niño las diferentes opiniones sobre la fecha de un levantamiento ó de una expedición?

Pero conviene por el contrario enseñarle á pensar, á amar á aquellos que hayan prestado servicios relevantes á la patria y á la humanidad, porque con estas nobles impresiones la emulación y el buen sentimiento será consiguiente en ellos.

Es preciso inculcar que en la vida mo-

derna, el desenvolvimiento social importa, no solamente al filósofo, al diplomático, al erudito, al estadista sino que interesa al individuo como tal y á la familia; que todos, grandes y pequeños, pobres y ricos somos solidarios de los hechos, de las glorias ó de los desastres de la patria; que todos tenemos deberes que cumplir en la vida colectiva y en la patria que es nuestra madre comun.

Desterremos de la enseñanza de la historia vulgaridades rutinarias que parecen hallarse acumuladas en algunos libros. Poco importa al niño que los malayos eran antes que los negritos ó vice-versa.

Importa más, mucho más, ofrecerles épocas más modernas, de costumbres más en armonía con las de ahora, y de esas épocas presentarles hechos heroicas, rasgos de patriotismo ejemplos que imitar, biografías de ciudadanos virtuosos, leales, generosos, dispuestos al sacrificio por la patria, por la honra y por la humanidad.

Esos hechos impresionan más al niño, se graban en su mente con fuerza, y al dejar tal huella en el alma le predispone para seguir ese civismo de lealtad de virtud de generosidad, de amor á la patria y al prójimo. Y tened la seguridad de que en los días aciagos nacionales ó de conflictos patrióticos en la mente del hombre así formado ó educado se alzarán vigorosas las figuras de aquellos héroes que aprendió á admirar de niño y sentirá por ello la sugestión del ejemplo, viendose impulsado á ofrecerse en holocausto de su patria.

MALABONEÑO.

"BOREAL STUDIO"
 Teléfono 313: Binondo, Manila—Teléfono N.º 270.

Bajo la dirección de B. Gómez,
 antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada
 FOTOGRAFIA ZAFRA.

Peinadora gratis todos los días.

JUAN VILLANUEVA
 — DENTISTA —

Calle Lemery N.º 415 Tondo bajada del puente de Jilo

JOSUÉ SONCUYA FERNANDO SALAS
 SALAS Y SONCUYA

—
 NOTARIA PÚBLICA

Bufete: Calle Legaspi N.º 77 Intramuros, Manila
 P. O. Box No 1079—Teléfono No 2187.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

PAHAYAGAN BUANAN

Taga pamansag ng Philippine Teachers' Association.

Paunawa sa mga Mambabasa —)o(—

Ang pahayagang ito, ay lababas twing
ikalawang Sábado ng bawat isang buan.

Lahat ng ibig magpadala ó magpalathala ay makaliliham sa aming Tagapangasiwa na si G. Anastasio Quijano. Lagayan sa Correo, blg. 1090 Maynila S. F.

Halaga ng pagpapadala.

Sa Maynila. . . P. 2.00 isang taón.
» Lalawigan. . . „ 2.00 »
» isang salin. . . „ 0.25

Pagpapalathala.

Ayon sa pagkasunduan.

Kailan malulunasan itó?

Ngayo'y tutukuy kami ng isang sakit, niyang sakit na naghahari sa ating mga paaralan at wari'y ipinalagay na ng mga guró na walang katambing na kagamutan. Ysang sakit na imbak na sa katawan ng isang tao at di lapatan ng gamot, ay walang pagsala na ang taong iyan malaot madali'y tutuogo sa libingan. Maibilang kaya natin na ang kanyang pagkamatay ay talaga ng Langit?—Hindi nga at ang kanyang ginawa'y isang pagpapabaya at kakulangang pagasa sa bisa ng gamot.

Ganito rin kayá ang paghahaka ng aming mga kapatid sa hanapbuhay?—Marahil nga. Sapagka't kung hindi ay nakabasa na sana tayo sa mga pahayagan ng isang paghingí ng lunas sa nararapat hingan. Sa anong dahila't silay nangapipipi?—Sa kakulangang kayá ng tinatawag na valor civico?—Sa bantá nami'y hinde rin. Sa mahigit na 200 guró ng municipio ng Maynila ay marami kaming nakikilalang matatalino't boo ang loob na makapagaakay sa mangá kapatid na mapagtalukipkip ang kamay sa daan ng kanilang ikatutubos. Nguni't may isang bagay na nakakahadlang. Ang kakulangang ng pagkakaisa at ang di pagasa sa kanilang kabinaan.

Kapag ang dalawang bagay na ito'y na walá sa alin man pulutong (collectividad) ay pakasahan natin na ang pulutong na iyan na may marangal na sagisag na "Taga paghandá sa mga tao bukas"; ay di makakatupad ng lu-

busan ng kanyang tungkulin gaya ng ipinapasan sa kanya ng Bayan.

Lumauig kaming lubhá ng paghanap nang dahilan ng di pagkilos ng mga kapatid sa harap niyang sakit na ngayo'y aming ipatalastas.

Unangunang dapat maghari sa isang paaralan ay ang pagkakasundo ng mga puno't pangpupunuan. (Supervisor, Principal at mga tagapagturo.) Pangalawa'y ang pagmamasa-kitan at pagtutulungan sa mga bagaybagay na ikatatanyag ng tinuturuan; at ang pangatlo'y ang mabuting pagpapasunuran at ang mahigpit na pagtupad sa mga katungkulan at karap tao.

Sa ilang mga pagkakataon ay madalas marinig namin sa bibig din niyang mga kapatid ang pagtutol (na dinadaan lamang sa bulungbulungan) sa mga palakad Czar ng kanilang supervisor ó principal. May nagsasabing kapag ang isang guró ay nakaligta nang di pagtuturo ng ganoo't ganitong bagay dahil sa akala niya na di da marapat sa kanyang tinuturuan ó kayá nalalaban sa mga kinakailangan nitó, ay biglang sisisihin at sisigawan sa harap ng mga tinuturuan at pagbabalaan pa na alisin sa tungkol. Mayroon naman kaming nariringan na dahil sa pagkakamali ng pagbigcas ng isang salita ó kaya ng isang frase, ay kaagad-agad cocorregin kahit na sa harap nang mga bata't ituturo ang kabustuhang pagbigkas.

Marami pa kaming lubhang naririnig na mga kasagwaan, nguni't sukat sa dalawang aming tinumbok ay matatalastas na ng nanasa sa amin ang kalubhaan ng sakit na aming binangit.

Tunay at isa sa mga tungkulin ng supervisor ó principal ang tumulong sa kanyang mga guró (nguni't hinde pasigao) at magturo sa kanilang hinde naabot (datapua't huag sa harap ng mga bata). Ó ang gurong nagpapalagay ng ganito ay di talos ang kanyang tungkulin, ó ang gurong tumatangap ng ganyang paraau ay di natatahó ang kanyang karapatan. Alin man sa dalawang ito'y matatagad natin bukal na dinadaluyan ng maruming tubig na nagpapalabo sa malizaó at malinis na tungkol na pagkaguró. Nguni't bakit di tumutol at humingi ng lunas sa lalong mataas na puno?—Yan din ngang pagkapipi natin at pagkamatatakutin ang siyang madalas magsilbing michá na sumusulol at nagpapalala sa sakit na iyan ng ating mga paaralan. Dapat nating pagcatalastasin na ang sakit na ito'y namunga at mamumunga ng lalong kasaklapsaklapan.

Ysa sa mga naibunga niyan ay ang madalas makita natin na pagkawalang galang ng mga

bata sa ating paaralan. Kapag ang isang tinuturuan ay nawalan ng pitagan sa nagtuturo sa kanyá, ang gurong iyan ay di na makakatu-pad sa mabigat na kanyang tungkulin. Diyan na magmumula ang di pagsunod ng bata sa kanyang mga utos. Diyan na magmumula ang di pagaaral sa kanyang mga pinagaaralan; at ang kawiwian niyan paglaki ay isang taong pusakal ang asal, sa biglang sabi'y isang masamang taong bayan. Makalilibong mapait pa sa kamatayan ang ibinubunga ng sakit na iyan!

Mga nahihimbing na guró, magsipagbali-kuas kayó sa pagkakatulog at ihanap ng lunas ang sakit na iyan. Nariyan ang Philippine Teachers' Association na maaaring inyong kawatwanin sa paghanap ng kagamutan. ●

Tinututulan namin ang mga kasagwaang cangyayari sa mga paaralan at ikinamumuhi namin ang pagwawalang babala niyang aming mga kapatid sa hanapbuhay. Ang isang di ninyo pagimik ay gumagawa ng tatlong sugat isa sa karanġalan ng pagkaguró, isa sa mga tinuturuan at ang isa ay sa Bayan, diyan sa nagbibigay ng sa inyo'y iginugugol ng pamahalaan.

Dapat Tularan.

Pagkainaminam na pagkakataon! Sa paglililiwalew ko sa mga bayan-bayan ng mangitig na lalawigang Kabite, upang humanap nang mga mambabasa at ikalat ang binhi ng Samahan ng mga Gurong Filipino, ay nakatuklas ako ng isang dakila at kapuripuring gawá na di dapat mawaglit sa limot. Ito'y ang pagsisikap ng mga gurong taga Dasmariñas na sina Gg. Emilio Ramirez at Esperidion X. sa ikabibihasa ng kanilang tinuturuan at ikatatanyag ng kanilang paaralan.

Ang tinutukoy kong ito'y ang pagpapagod ng dalawang gurong binangit sa pagtuturo gabi-gabi sa mga batang nagsisipagaral sa tercer grado sa paaralang bayan ng Dasmariñas. Ang dahilan ng kanilang pagpupuyat, ay upang ihandá ang nasabing mga bata sa pagsusulit sa darating na Octubre.

Ang mga ganitong gawá ay kinakailangang masiwalat at sumabog upang magsilbing balimbawa sa mga guró; kinakailangan din namang paabutin sa pakinig ng kanilang supervisor at sa kagawaran ng Pagtuturo, pagkat ang ganyang gawá ay karapatdapat tum-basan ng isang gantín-palá, isa kayang dagdag so sinasabod na 20 piso (malaki pa ang sahod ng isang conserje) isang buan. Marinig kaya ito ng aming tinatawagan?

Ayan ang isang uriang ng mga gurong Filipino! Ayan ang isang salaming mapananalaminan ng mga pumupula sa atin! Ayan ang isang color na nagpapatinkad sa kulay ng ating lahi!

TIBAO.

Mga sakit na may háyop at naka-ka-hawa ng ating bayan.

Isang háyon ang maniningil ng páhayagang ito'y sa sisipot sa aking tahanan, at tagla'y ang isang recibo, at ini-abo't sa akin. Pagka bigay ko ng isang salapi ay natanong ko ng kamusta ang lakad ng ating pahayagan?

—Chico—ang sagot sa akin, marami sa nangg-sikuha niyong isang buán ang di pa nakababayad, at wala pa daw silang kuarta; (ganyong katatapos lamang ng buán) at ang iba namang lápitan ko—ang patuloy niya, ay ayaw mag sikuha, at baka daw ang pahayagang ito'y gaya ng ibang di nagsisitagal at mamamatay agad. Nakita na ninyo ang mga katuirang ito, ng mga kalahi pa daw natin.

Hinde dapat pagtakhan ang bagay na ito, pagkat isang sakit na bukol sa kalooban natin mga tagarito. Nariyan at maliwanag na nakikita natin, ang mga kalakal, tindahan, págawaan, at pati páhayagan ng mga filipino, na nalulugami sa láot ng pagpapabayá nang mga walang paglingap na mga *filipino* rin, data-pua't, nagsisilusog at nangabubuhay ang sa mga dayuhan, palibhasa'y ito ang mga linilingap at di pinababayaan. Laking katiwalian!

Matápos gugulin ang lahat ng kaya at hirap ng *ilang* mga kababayang walang pagod, upang maipanganak ang pahayagang ito, sa ikabubute ng *karamihan*, ang mga ito'y di pa matutong magmalasakit at umabuloy sa pag-aalagá nito, ng lumake't lumáwig ang buhay kundi ang pagkasawi na ang una-unang minanais at ináala-ala.

Kung mga guró ang mga nangangatuiran ng ganito, ay kailangan magbitiw agad ng kanilang tungkol. Sa mga ganiyan ay walang maa-asahan maging ang pamahalaan maging ang bayan.

Bayáang tuparin ng iba ang kanilang tungkuling sa kanilay di karapatdapat; yaóng may mga loob at kamay na makabibitbit ng isang patol na kahoy upang ilagay dine sa aming sigá (páhayagan) bahaghiá ng magdingas ng lumáab at huág mamatay. Sigáng kung lumake't mag-alab ay siyang tatanlaw sa landas nang pagkakalapit at pagpapahayag ng layon at damdamin, at pagtatangol ng katwiran ng mga gurong filipino.

At ang isa pa, anó anya ang mababasa ko sa pahayagang iyan, sayang lamang ang kahati ko. Ipagpalagay ng wala nga siyang mapupupol na mabangong bulaklak ng isipan sa tankay ng pahayagan ito bilang katingbang ng kanyang kahati, datapwa't di na naisip na dahil lamang sa kahati, ay totoóng malaking bute ang magagawa sa kaniyang mga kasamahán at bayan, ng pagtatanghal sa madlá, na kahit papano'y na kapagpalabas ng isang pahayagan, pinakabandilá nang ating pagkasulong, na di natanaw kailan man dito sa ating lupá.

Magpalake muna kayo, maghirap kayo ng pagaalagá, at kung mayabong at maraming

bunga na, akong mapipitas, saká ako makikisama. Ito ang masarap sa lahat.

K. KULAY.

SARI-SARING BALITÁ

Tatlong Aklatan.

Ang aming kapamahayagang «Philippine Education» ay magbahandog ng tatlong mainam na aklatan sa tatlong paaralan sa Kapuluang Filipinas, sa darating na pasukan. Ang isa'y ipagkakaloob sa isang provincial school, ang pangalawa'y sa isang intermediate school at ang pangatlo'y sa isang primary school. Ang mga aklatan ito'y bubuwain ng lalong mga hirang na aklat at angkap sa magsisibasa. Ang mga kaparjanang ipagkakamit ng nasabing mga aklatan, ay ipaliliwanag ng may handog sa kanyang labas sa Junio darating. Pinakapuri namin ang gawang ito ni «Philippine Education».

Mga mayayamang Filipino! Tiguit taga ibang lupa pa ang naunang naghasik nang binhi ng Pilantropia dito sa ating bayan. Kailan ninyo siya susundan?—Bukas?—Huag, at isang pagpapakilala yan, na di tayo marunong magtinginan.

Sino kaya ang Susunod?

Tila ngayoy unti-unti ng tinutularan ng ating mga may pilak ang halimbawa ng mga pilantropo americano na sina Rockefeller at Carnegie. Ganito ang sabi namin, pagkat ang mayamang si G. Juan A. Araneta na taga Maa (Negros Occidental) ay kapaghahandog pa lamang sa mga nayon ng Buragual at Pagolingon, ng dalawang bahay paaralan at salaping igugugul sa mga tagapagturo. Noonon dia siya'y nagbigay ng isang malaking pankat ng kanyang lupain sa Louisiana, upang gamitin ng nagsisipagaral sa pagtanim ng sari-saring halaman. Bukod sa rito'y pangugulan niya ang magiging sahod ng gurong magtuturo ng paggawá ng mga buslò at sambalilo.

Hinahangad namin na siyay pamarisan ng ating mayayaman. Mabuhay ang Pilantropia sa Filipinas!

Ang Paaralan sa Pang-gagamot ng Pamahalaan

Gaya ng pagkaalam ng madlá, ang pag susulit sa mga may nasang pumasok sa paaralang ito, ay ginanap noong ika 15, 16, 17 at 18 ng buan ng Mayong nagdaan sa Kagawaran ng Servicio Civil. Ang mangga nagkapalad na lumabas ay di na namin natalos magpabanga ngayon.

Ang mga sumusunod ang siyang isinulit na mga asignatura:

Matemáticas.

Aritmética, Algebra, (hangang ecuaciones ng segundo grado) at Geometría plana.

Inglés.

Gramática Inglesa, pagsasanay sa pagsulat ng isang salaysay na di magkukulang sa 1000 salitá, pagbasa ng mga aklat sa wikang Inglés at pagsulat sa dictado sa nasabing wika.

Literatura.

Dalawang aklat ang pipiliin ng taga pagsulit sa bawat isa sa mga sumusunod:

Inglés.—Macaulay, «Warrent Hastings» Holmes, «Autocrat of the Breakfast Table» Irving, «Sketch Book» Stevenson, «Treasure Island» Dickens, «Tale of Two Cities.»

Francés.—Victor Hugo, «Les Miserable» Dumas, «Le Comte de Monte Cristo» La Fontaine, «Fables» Balzac, «Le Pere Goriot» Rostana, «Cyrano de Bergerac.»

Alemán.—Heine, «Harzreise» Schiller; «Wilhelm Tell» Freytag, «Die Qourn listen» Goethe, «Hermaun und Dorothea» Grimm, «Marchen».

Kastila.—Rizal, «Noli me Tangere» Cervantes, «D. Quijote» (Ist vol.) Alarcon, «El Capitán Veneno» Galdos, «Doña Perfecta» Pereda, «Sotileza.»

Historia.

(a) Alio man sa mga Kasaysayan ng Filipinas na lalong malinis ang pagkasusulat.

(b) Historia general na gawá ni Myer, «General History».

Latin.

Gramática Latina at apat na aklat ni Cesar. Ang apat na aklat na ito'y gagamitin sa pagsasanay sa pagbasa ng Alemán ó Francés.

Física.

Mga unang hakbang sa mecanica, at elementos ng optica, calórico, acústica at electricidad; isang curso sa laboratorio ng Física na tig apat na oras sa bawat sang lingo sa boong isang taon.

Química.

Elementos ng Química inorgancia, elementos ng analisis cualitativo at pagsasanay sa laboratorio ng Química na tig apat na oras isang lingo sa boong isang taon.

Biología.

Botánica.—Elementos ng morfologia at fisiologia ng mga halaman; pagsasanay sa laboratorio na tig apat na oras isang lingo sa isang lingo ng kalahating taon. Ang mga aklat na gagamiti'y ang «Plant Structures» «A Second Book of Botany» ni Mr. J. M. Coulter at ang «Systematic Botany» ni Gray.

Ang Pagsasará ng «Escuela de Verano»

Ang pagsasará ng paaralang ito ay ginanap noong ika 10 ng Mayo nagdaan. Humigit kumulang sa apat na raan gurong taga iba't ibang lalawigan ang nagsipasok sa paaralang iyan. Sa bagay na ito, ang umuusbong na Kapisanan ng mga Gurong Filipino ay naghandog sa mga gurong lalawigan ng isang maringal na recepcion at sayawan noong ika 9 ng nagdaang buan sa maluang na salon ng Manila High School. Nangagsipagbigkas ng maiinam na talumpati ang pangulo ng Kapisanan si G. Guillermo Santos, ang Superintendente na si Mr. G. A. O'Reilly, ang principal sa Philippine Normal School na si Mr. Beattie at ang kilalang manunulat na si G. Lope K. Santos. Magiika i na ng umaga ng matapos ang sayawan.

Paaralan ng mga Binig at Pipi.

Ayon sa aming balita ay bubuksan na si Junio darating ang malaon-laon ng binabalak ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo na pagtatag ng isang paaralan ng mga sawing palad na binig at pipi.

Ito'y isang hakbang pa sa ating malakas na pagkasulong; pagkat ang ganito'y siyang makakahango diyan sa kalagimlagim na balon ng kamangmangan, kinasasadlakan ng mga taong may ganitong kapinsalaan.

Pagbubukas ng mga Paaralan.

Sa isang pasiya ng Superintendente, ay napagalaman namin na ang lahat ng paaralan bayan ay bubuksan sa ika 10 ng Junio darating. Ipinaaabot namin ito sa lahat ng guro't nagsisipagaral, at ganoon din naman sa mga magulang niyang mga batang naglaboy sa lansangan.

Bagong Palakad sa

«Primary School»

Ang dating panahong itinatagal ng paaralan sa instrucción primaria ay tatlong taon. Nguni't ngayon ay hindi na. Isang taon pa ang idinagdag ng Kagawaran ng pagtuturo; sa makatwid, ay magiging apat na taon na ang igugugol ng isang bata upang makatapos ng curso sa instrucción primaria. Sa akala namin, ay totoong karapat-dapat ang pasiyang ito, pagka't sa ganito'y mahahanda ang bata ng pagaaral sa anomang karunungan kanyang mahiligan, at kung sa paghanap naman ng pilak ay mayroon na siyang sapat na kalasag na magagamit sa pakikibaka sa kabuhayan.

Mga Gurong nagbitiw.

Ang kilalang guró si Miss Librada Avelino, principal sa paaralan sa Pandacan at Pangalawang-pangulo ng Kapisanan ng mga Gurong Filipino ay nagbitiw sa tungkol.

Ang dahilan nito, ayon sa pagkaalam namin) ay sa pagkahalal niya na Directora sa Centro Escolar, paaralan ng mga babayi na natatayo sa daang Iris.

Si Bb. Carmen de Luna na guró sa Pandacan ay nagbitiw din sa tungkol. Ang kadahilanan nito ay gaya rin ng kay Miss Avelino. Siya ngayon ay nahalal na Maestra inspectora sa Centro Escolar.

Ang sub-directora sa Dormitory na si Bb. Sofia Reyes ay tila nagbabalak din ng pagbitiw. Ayon sa pagkabasa namin sa kapamahayagang «El Renacimiento» ang dahilan nito'y ang di pagtutulot sa kanyang hinging dagdag sa kasalukuyang sinasahod. Sa gaang amin ay macatwiran si Bb. Reyes ng paghingi ng dagdag alangalang man lamaog sa kanyang mabuting pagkatupad ng tungkulin ng Acting Principal sa loob ng panahong walá si Miss Coleman. Kung sa pagka matalino ay di na mahuhuli si Bb. Reyes diyan so mga gurong americana na sumasahod ng limpak-limpak na pilak sa ating pamahalaan.

Kung matanggap ang pagbitiw, ay hindi malayong isa sa mga gurong Mercedes Rivera, Francisca at Ramona Tirona, ang hahalili sa kanyang iiwan «vacio».

Isang Tawag ni Dr. David J. Doherty sa mga Babayeng Filipina.

Nabasa namin sa pamahayang «El Renacimiento» ang isang liham na bukás ni Dr. David J. Doherty sa tagapamahala ng nasabing pahayagan. Sa pagaakala namin na ang liham na binangit ay totoong makahulugan at isang pagkakataon na di dapat pabayaan ng ating mga babaye na kasalukuyang dumudulang ng dunong, ay hahawin namin ang ilang pangkat ng kanyang kalatas. «Ang mga babaye aniya, ay tila naaankap lamang sa dalawang tungkulin: magturo ng bata ang una, at magalaga ng bata ang pangalawa. Sa katotohanan, ay masasabi natin na ang mga paguugaling ipinagkaloob sa kanya ng katalagahan (Naturaleza) na ipinagigin dapat niya sa pagkaasawa at pagkainu ang siya lamang magagamit niya sa pagtuturo't pagaalaga ng kanyan magiging anak. Kung kinakailangan ang pagaaral sa isang ibeg maging mabuting guró (maestra), ay lalong higit at kailangang magaral ang isang ibeg maging mabuting ina.

Sa Alemanya, Francia, Belgica, Holanda, Inglatera, Irlanda at ang Estados Unidos, at marahil sa lahat ng bayang bihasa (civilizado), ang pagaalaga sa bata ay kinikilala na isang tungkuling marangal na gaya rin ng sa isang mangagamot. Kung sa upahan naman ay di na huhuli sa ibang hanap-buhay. Sa Chicago ang mga tagapagalaga ay tumatangap mula sa \$15 hangang sa \$20 isang lingó.

Ang pangulo ng Compañia de Telefonos ay hinahangahan ang malakas na pagkatuto at higit na pagtatagumpay ng mga babayeng Filipina sa pagka telefonista kay sa babayeng americana. Sa bagay na ito'y tinatawagan ko sila upang magaral ng pagaalaga sa maysakit, at lubos na lubos ang aking paniniwala sa kanilang pagtatagumpay.

Ang sino mang ibeg magaral ay makapaparon kay Miss. Coleman, tagapamahala ng Dormitory School sa Maynila. Ang pagtuturo ay walaang bayad, ngunit sa mga taga lalawigan ay magbabayad ng isang halagang munti, na gugugulin sa kanyang pagkatira at pagkain. Sa mga aklat na gagamiti'y nabibilang ang Fisiologia, Higiene, paghahanda ng pagkain ng may sakit at pagaalaga sa mga ito sa Hospital Civil at sa Goti de Leche.»

Iginakikianib namin ang aming voces sa tawag na ito ni Dr. Doherty at nawa, y marinig niyang mga Filipinang maibigin sa paghabanap ng sarisaring karunungan; at kung magkagayo'y umaasa kami na malulunasan na sa madaling panahon yang kahambalhambal na pagkakamatay ng ating mga sangol dahil sa kamangmangnan nang kanilang ina! Babayi sa ngayon, iligtas mo ang mga magiging tao bukas!

Pagbibile ng mga gawá

sa Paaralan.

Si Mr. MaGee, superintendente ng mga paaralan sa Ilocos Sur ay kararating pa lamang sa Maynila taglay ang mga sarisari't mainam na labores, bordados at damit na yari sa Provincial School sa Abra. Ang lahat ng ito'y itinanghal sa Exposición at ipinagbibili sa lalong murang halaga,

Mga gurong darating.

Ang kasalukuyang namamahala sa Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo, ay tumanggap ng isang pabatid-kawad ni Mr. Edwards, namamahala sa Bureau of Insular Affairs at doo'y ipinatatalastas ang pagsakay sa San Francisco noong ika 3 ng Mayo, ng tatlong pu't isang garó patungo sa Filipinas. Sa bilang na ito'y, 26 ang lalaki at 5 ang babayi.

Ang cuatro de Julio.

Katatatag pa lamang ng Lupong na mangingilak at mamamanihala ng mga gagawing pagdiriwang sa Cuatro de Julio. Tila ang unang hakbang ng Lupon ay ang pagbabago ng pagdiriwang at pagpapalagpas sa karingalan sa mga nagdaang panahon. Isa sa mga pagbabagong ito'y ang pagaalis ng Gran Parada at mga talumpatian. Magkakaroon ng fuegos artificiales na di pa nakikitakita dito sa Filipinas. Ang bahay kalakal nina Paine Fireworks Co. ang maghahanda ng mga paputok na ito, na itutulad sa ginamit noong huling umakyat sa presidencia ang bantog na si Roosevelt.

Pag iisang dibdib.

Ang kilalang principal sa Provincial School sa Misamis na si Mr. T. H. Edwards at ang mayamang Bb. Rosario A. Nery na kanyang tinuturuan, ay ikinasal noong unang araw ng Mayo sa Cagayan de Misamis. Hinahangad namin ang walang katapusang pulot ng buan at mamarati nawa sa ligaya sina Mr. at Mrs. Edwards.

Sari-saring balitá tungkol sa pangalawang asamblea ng mga guró taón taón, sa Normal, Ermita.

Ito'y minulán ng ika 15 ng Abril at dinaluhá ng 369 gurong filipino at 39 mga americano. Ang mga gurong ito'y nagbuhá sa iba't ibang lalawigan.

Lahát ay nagtipon sa isang salón pinakamalaki at doo'y ipinayág ni G. Beattie, pinaka director, ang mga kailangan at paraang dapat matalos ng sino mang nagnanais pumasok doon. Sunod ipinákikilala si Mr. Brink, samantalang director sa departamento, at ito'y matapos mabigyan ng mabuting pagdating ay nagsaysay ng mga makabuluhang pangungusap tungkol sa pag-aaral ng mga guró twing vacación.

Excursión sa Lamao.

Ng ika 27 ng Abril ang mga gurong nagaaral sa Botánica at Historia Natural, ay nagsipaglakbay sa Lamao, at Bundoc ng Mariveles, upang kumilala ng mga halaman. May mga 60 ang nagsisama, babayi at lalaki, filipino at americano, sa pamamahala ni G. Ledyard.

Ang taga pangasiwa sa Samahán nang Tranvia Electrico, ay naghandog, maka apat na veces, ng tatlong coche sa asamblea, upang dalawing walang bayad, ang Fuerte McKinley, Malabon, Fábrica ng Hielo, Lagarian ni Gibson at iba pa. Upang pakinabangan ang pagkakataong ito'y di naman nagpabayá ang mga hinandugan, kaya't punuan ang mga coche sa twing excursión.

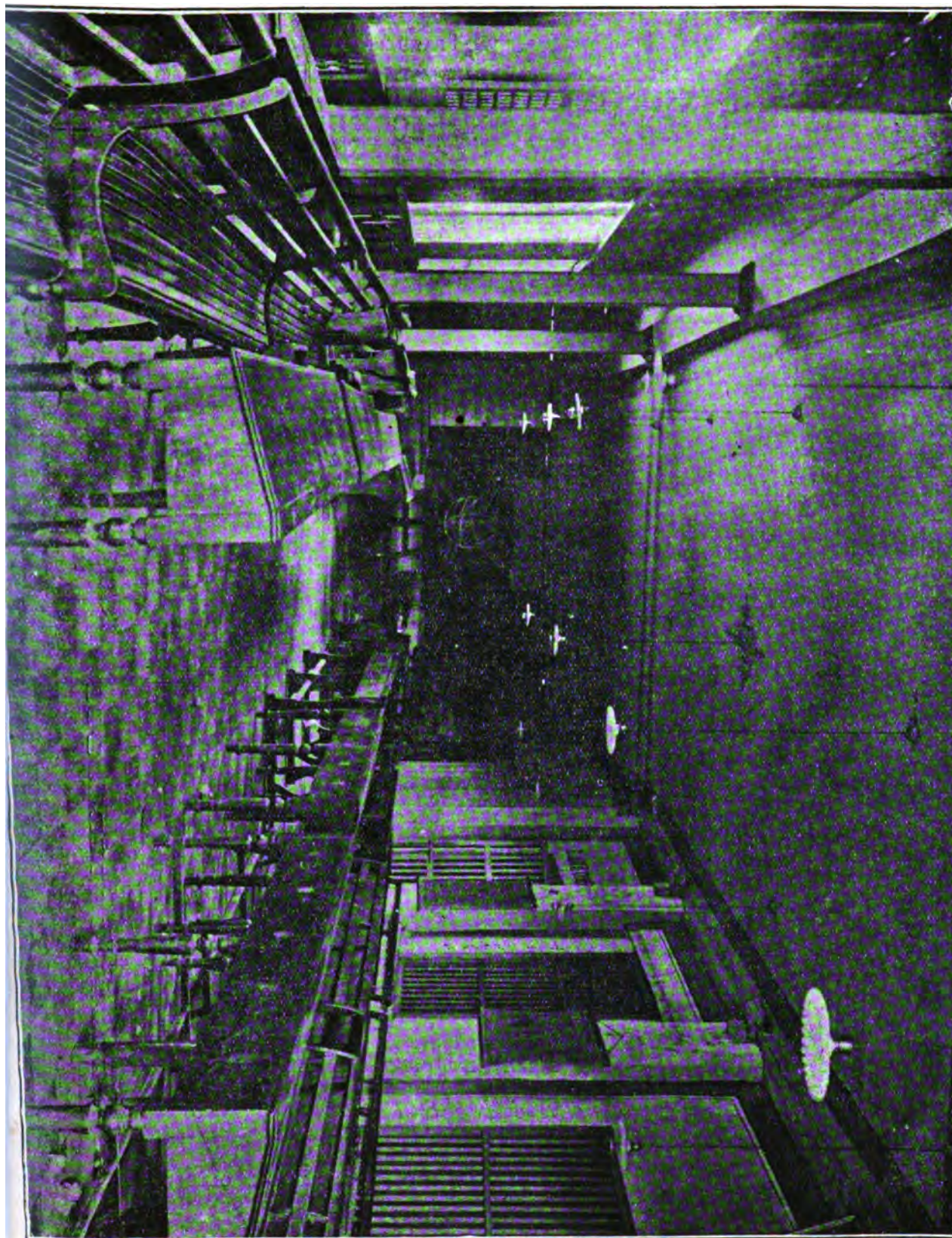
Mga salaysay ng

asawa ni Dr. Peck.

Ang matálinong asawa ni Dr. Peck, isa sa mga nangangasiwa sa pagamutang San Lázaro, ay makaitlóng nagsaysay tungkol, sa sakit na tuberculosis, bulutong at sa paglilines ng bibig, ng ika 2, 6, at 9 ng Mayo.

Lubháng makabuluhan ang sinaysay niya, at tulo'y ipinákilala ang malakás na paglaganap, ang mga pinagbubuhatan, ang pagaalaga at dapat sundin ng may sakit at ang mga paraán upang huág makahawa.

Siya'y lubhang pinapurihan ng mga na kikinig.



**GABINETE DE ESTUDIO
LICEO DE MANILA**

CENTRO DOCENTE FILIPINO, DE 1.^a Y 2.^a ENSEÑANZA Y ESTUDIOS DE APLICACION.

ADSCRITO Á ÉL ESTÁN LA ESCUELA DE DERECHO DE MANILA Y LA ESCUELA DE FARMACIA.

Ha obtenido el "Gran premio" para los de su clase en la Exposición de St. Luis (E. U.) y otros varios en distintos certámenes; á que han concurrido sus trabajos escolares

203 DULUMBAYAN =Pensión para colegiales -P. 280 00 anual y matrículas -P. 2 50.=SANTA CRUZ.—MANILA.

ARAGON ORIENTAL FLORICULTURE.

*No. 241, Calle San Andrés Malate.
Manila.*

Venta de plantas y flores y recibe encargos de coronas, ramos y otros trabajos en flores.

TOMAS ZAMORA, HERMANOS.

Grandes Talleres de Platería, Grabados, Joyería, Relojería, Escultura y Pintura.

ORNAMENTOS DE IGLESIA

Objetos de arte y medallas conmemorativas y para premios.

Oficina y despacho: Carriedo 91 y 93—**Teléfono 4185**—**Talleres,** Cervantes 285 A.

TALLER DE PLATERIA

— DE —

GREGORIO SAMANO

Calle Lemery No. 415 Tondo bajada del Puente de Jolo.

Recibe trabajos de joyeria al estilo modernista. Se dora, plata y tumbaguea toda clase de metales por medio de electricidad.

“CENTRO ESCOLAR”

Colegio de 1.^a y 2.^a enseñanza para SEÑORITAS.

Calzada de Iris N.º 841, Sampaloc, Manila.

Admiten internas, media internas y externas.

N.º 245 Daang S. Andres 245.

SASTRERIA

NI

ISIDRA ARAGON NI VILLA.

Tumatangap ng lahat ng tahiin sa lalong mura at sa magandang na pagbabayad ng mga Kasamahan.

one end: the building of character which is of itself the preparation of future citizens.

Since good moral character is the corner-stone of any good government and since the school is the place where the developement of good character takes place, we see why the teacher is the most essential factor of the school.

There are two ways of developing good moral character in the children—by precept and by example. A teacher, whether he or she knows it or not, teaches more by example than by precept. It is not surprising therefore why pupils take many things from the customs and manners of their teacher whose teachings bear no little influence in the life of the pupils. So how the children will stand as members of society in the years that are to come, depends to a great extent upon the character and teachings of their teacher who is their leader, mentor and helper. It is therefore conclusive, that as is the teacher so is the school; and as is the school so is the government. In view of all these facts, the matter of having earnest, conscientious teachers in the school should be strongly emphasized.

But a good teacher is not the only factor needed for the success of the school, for it is a well established fact that, however earnest, systematic and thorough the teacher may be, his efforts will be of no avail if the school lacks that other important factor—good discipline.

Children are children; they are the unruly in every community; they are free from care and love to play more than anything else. So unless immediate steps are taken by the teacher to make them learn to put aside all play during school-hours; unless proper steps are made to make them learn and practice their lesson in citizenship such as obedience, industry, regard for the rights of others etc., unless they are made to see that any word or act on their part which is unbecoming of a gentleman can not be overlooked; in other words, unless proper discipline is

maintained in school, the efforts of the teacher will be in vain, and the pupils instead of learning, only waste their time. Under these conditions, the school is not responding to the purpose for which it was established, and in justice to its supporters, it should be closed.

Closing the doors of the school, means depriving the children of the opportunity of learning how to be intelligent citizens; conducting a school that is doing nothing for the cause of the people, is ridiculous, not to say criminal. Since we can do neither one nor the other, it is only proper and fitting that we look for some ways and means in order to make the school answer to the end towards which it is working. How to make it answer to that end, is a problem, but like all problems it can be solved. Its solution, I believe, lies in the two essential factors above mentioned. Of course books are also necessary but they are only second in importance to the two factors here given.

If it was deemed unnecessary to suggest the qualifications that the teachers must possess, as also any suggestion for the discipline of the school, it is because the reader will only consider the suggestions both gratuitous and unnecessary.

—

Continuation of the address delivered by Mr. C. H. Magee on the 6th. Anniversary of the Philippine Teachers' Association. Mr. Magee was the acting Superintendent of Manila Public Schools during Mr. O'Reilly's absence.

(The first part of this address is found in the April issue of this Journal).

Experience.

Where conditions as regards education are equal in applicants for the position of teacher, the matter of experience is next considered. It is naturally assumed that the longer a person does a thing the more proficient he becomes. This is as true in the teaching profession as in all others. Experience is the knowledge derived from

proof furnished by one's faculties or senses. This is the most practical education and is the stock in trade of the good teacher. He must cherish his experience as a teacher and be able to secure from his superintendent recommendations showing that he has given good results, has been progressive and has improved in his methods of teaching, has the power of inspiring the pupils and arousing and directing the activities of all the higher faculties of the mind; that he has been in contact with the business and professional world.

A teacher must not limit his activities to his school work but must go out and meet people; his field is not the school room but the whole world. He learns by contact with educated people, learns their wants and needs, their hopes and ambitions for their children, and he returns to the school room filled with the determination and desire to prepare the children to fulfill the expectations of their parents. Keep this in mind that every day's work is part of your stock in trade; that you are working for results and that by your results you will be judged by those over you and the community at large.

Personality.

One of the most important qualities in an individual is his personality. Just what constitutes personality is hard to define but nevertheless it is as important to the success of a person as it is difficult to explain. It may be defined as, the attributes, taken collectively, that make up the character and nature of an individual. These are the three attributes, consciousness, character and will. We have all passed upon the personality of people; we either like or dislike them. We say that they are selfish, or proud, have no sympathy or have nothing in common with others. We just naturally pass upon them and form conclusions which affect our intercourse with them. It is the same way with the pupils; they

either like or dislike their teacher from the first. It is that personal quality which every teacher has and which affects his work for good or bad; it distinguishes him from all other persons.

A person may be well educated for the profession of teaching and yet be unfortunate in his personality; he may be unable to have the pupils feel that he is in sympathy with them; his manner before the class may be such that it is impossible for the pupils to respond to his efforts.

Character.

Teachers should be selected for high moral character, and the power to cultivate it in their pupils. Character is more or less the result of training, and only teachers of high moral character are able to cultivate it in their pupils. Character must not be confused with reputation—character is what a person is; reputation what he is thought to be. One of the first things that an applicant has to do is to convince his employer that he comes seeking the position with a good reputation from the community in which he last lived. His true character can only be learned through direct contact with him through a greater or lesser period.

I wish to invite your attention to the greatest reason why teachers should possess the highest moral character. Did you ever stop to think of the time that the pupil spends in the presence of his teacher? I think that it can safely be said that the child spends nearly twice as much time with his teacher as with his parents, that is, after he is of school age. When he is old enough to go to school, his time is divided between the school, the home, and in playing with other children. You can readily appreciate what a great influence you have over the future of the child and I wish you to always bear this in mind.

The teacher stands in the relation of parent to the child as regards his influence on the child's future. He should live true to his high ideals, be loyal to the parents

in the charge they have given him, and always strive to instill into the minds of the pupils his high ideals. I can find no better words to express the true meaning that I wish to convey than in the words of another; who says. «For after all the lessons are said, that which the child will inherit as the priceless legacy of his school days will be the view he takes of life, and the ideals his soul has acquired in that unseen communion with the soul of his teacher».

Purpose

A person may be well educated, a graduate of a normal school and universities, a person with wide experience in the world and as a teacher, with a most pleasing and engaging personality, of the highest character, and still be a failure in whatever business he engages,—possessing all the qualities that make for success in the world and yet lack something. The natural query is, what is the matter? The answer is usually found in one short sentence. He has no purpose in life. He is like a well equipped ship with no port to enter. Wandering aimlessly over the seas, doing the world no good yet capable of rendering good service.

Every person should have a purpose in view. This is especially true of the teacher and should be the keynote to his daily work. Have a purpose in life and let that purpose be a high and worthy one. Let it animate your work from day to day. The only failure you ought to fear is failure in sticking to the purpose you see to be best.

Recapitulation.

To sum up these qualities of a successful teacher, qualities which you have found in those teachers who have been loved by their pupils, respected by the community and honored by the parents, you will find a well educated person from the scholastic standpoint and from that of the world at large; a person with experience in his chosen profession, who

knows not only the things pertaining to his profession but is in close touch with the course of events throughout the world; a person of strong personality, fit to grapple successfully with the numerous problems that confront him whose labors will not be impaired by anger nor weakened with adulation, who will be always just and always impartial; a person with a character beyond reproach, who knows the right and who does not fear to do the right at all times and in all places, whose veracity is never questioned, whose high ideals are an inspiration to his pupils; a person, finally, whose soul is in his work, who never swerves from his fixed purpose but continues day by day to carry out with all his efforts the work he has undertaken.

Pearls of Thought.

We become parts of what we read. This is a burning truth. If you know what books a man's favorite are you can tell what sort of a fellow he is. Books which we are fond of reading influence, to an extent, our character, our disposition and perchance, our thoughts. We must then carefully choose the books which we are to read.

Our mind is like a garden where everything can grow. But, we do not want to have it crowded with noxious weeds which will only spoil the beauty of our garden and the growth of our cared-for plants; nor shall we ever plant in it poisonous seeds which will ruin purity and excellence of this our garden. What we ought to sow and allow to grow are only those plants which will bear flowers whose celestial fragrance will fill the soul with perennial joy; and the fruits of which will feed our hungry Thought with its life-giving substance. What we ought and must only sow in the garden of our mind are the seeds of nobleness, excellence, inspiration, courage and determination—something which will germinate the seed of enthusiasm and awaken the unlimited possibilities lying dormant within the castle of our Subconscious Mind.

We have selected (and will select) some choice gems of Thought to present to our readers and we hope you may profit a little, if not much, from expounding and digesting their meanings.

* * *

A wise saying is only wise to those who know the wisdom it contains.

A potato is more valuable to a swine than a pearl.

* * *

Impressions firmly fixed in the mind and long cherished are forgotten with great difficulty. They color our character.

How important, then, they should be good ones!

* * *

The best mode of gaining a high reputation is to be what you appear to be.

* * *

All the power of earth and air are on the side of him who aspires.

* * *

The highest possible wisdom is within the reach of every human being;—why then persist and insist in remaining ignorant?

* * *

Stick to your work whatever it be and make yourself worthy of it. All work is noble that is nobly done.

* * *

Beware of marrying a girl who doesn't care how she looks at home. Do you see any reason to it? Of course.....

* * *

What do you think of a man who is satisfied with mediocrity?—that commonness doesn't trouble him? Well, that means his character is going downhill, is it not?

* * *

We ought to be careful of our judgment and not limit other people's knowledge by our own ignorance.

* * *

Ignorance is a subtle cloud which conceals from our vision the beauties and the wonders of the world around—destroyed, our eyes will behold the real glory of life and taste the pleasures of true joy.

The love of excellence is the foundation of the noblest character without which you will descend the chasm of degeneration.

Would you like to rise up and be a power in the world? Here's the secret.—Cultivate your faculties, foster noble thoughts, and practice good deeds.

* * *

Two things are necessary to successful work: concentration of energies upon the work; and a calm trust in your ability to succeed.

* * *

What is kindness?—It is the truest wisdom;—the expression of a man's higher nature, the manifestation of the true self. It is the force which binds men together in the bonds of friendship, the essential factor to the proper development of human nature.

ANDERSON.

* * *

The man who sees good only in his own beliefs, does not see the good at all. He only sees his own opinion about the good.

* * *

Do you have any trouble? Cover it with the mantle of happiness, and let the alchemic sunbeams of joy shine upon your soul—thus annihilating the cloud of misery that darkens our mind, leaving only peace and harmony to reign in its realms.

* * *

Change or improve your environment as rapidly as you can, but while it remains, do not antagonize anything that may be in it.

SCRUTINIZER. *J. J. B.*

The Excursion to Lamao.

Continuation

(The first part of this excursion is found in the July issue of this Journal).

Our Journey to the Third Station.—The next morning after we had taken our breakfast (7:20) we started off again on foot towards the Third Station. This was the most difficult and tiresome journey I ever made in my life. On the way one



EXCURSIÓN TO LAMAO.

of our friend Mr. Diaz, felt so thirsty, dizzy and tired that he almost perished in the forest, and, had it not been for his Companion he would have surely found his grave in those woods.

At first everyone was excited and joyful. Many of us carried a more or less heavy load. My companion and I tied our provision bag to a bamboo pole, and bore it on our shoulders like two persons carrying a roasted pig to the market. At the beginning of our journey our stuff was not so heavy but it became heavier and heavier as we walked up the hills and mountains. About an hour later we passed two brooks and though we were told that there would be no water for a long distance, we only filled a bottle a little larger than that used for Tansan mineral water.

The path in the woods was very narrow and winding. The mountains because of being steep were very hard to climb. Soon we got fatigued and almost breathless, yet we were determined to go forward, cost what it might. On account of the great weariness we were enduring, we paid no attention whatever to anything by the way-side.

When we reached about half the distance, we could hardly move our feet. Our whole strength was exhausted. Had you seen our miserable condition and the way

we plodded along the rough and slippery road, you would have pitied us. By this time we had drunk all the water we got and the other teachers had left us. We heard the flowing of a stream and decided to go down into the valley to get water. We had already descended nearly a mile from the summit of the mountains but still no water was to be found. My companion went down the farthest, yet all was in vain, for he got discouraged when he found himself on a high precipice and saw that the highest trees in the valley were still below him. So we turned back. In descending as well as in ascending we suffered very much. My bare arms and feet were scratched by many thorns which caused them to bleed. When we reached the summit, we could scarcely speak. We lay down on the ground as if dead. Our bodies were exceedingly weak. Our undershirts were very wet as though a pail of water had been poured upon us.

Having part of our strength recovered, we commenced plodding again. The provision bag we were bearing on our shoulders caused us great difficulty in walking. Hardly had we walked thirty feet when we lay down on the ground groaning, "¡Ay! ¡ay!" We were only three now. Our two companions had gone back to the Second Station and the rest, as already stated, had

left us. According to our guide, the Third Station was still far.

About one o'clock we fell so thirsty that we did not know what to do. We were not, hungry because we had already had our dinner on the way. My companion, having thought of the melon in the bag, took it out and we three ate it. This satisfied our thirst a little, but a few minutes later we began to feel thirsty again.

Though we were very tired, we went on and on and on. When we reached the top of a hill we heard somebody calling out loud; we did the same, and after a while we saw a man running towards us. It was the friend of our guide and he told us that he and his companions had lost the way, and were waiting for us. So we went to meet them.

About three o'clock in the afternoon my companion had become very weak and extremely pale as if he had drunk too much vinegar. Many times he breathlessly and pitifully sighed, «¡Ay! ¡ay! no puedo más; no puedo más;» He and I often asked our guide if the station was yet far, and, usually, the reply was that it was near and that we would soon reach the place if we would go without stopping. But how could we do it? Impossible.

One of those who were waiting for us was Mr. Diaz, the one that, as stated at the beginning, had almost perished in the forests. When we reached the place where he was lying, he humbly asked for our wine at once. Do you know what happened to him after he had drunk wine? It made him much dizzier than before. He could no longer walk now. At last he lay down in a deep gorge, and told us that he would rather die at that place than continue the journey. We were sorry to leave him alone there, but there was no better way of saving his life than to do so and get help for him. So we left him there and went through the woods.

Fortunately after we had crossed a ridge we found a nice little stream with fresh cool water. ¡Oh! how glad we were. Our hearts leaped with joy! One of us got some

water from the brook and took it to our sick friend. With this simple medicine he got a little better, though it still seemed to him that the ground was turning around him. He asked for more water, but we did not give him any more because it was not good for him to drink too much water. We cooked coffee and sent him some. A few minutes after he had drunk coffee he got well, according to his several nurses.

Meantime three ladies that had already reached the Third Station came to meet us at the brook. One of them, a lovely young woman, held a long interesting conversation with my companion and me. She told us all that had happened to her and her comrades, and we did the same thing. She talked to us so lovingly and charmingly that we forgot our weariness and our bodies became stronger and stronger than ever. Never had we had a pleasant talk in the woods as that. Were it not for her we would have been feeling tired until Manila.

While we were having a familiar conversation, Mr. Diaz and his companions suddenly came. We gave him something to eat and after a while he got very well.

We spent about a quarter of an hour more on the banks of the brook and then when everything was ready we went on after four or five minutes we reached the Third Station, being warmly welcomed by our fellow-teachers there. It was about five o'clock P. M.

What we had in the Third Station.—In the evening we had an informal program. It was musical and literary. Mr. Diaz, the one who had suffered great hardships in the woods, proved himself to be an excellent toastmaster and a strong orator like our Filipino Demosthenes. One American and nearly all the native teachers took part in the program. This was ended by a song known as "Good Night, Ladies."

Our return to Manila.—The next morning after breakfast we left the station. It was very easy in going back because we were going down the mountains and we did not suffer at all. Soon we reached the Second Station. It was, I think, a three hours

trip only. We had our dinner in the Second Station. At three o'clock we went to the shore where the launch was already waiting

for us. We reached Manila about nine o'clock.

ONITSUAF

DEPARTMENT OF NEWS.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Mr. G. N. Brink, acting Director of Education went to Rizal province May 8th looking for a site for the Insular School of Agriculture near Montalban. He was accompanied by the division superintendent of the province of Rizal and by Governor Dancel.

Mr. Brink spent one day in the province and returned to Manila.

TEACHERS ARRIVED.

Forty-seven teachers have arrived last June from the United States. The appointment of teachers in the United States had been made to fill the existing vacancies in the teaching force in the Philippines.

Some more teachers are expected to arrive lately from the U. S.

The Bureau of Education is wanting pupils for the deaf and dumb school. The teacher has been secured.

MANILA IS THE CLEANEST

CITY IN THE ORIENT.

Dr. Victor G. Heiser reported that Manila is the cleanest city in the Orient because the first half of the year has passed without a single death in Manila of an epidemic disease.

THE BULACAN TEACHERS THE

FIRST TO SEND IN AMENDMENTS.

The Board of Directors of the Philippine Teachers' Association received the proposed additional articles to the constitution of our association sent by Mr. Ciriaco de León and signed by several teachers of Bulacan.

The Board of Directors met and discussed such additional articles and decided that no definite action should be taken until

other amendments from the different provinces be received.

NEW GRADUATES.

The Bureau of Education has issued diplomas to the following pupils who graduated recently: Cesferino Leano, Nautical School; Ponciana Joaquin, Normal School; Francisco Morales, Normal School; Pedro Mendiola, Normal School.

Our June edition of over 1,000 copies was exhausted within eight days after publication and no more copies could be had. Next month the demand will be still greater. Better send a year's subscription NOW

25 cents a copy. -P- 2 a year.

"THE FILIPINO TEACHER,"

P. O. Box N. 1090.

WOMEN SAILORS.

In Denmark, Norway and Finland the women are employed as sailors. They are found to be excellent mariners. In Denmark as well as in Finland several women are employed as States Officials at sea and particularly in the pilot service. They go out and meet the incoming ships; they can climb nimbly out of their boats and steer the new-comer safely from Provincias into the harbor.

Owing to lack of space we could not publish some articles and the speech delivered by Mr. Ilaya, President of the Provincial Committee of the P. T. A. in Cebu, recently organized.

An Interesting Gathering.

The '06 class of the Philippine Normal School celebrated their first Alumna Con-

vention on May 4, 1907. It was held in the parlor of the Girls Dormitory which was offered to the class by Miss Coleman.

The said convention was proposed by the same class a year ago before they left their beloved school. Its purposes were to keep its members united by that strong spirit which helped them to success and to maintain the relation between the Normal School and her graduates.

Before the end of the past school year, the members of '06 class were not sure yet of the realization of the convention. But at about the middle of April three of its most active members stirred up the rest and announced the date and place to be held. Those members who lived in distant provinces did not get the announcement on time and consequently they were absent. Out of eighteen members fourteen were present.

The gathering was an informal one. The class president and the class secretary not being present the vice-president Miss Elisea Gonzaga took the chair. Each member related her or his story as a teacher. Failures, experiences, and funny stories in teaching were told. The ex-class-prophet Mr. A. G. Pasco spoke the most. He tried to heat once more the cooling spirit of some members of the class, and to encourage them to the profession already begun. A new class-president and a new class-secretary were elected being respectively Mr. Jose Evangelista and Mr. Filemon Cosio.

The gathering was closed with an splendid lunch served, in the dining room of the same building prepared by the members from Manila. From the table they went to take a trolley ride. On their arrival to Fort Mc. Kinley they sang their class song "Red and White." This was followed by warm

hurrahs to the class color "red and white" and to the Normal color "blue and gold". The members of '06 class went to their respective homes full of spirit and enthusiasm hoping to meet each other again next year.

Wellcome.

The Board of Directors of the PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION in its meeting held June 16, 1907 accepted the admission as an active member of the Association, of Mr. Angel Dimalanta, teacher of Manila.

Filipino Teachers.

We beg leave to call your attention to the superior advantages afforded by the Manila Students' Dormitory for board and lodging. As the enclosed circular announces, the primary purpose of this establishment is to provide homes for students from the Provinces. Learning however that many of the Filipino teachers from outside Manila are living in small messes throughout the city and would like to improve their surroundings, we have decided to make special arrangements for them.

We have just rented two large buildings on Calle San Luis, facing on the athletic field back of the Luneta. We are in a fashionable neighborhood; we enjoy the fresh sea breezes and the evening musical concerts: we offer, the use of a library, a gymnasium, baths, etc.

Kindly pay us a visit at Nos. 66 and 68 Calle San Luis, and convince yourselves that educational men should live in an educational home.

Very sincerely yours,

Manila Students' Dormitory.

per JAMES P. MONAGHAN, S. J.
Moderator.

GOOD INCREASE

Among the thirty-four American Teachers who have been notified that their salaries have been increased, is found the name of Edgar M. Ledyard, the wellknown and popular American Teacher in Manila.

Mr. Ledyard received the highest increase among those promoted.

"The Filipino Teacher" congratulates Mr. Ledyard as well as the other American Teachers for their promotions. Herewith we publish the:—

LIST OF PROMOTIONS IN THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION EFFECTIVE
JUNE 9th, 1907.

Name	From	To	Station.
Moses E. Ligon	P2400.00	P2600 00	Cagayan, Misamis.
Robert Haynes	2400 00	2600.00	Tarlac, Tarlac.
Bart E. Thomas	2800.00	3000.00	Tuguegarao, Cagayan.
R. E. Spencer	2400.00	2600 00	Bacolod, Occidental Negros.
R. B. Robinson	2600.00	2800.00	Albay, Albay.
Walter J. Ise	2400.00	2600.00	Bacolod, Occidental Negros.
Lewis F. Beeler	2200.00	2600.00	Tagbilaran, Bohol.
Mrs. Carrie Anderson	2000.00	2400.00	San Fernando, Pampanga.
H. H. Sherrard	2400.00	2600 00	Bacolod, Occidental Negros.
William A. Bevan	2400.00	2800.00	Cavite, Cavite.
R. L. Barron	2400.00	2800.00	Capiz, Capiz.
William Mustard	2400 00	2600.00	Pasig, Rizal.
Herbert O. Haynor	2400.00	2600.00	Tarlac, Tarlac.
James O'Hara	2400.00	2600.00	Pasig, Rizal.
S. J. Wright	2400.00	2800.00	San Fernando, Union.
N. Richmond Baugh	2600.00	2800.00	Iloilo, Iloilo.
Leo J. Grove	2600 00	2800.00	Tarlac, Tarlac.
Lester R. Godward	2600.00	2800.00	Catbalogan, Samar.
C. C. Pyle	2600.00	2800.00	Orani, Bataan.
A. K. Hitchcock	2600.00	3800.00	San Isidro, Nueva Ecija.
T. H. Edwards	2600.00	2400.00	Cagayan, Misamis.
Miss Sarah Wygant	2000.00	2400.00	Cervantes, Lepanto-Bontoc.
F. W. Millard	2000.00	2400.00	Capiz, Capiz.
Charles E. Harris	2000.00	2400.00	Calapan, Mindoro.
John D. Russell	2200.00	2400.00	Tagbilaran, Bohol.
Mrs. Pettis A. Templeton	2200.00	2400.00	Bacolod, Occidental Negros.
William L. Mayo	2400.00	2600.00	Tarlac, Tarlac.
Alexander M. Wiley	2400.00	2600.00	Surigao, Surigao.
Joseph C. McReynolds	2400.00	2600.00	Malolos, Bulacan
A. G. Crane	2400.00	2600.00	Cagayan, Misamis.
Clifton E. Workman	2400.00	2800.00	Cavite, Cavite.
George B. Ames	2400.00	2800 00	Cavite, Cavite.
Samuel Spahr	2400.00	2800.00	Sorsogon, Sorsogon.
Edgar M. Ledyard	2800.00	3200.00	Manila High School.

PEDAGOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

To Add Numbers made Easy.

Every person, no matter how slow he is in addition can acquire speed that will simply astonish him. The ability to add numbers rapidly is a universal desire. When you know that nine-tenth of all the arithmetic of commerce consists of addition, you will not be surprised.

There are nine figures and 44 combinations of two figures each, can only be made, not including the cipher, of course. Many people, because perhaps they neglect it, are poor in addition, but they need not worry now. They can become an expert additioner by just devoting part of their spare moments, say half an hour, to practicing the accompanying table of combi-

nations. This will prove a lasting value to teachers and pupils. Try it, and you will see the result.

7	2	7	3	9	4	6	5	3	5	2
3	5	7	6	1	4	9	3	4	7	8
6	8	1	3	2	8	4	6	3	1	2
4	8	6	9	1	7	1	6	2	8	4
5	9	1	7	3	9	5	4	9	1	9
1	5	1	2	8	2	5	5	4	7	9
6	5	8	3	2	8	2	8	9	7	4
5	8	6	1	6	4	2	9	7	6	7

Directions—Any two figures seen together should instantly take shape in the thought as *one*. Example: 7 and 3 must cease to be those figures in the mind, but, must take the shape of number 10.

Continue the drill by skipping here and there until the results can be given instantly.

Then practice to grasp in the mind three figures at a time, and then four. It is advisable that you should commit to memory the sum of each of the combination, perfectly. It will help you a great deal. Give this table a fair trial and within one week's practice of thirty minutes daily, you will wonder at the result.

SCRUTINIZER

Oral Geography.

BY J. T. TEACHER.

The study of oral geography, correlating the familiar phenomena and observational, or home geography for the "III B" is very advantageous because these familiar objects lead the pupils directly up to the point where the more formal study of geography from the text-book begins. Beside this they do not only develop the pupils' minds, but also afford some excellent knowledge of the world about us and at the same time create a geographical vocabulary which will

guide the class to definite and practical results.

Oral Geography.

LESSON I.

LAND AND WATER.

Bring out—

1. We often call the land ground.
2. The ground is solid.
2. Every where there is either land or water.
4. We can swim in the water; but can not walk on it.

Questions:

1. Where do you walk?
2. Where do you walk out of doors?
3. Do you always walk on the ground?
4. How does the ground feel?
5. Is all the ground hard?
6. What makes puddles of water on the ground?
7. Can you walk on the water? Why not?
8. When you step on the water, what happens?

(Note for the Teacher.)

The teacher must provide himself with all necessary materials to be used in the class room such as sandboard, mud, stove, etc. in order to make and illustrate every lesson objectively if possible.

LESSON II.

THE WATER UPON THE LAND.

Bring out—

1. The land is not even.
2. Water can run away down hill.
3. Puddles are made because the land around them is higher than the ground below the puddles.
4. We call water standing in such a low place a pool.

Questions:

1. When it rains where does all the water go?
2. Does all the water go into the ground?
3. How does the street look when it rains?
4. Do the puddles fill the road?
5. Does all the water stand in puddles?
6. Why does some water run in streams?

7. Why does not the puddle run away too?

(Note for the teacher.)

Make your pupils understand the following words: solid, even, hill, liquid stream, puddle.

The Fourth of July.

The contented we roam all the rest of the year

Amid palaces over the foam,

Oh, there is one day when American hearts
Turn fondly to country and home.

The ivi-clad abbeys, and castles, and tombs
Are seen thru a tear in the eye,
When the calendar points to that glorious date.

The Fourth of July.

We know from the pines on the Kennebec's banks

To the live-oaks, in mantles of gray
On the India River, the land of the free
Is everywhere keeping the day.

From the walls of the mansion and cottage alike,

In the breezes of summer-time fly.

The star-studded folds of the red, white, and blue.

On the Fourth of July.

So let cannons, and crackers, and pistols, and drums,

And pinwheels, and rockets that soar,
With booming and bursting, and rattle and bang,

And sputter and whiz and uproar.

Proclaim we are glad we were born in a land
The best that is under the sky,

And are proud of that truly American day,
The Fourth of July.

MINNA IRVING.

Memory Gems.

"A good deed is never lost. He who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love."

"When you think you are wrong-stop! when you know you are right go ahead!"

Four things a man must learn to do,
If he would make his record true;

To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellow man sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and Heaven securely.

HENRY VAN KYKE.

Speak clearly, if you speak at all,
Carve every word before you let it fall.

DRYDEN.

Speak the truth bravely cost what it may,
Hiding a wrong act is never the way.

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Step by step lift bad to good,
Without halting, without rest.
Lifting Better up to Best,
Planting seeds of knowledge pure.

EMERSON.

Rules of Politeness.

1. Be polite and respectful to your parents and teachers.
2. Do not contradict people older and wiser than yourself.
3. Look people in the eye when you speak to them, and when they address you.
4. Avoid tittering and giggling in school, or in other company.
5. Do not laugh at the mistakes or blunders of other pupils.
6. Avoid loud talking or laughing on the street or in public places.
7. Do not talk or whisper at public lectures, or at places of amusement.
8. Always give up your seat to the aged.

Duties of Pupils at School.

1. Comply cheerfully with school regulations.
2. Be prompt and regular in attendance.
3. Study your lessons carefully at home.
4. Give strict attention to your teacher during recitations.
5. Be respectful and polite to your teachers.
6. Be courteous to other pupils, and attend strictly to your own business.
7. Take good care of your school books.
8. Be careful not to injure or deface property.
9. Be honest and truthful.
10. If you do wrong, be brave and own it.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

REVISTA MENSUAL

ORGANO DEL "PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

DIRECTOR, G. Santos — ADMINISTRADOR, A. Quijano.

Dirección P. O. Box -//-. 1090.

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCIÓN.

	ANUAL.	P.
EN MANILA		2.00
EN PROVINCIAS		2.00
NUMERO SUELTO		0.25

ANUNCIOS.

Se reciben anuncios á precios convencionales.
Los anuncios que solo ocupen un espacio de 1x5 pulgadas, P. 1.00 al mes y P. 10.00 al año.

PAGO ADELANTADO.

Se publica cada segunda semana del mes.

A LOS SUSCRITORES.

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algun número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificar al administrador de la misma á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse tambien notificar al Administrador cualquier cambio de domicilio, para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse tambien hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirlo al Administrador de la REVISTA, Sr. Anastacio Quijano, P. O. Box -//-. 1090, Manila, P. I.

La Instrucción Pública y los Maestros Filipinos.

Está fuera de toda duda que la instrucción pública en Filipinas se desarrolla de una manera sorprendente en la actualidad. El entusiasmo cunde, y el afán de instruirse se propaga por todas las provincias y pueblos del archipiélago. ¡Brillante porvenir está reservado á Filipinas sí continúa por ese camino! Mas para que se conozca la causa propulsora de este desarrollo, séanos permitido hacer un poco de historia.

Cuando el ex-gobernador general Mr. Taft y los demás miembros de la Comisión Civil viajaban por las diferentes provincias implantando en ellas el gobierno civil, muchos prominentes filipinos de esas mismas provincias expusieron en sus discursos, entre otras cosas, la necesidad de reformar la enseñanza, y admitir el inglés como idioma oficial en las escuelas públicas, para que en su día sea este idioma el language común de este pueblo. Es bien claro que la Comi-

sión Civil no podía desatender las justas peticiones de esos filipinos, mucho más las referentes á la instrucción, porque el desatenderlas equivaldrían á frustrar las esperanzas de todo un pueblo que anhela ser grande y próspero en el porvenir.

Se reformó la enseñanza. Llegaron los primeros maestros americanos á Manila, trayendo sin duda alguna, en sus cerebros y en sus mundos ideas y planes educativos de su país para implantarlos en Filipinas. Después de una breve estancia en esta capital, se fueron á sus respectivos puntos de destino á comenzar su labor educativa.

Los maestros filipinos por la convivencia y contacto con los maestros americanos pronto adquirieron de estos los métodos más modernos de pedagogía en uso en las escuelas públicas de la Metropoli, se perfeccionaron lo bastante en el inglés, y tuvieron más conocimientos. Con este caudal de cosas nuevas les vemos cumplir su misión satisfactoriamente. Por lo expuesto

podemos deducir que el progreso de la instrucción pública se debe al esfuerzo mancomun de maestros americanos y filipinos.

Hoy día vemos que las escuelas públicas de instrucción primaria están regentadas por maestros nativos; hay, si nuestra memoria no nos es infiel, 800 maestros americanos y 300 maestros insulares filipinos (algunos de estos tienen sus distritos de supervisión); también observamos que la esfera de acción de los maestros filipinos ya no se circunscribe á las escuelas primarias sino que ya llega á las intermedias y high schools. Estos hechos patentizan de una manera elocuente la capacidad de los isleños, que en tan corto tiempo se han asimilado y adaptado al nuevo orden de cosas, al par que dan á conocer los buenos propósitos del gobierno de dar la mayor participación posible á los filipinos en el manejo de sus propios intereses, siquiera en el ramo de instrucción.

Sin intento alguno de zaherir ni menos atacar sino más bien de coadyuvar al Bureau de Educación, uniendo nuestros esfuerzos á los suyos, séanos lícito llamar su atención hacia una cosa. Tendamos nuestra mirada á los maestros municipales de los pueblos y barrios del Archipiélago, oscuros educadores, sí, pero que también contribuyen sus energías al desenvolvimiento intelectual del pueblo filipino. En la soledad de sus escuelas enseñan y educan á centenares de alumnos y perciben un salario muy exiguo que no remunera sus vigilias y esfuerzos en pro de la instrucción viéndose sumidos en una miserable estrechez económica. No comparamos su haber con otros haberes, porque las comparaciones siempre son amargas.

A aliviar esta situación precaria de nuestros compañeros de fatigas elevamos nuestra débil voz en son de súplica á los llamados á remediarla. Si los pueblos no cuentan con recursos suficientes para aumentar los haberes de esos maestros, (cosa que no creemos,) pedimos la *insularización* de todos los maestros municipales, único

medio viable para mejorar su triste estado económico. Mediten sobre esto los consejos municipales, los superintendentes de división, y el director interino del Bureau de Educación porque está de su parte el remedio.

Antes de terminar, no queremos pasar por alto la cuestión de ascensos á principales y á supervisores de escuelas. Pedimos que estos puestos se cubran por oposición, piedra de toque donde se podrá aquilatar mejor la capacidad de cada candidato. Obrando de esta manera, se desterraría el favoritismo, si hay; y muchos maestros no se quedarían postergados; y se cumpliría al pie de la letra el dicho sajón "*survival of the fittest.*"

La necesidad de la Agricultura.

Nuestro país es esencialmente agrícola por naturaleza. El secreto de su prosperidad está en beneficiar este suelo tan afortunado en ricos dones; y el secreto para beneficiar el suelo está en traer al país todas aquellas reformas que la razón aconseja y enseña la experiencia.

Las reformas que exige nuestra agricultura consiste: en dar vida al crédito territorial completamente olvidado, y en traer todos aquellos instrumentos de labranza que han inventado la ciencia y el arte para hacer más fecunda la tierra y menos penoso el trabajo. Para la primera son necesarios Bancos agrícolas y fomentar el espíritu de asociación, perenne fuente de la vida.

Tenemos la profunda é íntima convicción de que este país, tan maltratado por propios y tan favorecido del cielo, mejoraría su agricultura en corto espacio de tiempo si abandonando los malos artes y prestase oído á los consejos de la ciencia agronómica. ¿Qué acontece hoy en nuestros campos? ¡Parece imposible! El infeliz labrador de escasos medios no puede sembrar, y llevado de la necesidad acude á un usurero.

Es muy triste, tristísimo ver que la flor del trabajo regada con el sudor del infeliz agricultor se agosta en los tesoros

de un usurero, es tristísimo ver familias hambrientas, campos despoblados, pueblos miserables, cuando bajo sus plantas murmura la fuente de la riqueza.

En nuestro sentir, la usura moriría con la creación de Bancos agrícolas. En ellos tendría el labrador necesitado medios para sembrar su tierra; los que no poseen los animales necesarios para la labranza, dinero para comprarlos, y todo con interés más bajo y con resultados tan provechosos que, dentro de corto tiempo, dulce bienandanza sonreiría en nuestros campos.

Calculen pues compatriotas, como la agri-

cultura crecería en rendimientos, como la felicidad de la patria se acrecentaría; si olvidando las viejas rutinas y desoyendo las preocupaciones, estos establecimientos darían de tal suerte base á la riqueza, garantía al trabajo, y abrirían un río cuyas aguas derramarían nueva sabiduría en los campos hoy tan decaídos y postrados con mengua de nuestro nombre y grave daño de la patria, á cuyo servicio deben todos consagrar su voluntad y su inteligencia.

JOSÉ DIZON.

Singalong, Junio de 1907.

JUAN VILLANUEVA

— DENTISTA —

Calle Lemery N.º 415 Tondo bajada del puente de Jolo.

La necesidad é importancia de decorar las clases.

El maestro como agente de la civilización quien recoge y distribuye los tesoros de la ciencia y del arte y como administrador de los ricos legados del pasado para la juventud de la humanidad que son las herederas de todas las naciones, debe valerse de ciertos medios que facilite el cumplimiento de sus sagrados deberes. Entre estos medios se encuentra *la buena decoración de las clases* quizás, por cuanto que es precisamente uno de los que están al alcance de todos; y cuyos resultados son de trascendental importancia.

La Pedagogía nos enseña y la experiencia nos confirma que las clases deben ser los *lugares más atractivos* de tal suerte que los niños se sientan muy contentos encontrarse allí, corrigiendo de esta manera toda aquella irregularidad que significa indisciplina, suciedad, falta de asistencia y aún hasta sus desaliños en vestir.

Para rellenar esta exigencia las clases de-

ben conservarse limpias, arregladas y sobre todo bien decoradas.

Tratándose de este último, el Maestro debe emplear también su prudente como ilustrado criterio en la selección de objetos que por sí entrañan interesantísimas enseñanzas. Los cuales objetos pueden ser, por falta de otros, los mismos trabajos manuales de los discípulos, que en mucho de los casos participan de las diferentes ocupaciones del género humano; los materiales ó utensilios que se usan para la enseñanza objetiva, como una de ellas las plantas; los cuadros de los países, ciudades, ríos, montes, lagos, etc. que auxilian en el *estudio de la geografía*; así mismo los de los animales, de los que el Maestro puede hallar oportunidad para explicar sus regiones, hábitos, de las familias á que cada uno pertenece y de los usos que los hombres hacen de ellos; y, por último, los de los hombres nobles, así como los de escenas que invitan á ejecutar *actos morales*, y en especial de aquellos ilustres y patriotas.

Por la práctica de este medio y por el

instinto de imitación de los niños, quienes absorben más de los que en realidad ven el Maestro diligente y laborioso consigue, además, una ocasión propicia no solamente para cultivar el *gusto* de sus discípulos *á lo bueno y á lo bello*, y desarrollar su *curiosidad é interés*, que son la causa generatriz propulsora de todo descubrimiento, de conocer perfectamente la cosa que pretende analizar; sino también para *inculcar* tanto el *amor al trabajo* como el *respeto á sus grandes patriotas*. Respetando á sus patriotas aprecia sus actos realizados que constituyen el patriotismo.

Este es el punto más culminante donde el buen maestro conviene fijar su atención, si quiere cumplir exactamente su cometido; porque, prescindiendo de las lecciones de patriotismo él nunca podra formar buenos, y útiles ciudadanos que es el objeto primordial de su profesión.

He ahí el porqué el decorar las clases es necesario é importante cuando el humilde Maestro sepa presentarlo propia y debidamente, sin olvidar de explicar las lecciones que consigo envuelven siempre que las oportunidades se presenten.

L. R. ZELAZNOG.

"BOREAL STUDIO"

JOLO 313; BINONDO, MANILA—TELÉFONO N.º 270.

Bajo la dirección de B. Gómez,

antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada

FOTOGRAFIA ZAFRA.

PEINADORA GRATIS TODOS LOS DÍAS.

"Lux"

La Aurora se levanta radiante de esplendores
Dorando el infinito con plácidos fulgores,
La Noche se evapora envuelta en su capúz
Cercada y perseguida por la naciente luz.

Y rápida volando la extraterrena lumbre,
Ora en profundo valle, ora en la excelsa cumbre.
Como cadencia eterna del himno matinal
Llevaba por doquiera la gloria celestial.

Al beso de la Aurora la altura placentera
Se baña en los desmayos de aquella luz primera,
Y rompe, soberana, su cántico triunfal. . . .

Y en cúspide altanera do relinchó el Pegaso,
Como visión sublime levántase el Parnaso,
Ardiendo en los reflejos de luz primaveral. . . .

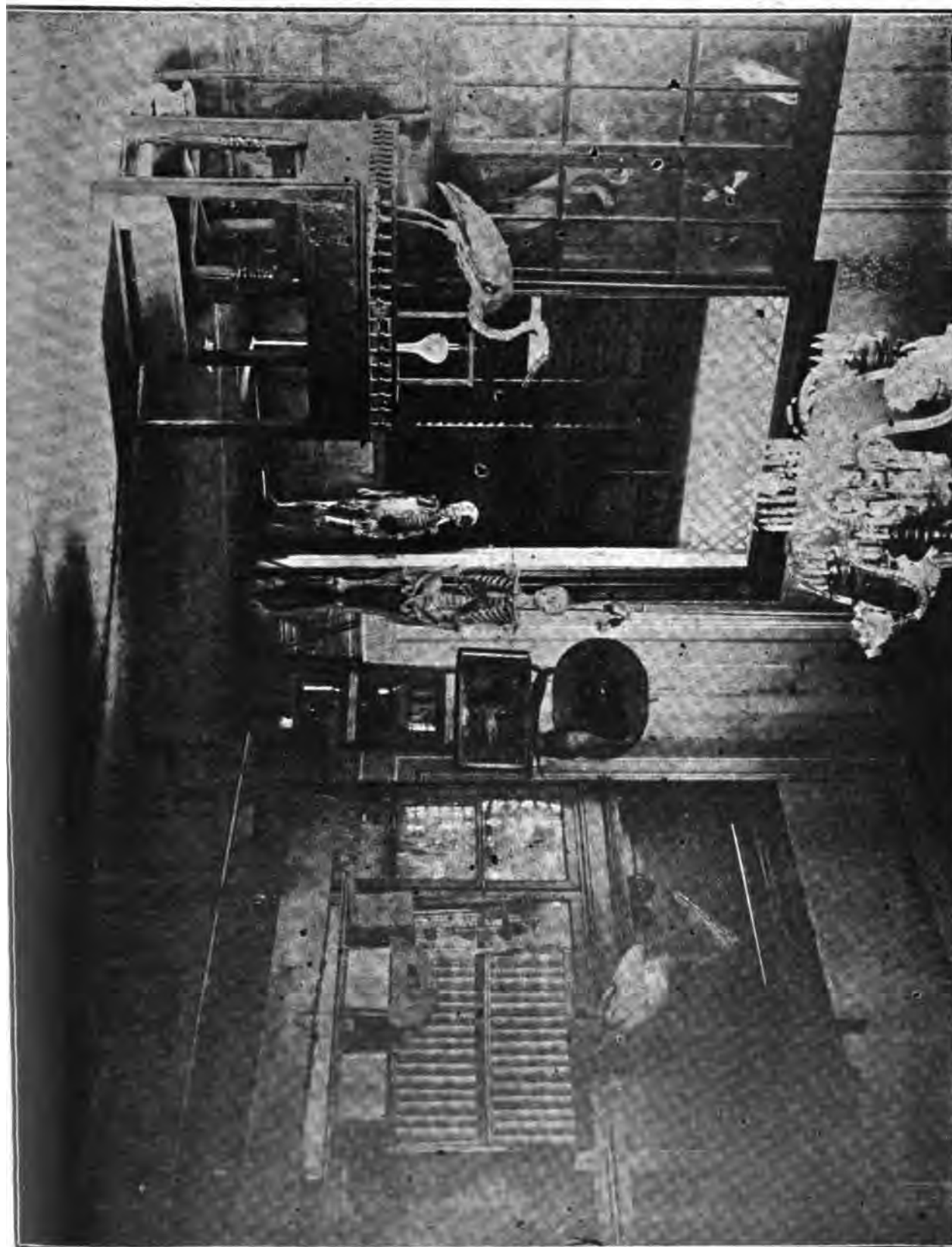
El cielo se oscurece de negros nubarrones
Que pueblan los espacios cual fieros escuadrones,
Relámpagos siniestros de ignota claridad,
Cruzando ván veloces la oscura inmensidad.

Retiembla en la espesura el pico y el derrumbe,
El hondo precipicio y la orgullosa cumbre,
Y suelta la tormenta sus furias sin igual
De Genio de los vientos y Espíritu del mal.

Y mágica aparece cual bella ensoñación
En un temblor del éter divina aparición;
Y envuelta con su soplo huyó la tempestad. . . .

Y señalando al frente, la cúspide radiosa
A los mortales dijo—Venid, yo soy la Diosa
Del Sacro Fuego Eterno, de Vida y de Verdad.

ROGER DE FLOR.



**GABINETE DE FISICA E HISTORIA NATURAL
LICEO DE MANILA**

CENTRO DOCENTE FILIPINO, DE 1.ª Y 2.ª ENSEÑANZA Y ESTUDIOS DE APLICACION.

ADSCRITO A EL ESTAN LA ESCUELA DE DERECHO DE MANILA Y LA ESCUELA DE FARMACIA.

Ha obtenido el "Gran premio" para los de su clase en la Exposición de St. Luis (E. U.) y otros varios en distintos certámenes, a que han concurrido sus trabajos escolares.

203 DULUMBAYAN = Pensión para colegiales .P. 280.00 anual y matrículas .P. 2.50. = SANTA CRUZ. — MANILA.

SUMARIO DE NOTICIAS

Felicitación.

Lo hacemos á Mr. John Berheley Thompson por su futuro enlace con una señorita de Bloomfield, New Jersey, E. U. que se efectuará en Octubre.

Recordarán los maestros que Mr. J. B. Thompson, conocido con el nombre de «Jack» entre los americanos, es el Chief Clerk del Departamento de Escuelas de la ciudad y que marchó á América en uso de licencia acumulada. Mr. Thompson volverá á Manila en el mes de Noviembre próximo acompañado de su esposa, llamada Miss Edna Wicklam.

Mr. J. B. Thompson es natural también de Glen-Ridge, New Jersey, é hijo de Mr. William Thompson.

Cambio de principal en la escuela de Paco.

El Sr. Simplicio Manuel Principal de la escuela Pública de Paco ha dimitido del cargo que había ocupado por mucho tiempo. En su lugar ha sido nombrado el joven inteligente Sr. Timoteo Faustino, maestro de la Escuela de Meisic.

Trade School

Los edificios de Arroceros, donde antes estuvieron los almacenes de la ciudad, han sido ocupados por el Trade School desde Junio.

Mr. Ma Gee superintendente de división en Ilocos Sur y superintendente interino que ha sido de las escuelas de la ciudad de Manila, durante la ausencia de Mr. O' Reilly, ha sido el designado para estar al frente del Trade School. Hemos oído decir que Mr. Ma Gee ocupará dicho puesto solo por algunos meses, porque su anhelado deseo es ocupar la superintendencia de Iloilo.

Escuela Industrial

El Arzobispo Harty tiene el proyecto de establecer una escuela industrial en Benguet, para los igorotes de dicha provincia. Hay en la actualidad una escuela de la misma clase en Baguio, costado por el gobierno, y con el proyecto del Sr. Arzobispo ya tendremos dos. Veremos cual será la mejor.

Privilegio.

La Universidad de Sto. Tomás, El Ateneo de Manila de los PP. Jesuitas y el Colegio de las MM. Asuncionistas, han presentado á la comisión una súplica, pidiendo que se les conceda el privilegio de conferir grados y dar diplomas. El comisionado de Instrucción, Mr. Shuster, ha examinado los programas de dichos colegios y vió que podía conceder lo que con justa razón piden.

JOSUÉ SONCUYA

FERNANDO SALAS

SALAS Y SONCUYA

NOTARIA PÚBLICA

Bufete: Calle Legaspi N.º 77 Intramuros, Manila

P. O. Box N.º 1079—Teléfono N.º 2187.

Ya no son Maestros.

El Superintendente de las Escuelas de la ciudad ha recibido las dimisiones presentadas por las Srtas: Librada Avelino, y Carmen de Luna Principal y Maestra respectivamente de la Escuela Pública de Pandacan; y los Sres. Ramiro P. Oliver, Maestro de la Escuela de Paco; Ignacio Vitalis de la Escuela de Intramuros; Simeon del Rosario, id. de San Miguel; Sra Petra Zapata, id. de San Miguel.

Por lo visto estos Sres. cansados ya de enseñar tratan de buscar otras ocupaciones, donde encontrarán más descanso y libertad; por de pronto sabemos que las Srtas. Avelino y de Luna serán la Directa é inspectora respectivamente del «Centro Escolar» colegio de 1.º y 2.ª enseñanza para señoritas, establecida en la calzada de Iris núm. 841; el Sr. Oliver trabajará en la oficina de teléfonos; y el Sr. Vitalis estará en la oficina del Dr. Preston. Esperamos que dichos Sres. consigan un buen éxito en la tarea en que van á dedicarse.

Plano de una Escuela.

Hace poco, el arquitecto Parson ha presentado los planos de la nueva escuela pública que se construirá en Tondo.

El edificio, constará de dos pisos, en la parte baja habrá nueve departamentos: ocho para clases y uno para biblioteca. En la parte alta habrá siete habitaciones: seis para clases y una para salón de actos, además de la terraza que mirará á la calle.

Boletín de Sanidad No. 5.

El departamento de Sanidad ha ordenado la impresión de 1.500 ejemplares en inglés del boletín de sanidad número 5 referente á la *tuberculosis*.

Dichos ejemplares se distribuirán entre las escuelas del gobierno para explicarlo en relación con el estudio de la higiene y fisiología.

Inspección Médica.

Se oye que el Dr. A. D. Peck, del Hospital de San Lázaro, hará una inspec-

ción médica en las escuelas públicas, por orden del Buró de Sanidad, para ver si los alumnos sufren enfermedades de la vista, oído, lengua, etc.

Una Inauguración.

Dentro de poco se inaugurará «El Alba» una asociación de estudiantes de Calauag y López, de la provincia de Tayabas.

En un meeting celebrado el 27 del mes próximo pasado por sus activos miembros acordáronse verificar el acto en la casa de su entusiasta Tesorero, que se encuentra en la calle Requesens N.º 87, Santa Cruz.

Deseamos á sus miembros un éxito.

«Kabinataan Guiguinto.»

Este es el nombre de una asociación instructiva y recreativa organizada por los jóvenes de Guiguinto, de la provincia de Bulacán, cuya inauguración tuvo lugar el 16 de Junio último.

El acto fué muy concurridísimo.

Enviamos, por este motivo, nuestra enhorabuena á los miembros del «Kabinataan Guiguinto.»

Buena Idea.

El consejo municipal de López Tayabas está dando los primeros pasos para adquirir una suma de dinero suficiente, con destino á la construcción de una escuela, de estilo moderno.

Adelante, así se gobierna mejor.

Duración de Estudios Médicos.

Hace poco se acordó, por la Junta Directiva de la Universidad de Medicina del gobierno, que los estudios duren cuatro años.

La Junta estaba representada por los señores Shuster, presidente, Worcester, Tavera y Freer, dean de la Facultad.

A nuestros colaboradores.

Por falta de espacio no hemos podido insertar en este número los trabajos de colaboración que hemos recibido últimamente. Suplicamos á nuestros colaboradores que manden sus artículos siempre antes del día 20 de cada mes.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

PAHAYAGAN BUANAN

Taga pamansag ng Philippine Teachers' Association.

PAUNAWA SA MGA BAMBABASA

Ang pahayagang ito, ay lalabas sa twing ikalawang
Sábado ng bawat isang buan.

Ang pahayagang ito, ay lalabas twing ikalawang Sábado ng bawat isang buan.

Lahat ng ibig magpadala ó magpalathala ay makaliliham sa aming Tagapangasiwa na si G. Anastasio Quijano. Lalagyan sa Correo, blg. 1090 Maynila S. F.

Halaga ng pagpapadala.

Sa Maynila.	P. 2.00	isang taón.
• Lalawigan.	2.00	, ,
• isang salin.	025	, ,

Pagpapalathala.

Ayon sa pagkasunduan.

Ang Pagpapalusog ng Katawan.

(Alay sa mga Gurong Filipino)

Ang mga guró na ibeg tumupad ng lubusan ng kanilang mabigat na tungkulin, ay kinakailangang huag lilimutin na sa pagpapayaman ng isip ng bata at pagbabalanskas ng mabuting kaugalian, ay malakip ang pagpapalusog ng katawan. Ang guró, na walang ibang adbhiká kundi pagyamanin ang isip ng kanyang tinuturuan kahit na ika sira ng katawan ng bata, ay sumising say na totoo sa mga bagong paraan ng pagtuturo at nagpapakilala ng di pagkatabó ng lubusan sa kanyang tungkulin na "Tagapaghandá ng mga tao bukas." Isang mayamang pag-iisip na ilanap sa isang mahinaang katawan ay di pakikabangang maluat, pagkat nanganangib kay mabangis na *Kamatayan*. At kung dili man, ay magdadanas ng isang malunkot na kabuhayan na siyang di magtutulot ng paggamit sa kanyang mayamang isip. Ngunit ang isang katawang malusog at masanib sa isang katamtamang pag-iisip, ay maaasahan natin ang lubos na pagtatagumpay sa ano mang kanyang layunin.

Makalilibong mabuti ngá na hayaan ang batang lumaki na may taglay na kamunting kaalaman, kay sa pagplitang palusugin ang isip ng isang masasaktin at mahinang bata.

Ang mga paghahakang ito'y bungá ng aking pagmamaisid sa mga nangyayari. At ngayo'y aking patotohanan. Ang lalong hinangaan at pinakapuring anak ng America sa sansinukub ay pawang (kundi man lahat) naghubat sa binig ng kahirapin. Sila'y mga anak niyong tigapagbunkal ng lupa at mga mangangahoy sa bundok. At dahil ngá sa pagkamalusog ng kanilang katawan na nasangkapan ng bunkal (desarrollado) na isip, pagkatapos ng di mabilang na hirap at pagtititiis, (ito'y di mangyayari sa isang mahinaang katawan) ay nakagagawá sila ng mga bagay na di inaasahang mangyayari.

Sa mga katotohanang nabangit na sumu-

urot sa ating mga mata, ay di pa kayá natin matatangap na mulá sa kanilang pagkabata ay nahimang sila sa pagpapalakas ng katawan at ng sumapit sa katamtamang gulang, ay di lamaog tinaglay nila ang pagkamalusog ng isip, kundi pati ng isang malakas at punong-punó ng pagasang katawan, na siyang ikinapangyari ng pinacapuring kanilang mga gawá?—Kung tinatangap natin itó, ay kinakailangang gawin sa ating mga paaralan at ng ang magsisisibul na hahalili sa atin, ay di lamang magtataglay ng karunungan at mabuting ugali (na madalis ay di magamit) kundi pati pagkamalusog ng katawan na siyang nagbibigay ng tapang, pagasa at pagkamatitiisin.

ALINOLIO ARREOÑA

PALATHALA

SA MGA KASAMAHANG GURO SA STA. MESA.

Udiok ng isang masarap na pagsasamahang aking nálasap, sa loób ng isang taón sa piling ng mga guró sa paaralan Sta. Mesa, hinangad niyaring budhi ang magpahayag, sa pitak ng pahayagang ito, ng matúlis na kalúnkutang tumimó sa aking pusó, sapól ng lisánin ko ang nasabing paaralan.

Jalós niyaring sarili na ang aking pagkatalagay doón ay di makakatimbang ng isang dakót na buhangin upang magtibay ang kanyang kalagayan at di rin namán magpaparupok ang aking pagká walay.

Datapwa't di kailá, na yaring bubót ko ng isipan ay may pinagkahiogán at nápataás ng isang beting sa pagkilála ng ganap, wastó at maayos na pagtupad sa akong katuukulan. Do'n ko rin namán natikmán ang matamis na kabáitan at gandang loob na ipinamalas ng mga batang aking tinúruan, na magmamalake ng kahet sino, at naghabilin ng masasayang ala-ala dine sa kalooban, na kinalaró-laró sa isip ng nagdaán bakasión.

Ang pagka alis ko sa paaralang Sta. Mesa at ang pagkalayó sa dating mga kasamahán

doón ay kapwá nagpabaon sa aking ng isang damdamin, datapwa't lugod namán sa isang bandá ang sa aki'y sumslubong dáhil sa ako'y nápalipat sa aking bayang Pandakan, at liban dito'y wala na akong ibang pagtuturuán, kung maogyayari, kundi ang Sta. Mesa.

ED. GUASON.

KATUNGCULAN SA PAGBASA.

(Handog sa "The Filipino Teacher.")

Tunay at di maikakaila na ang pagkakasulong at pagkakálaganap ngayon ng ating mga pahayagan, gayon din naman ang pagkakahilig ng ating mga kababayan sa pagbabasá ay lubhang malaki.

Kaibang kaibá na sa mga dating ugali: mula sa isang paslit pang batá hangan sa úgod-ugod nang matanda buhat sa lalong masalaping mayaman hangan sa isang abáng duk-ha ay walang kinagigiliwang basabin kundi ang isang pahayagang lalong lalo na't kung ito'i tagalog.

Lubhang kahanğahanga ang mga nangyayaring ito, masasabi ngang ang lahing filipino'i uhaw na uhaw sa ngalang pagkakátuto.

Tanghaling tapat ay makikita natin sa mga bahay—gawaan, sa sulok ó pitak ng isang dáraanan ó pinto, ang mga anak ng Filipinas, sinasamantala ang sandaling pagpapahingá sa pagbabasá ng sarisaring mga pahayagan.

Kung gabi naman sa paligid ng isang dulang, ay matutunghán natin ang isang munting pulong na kahit sa liwanag ng isang kukutapkutap na ilaw, ay nangagbabasá at nakikinig ng sa mga araw-araw na balita.

Dapwa, sa gitna ng lahat na ito'i babangit ako ng ilang bagay na kundi man malimit, ay siya namang karaniwan mangyari.

Di mamakailang yugtong ating nakikita sa mga lansangan ang madalas na pag-aagawan ng mga kotsero't faginante sa isang pahayagan.

Matatangap na ito'i isang tanda ng pagbali-kawás sa dating mga ugali, isang paghahangad na masilayan ang kanilang dahop na isip ng ngayon'i mga bagong turo at aral, nguni't kung minsan nama'i nagkakaganito, sila dahil sa udyok ng isang pagkakagaya na lamang.

At upang ako'i huag pakaláyo sa mga isinaysay ay matiyagan na lamang natin ang ginagawa ng isang nagbabasá; pagkaumaga't nápa sa kamay na niya ang isang pahayagan, ay walang unang tutunghin kundi iyang mga tudling na may halong katatawanán ó kaya'i walang gaanong kabuluhán: hindi ang lalasapi'i iyang mga na sa unang tudling ó pangbungad na kung tawagi'i «artículo de fondo», tudling na pakikinabangan't kápupuluan ng maaningning na ilaw ng isip at puso at ng katas na ikubuhay.

Kaya nga't di lahat ng nagsisibasá't nakikinig ay nakawawatas ng sa mga pahayaga'i salabathala pagka't sa tuid ó hindi ang buma-

basa at nakikinig, ay patuloy ng patuloy, di na sinisiyasat kung liko ó tugma ang kanyang pagkakabigkás at pagkakáulinig.

Kung sakali't lahat ng ito'i mangyari, subukan nating tanungin kung anó ang kanilang binasa't nápakingan, dili nga di tayo sasagutin, nguni't sa abá natin bibigyan ng isang tiwali ó kaya'i pabaligtad na kahulugan, patutunayan, baga ma't di pa nangyayari húlulaan ng papagayo't papaganito, maghahaka ng pabaláng baláng, isasalaysay ng kaiba at di tumpak sa isinasaad ng mga pahayagan, anopa't kálupit-lupit ay wala tayong mawawátasan ni isa man lamang na pamamalita at marahil ay paniwalaan pa kundi nga lubos na nababatid.

Yto'i sa anong dahil? Sa ano pa, kundi sa kapabayaang suriin munang maigi ang binabasa't narinig:

Kaayaayang totoo ang kináhihiligang ugali ng ating mga kababayan. Suloog! at kahi't manawari tayong lahat ay mapanibulas at mapanuto sa landasing iyan, pagka't kung lahat ay marunong ng bumasa, mahahawi na iyang pag aagam agam, hindi na masasabing lubóg ang lah ng filipino walang karapatan di pa ukol at walang káya, kulang ng dunong at kong anó-anó pang mga paratáng na lubhang nálalabag at nakapúpusyaw sa ating dangal at pagkatao.

Sulong!, ang muli't muling uulitin ko nguni't isang pasubali lamang manangan tayo sa kawikaan din nating lumakad ka ng marahan at ng kung matinik ma'i mahabaw.

Sa katagang sabi: Magbasá tayo ng magbasá, nguni't isang pagbabasáng may káparahan at may paghahangad na mátuto, yamang ito ang siyang pinagmimithian ng lahat kong mga kalahi at kababayan.

Sa ngalan ni (GONZALO GUE MALAY).

PEDRO R. ANTONIO.

MGA TALA NG AKING KAYUPI ANG PAGLALACBAY SA LAMAO.

Isang tanghaling tapát na kasalsalang ang inet ng araw ay makapapanot ng túktók ng mga naglalakad na tawo, sa nakaá-akit at masasayang langsangin ng Maynilá, ng ako'y dumating sa isang po'k na malápit sa monumento ng dakilang tumuklás nitong ating lupá na si M. gallanes. Sa nasabing poók ay mayroong ng mga kasamahang náuna sa akin at nangag-aantay sa ibang sunódsunód na nagdátangin. Di namán nagluát at sálalapit ang sasakyang aming lulúanan sa doongan. Pagkadinig ng isang salitang «Coma on» lahat ay kumilos at kanikaniyang búhat ng balútan, at sa isang kisáp mata'y lahat ay na sa sasakyán Samántalang naghahanap ng mabuting kálulúklukan ang iba, at ang ilan namá'y nagsisiyasat sa anyó ng loob at labás ng «Bobol» at sa nangágkikintaban mga kasangkapan, niya, ay siyang

pagdating ng mga gurong babayi na nangág-sitirá sa Dormitory at k-ákbáy ang makisig na si Miss Coleman. Matapos ang isang «tik-tak» ng kodak ni M. Ledyard, ang aming sasákyan ay malúmanay na kumilos at minulán ang pag kawág ng walang págod niyang galamay.

Sa magkabilang pángig ng ilog Pasig, púnuan ng nagsisiksikan, iba't ibang ayos, anyo at lake ng mga sasakyang nagdadala at kumúkuha ng ating mga kayamanan. Sa pook na ito'y walang mámamalas kundí pawang pagkilos. Ang pook na itó ang twina'y basá sa dileg ng pawis na pumápatak buhat sa mga noó ng mga walang pagál na mang gagawa; mga vapor, lorcha, bergantin at kaskó ay nangagúunahan pawá sa pagáhon at pagsasakay ng mga kalakal; ang tunóg ng mga púkpukan ng bakal, ang hibep ng mga vapor, ang taginting ng mga mákina at ang asó ng mga páusukan, ay pawang isang masayang tugtuging nakiki-bagay sa hakbáng ng mga mangagawa at sa kilos at takbó ng mga bangkaang nagsasalimbawang túlad sa mga isdá, at pinatalontalón ng magulóng túbig na kanilang kinálulutanngan; dáko sa roón sa may bucána ng ilog Pasig, mamasdan ang mahába ng bákod na bató, na pinág-gugulan ng di habamak na salapí sapól sa pámahalaáng kastilá hangang ngayon, at sa loób ng tinúrang bákod na bato, nangagpapahingalay ng kanilang pagod ang malalaking sasakyán, at ang iba namán ay nákasadsád dáhil sa pagbabagong áyos ó dili kaya'y sa pagtapatap ng kanilang mga bútas; dako pa sa itaás, ang kamanghá-mangháng bagong Maynilá, na noóng di pa natátagaláng panáhon ay túbig na pinápaliguan ng di mabilang na tawo at kabayo, ngayo'y lúpang matigáb at marábil, malapad pa sa loob ng Maynila; sino sa mga matatandaang na sa ilálim ng lupá, na kung magsipágbangon at ito'y mámamalas ay di habakáing isang milagro ó talagá ng Dios? Oh pagkasulong ng kataúhan! Ang lahat ng ito'y nágdudulot ng masayang ngiti sa bagong dumáratang at malugod na nag-áanyayang magtuloy po kayo, at dito'y mayroong kayóng matitirahan, di kayó magugutom ni maúhao at makákakuha ng anománg ibigin sa may pahintulot ó walá ang may ari. At sa umáalis namán ay nagpapabáon ng matatamis na ála-ala, káhit nagíng katulong ó kaáway ng mga tagarine.

Di naláon at nápatapát kami sa balitang bayan ng Cavite. Ito ang báyan sumáksi sa mahahalagang bagay na nángyari sa ating lupa sapól ng ito'y masákop ng mga kastilá; gaya ng pagsalakay nina Limahong (inchek); Van Noort (holandes); Draper (inglés); Dewey (americano); sa mga taóng 72, 96, 98 at sa kahulihulihan ay kina Felizardo, Sakay at kasama, at sa lahat ng mga kasakit-sakit na pahirap na nangyari doon. (Itutuloy.) Ed. Guaso.

SARISARING BALITA

PATALASTAS

SA AMING MAMBABASA.

Magalang na ipinatatalastas sa lahat ng sa ami'y nagpadala ng mga lathala at salaysay, na di mangyayaring isatudling sa labas na ito, dahil sa kakulangán na ng puang sa aming makitid na dahon. Ganoon din ipinamamanhic namin sa lahat ng ibrg magpadala ng salaysay; na kinakailangang sumapit sa aming kamay, huag luluat sa ika 15 ng bawa't buan.

• Nagwagi ang Distrito N.º 1.

Sa timpalak ng mga booth (bahay-bahayan) sa Jardín Botánico na ginanap noong ika 4 ng Julio, ay pinasiyahan ng Comité de Festejos na manalo ang booth N.º 17, dahil sa kahusayan ng pagkakagayak.

Ang booth na binangit, ay napapamutihan ng sari saring bulaklak at dahon ng kahoy na sa isang masusing pagmamásid, ay mababanaagan ang kanyang uring watawat (bantera) ng América. Sa pinakataluktok na harap, ay nalalarawan ang ibong Aguila; hindi sa pamamagitan ng color kundí sa maayos na pagkakaugnay-ugnay ng tatlong kulay na bulaklak (red, white, blue) at dahong tuyú na siyang ginawang pakpak at balahibo.

Pinahahatdan namin ng maligayang bati ang mga guró sa Distrito N.º 1; na binuboo ng mga paaralang Sampaloc, Sta. Mesa, Pandacan. Paco at Sfa. Ana.

MGA BAGONG KASAPI.

Tila nagpapasimula na ng pagbabagong buhay ang malaong nalulupaypay na Kapisanan ng mga Gurong Filipino. At sa katunayan nito'y dalawang pu't isang gurong lalawigan at dalawang gurong Maynila ang kaaanib pa lamang sa nasabing Kapisanan.

Ang canilang mga pangalan ay ang sumusunod. Bb. Victoria Rufino, guro sa Navotas, Rizal; G. Valentin Dar Santos id id id; G. Quintin Santos, id id Pasig, id id; G. Andrés Bernardo id id Meisic, Maynila; G. Martin Aragon, id id Pasay, Rizal; G. Felix M. Tuason, id id Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija; G. Eulalio Maniaul id id id id; Bb. Gregoria Lindo, id id Concepción Tarlac; Bb. Maura A. Bernardo id id Mexico, Pampanga; G. Egmidio H. Zamora, id id Bayambang, Pangasinan; G. Felipe Masacupan, id id Siniloan, Laguna; G. Pedro Tontillas, id id San Marcelino, Zambales; G. Urbano Baceay, id id Iguig, Cagayan; G. S. B. Quintano, id id Oas, Albay; G. Teodorico Renot, id id id id; G. Pedro Manalo, id id Morong; Rizal; G. Alberto B. Ilaya, id id G. Cebu, Cebu; G. T. R. Alberto, id id Rosales Pan-

gasinan; G. Vicente Diaz, id id S. Nicolas. Maynila; G. Lazaro Maliz, id id Bacolor, Pampanga; G. Mariano Batungbacal, id id Balanga, Bataan; G. Simeon Tuazon, id id Orion, id.

ANG SUPERVISOR SA MEISIC.

Ang kilalang gurong ito na si Mr. E. T. Brink ay nalipat sa Sampaloc Intermediate School upang manupad ng tuncol na pagca Principal.

PULONG NG TAGA-TURO SA MALULOS.

Sa isang lathala ng kapamahayagang Plaridel ay napagtanto namin na ang masipag na delegadong si Mr. Meliton Cruz ay tumawag ng isang pulong ng lahat ng guró sa lalawigang Bulakan. Ang pulong na ito na idinaos sa bahay ng guróng Aurea Candelaria, ay dinaluhan ng mga guró sa Bukawe, Bulacan, Sta. Maria, Hagonoy, Malolos, at marami pang taga ibang bayan.

Pagkatapos na pagtalunan ang alituntunin ng kapisanan ng mga Gurong Filipino, ay pinagkasunduan ang pagtatatag ng isang pangasiwaang lalawigan sa pangulong bayan (capital) at isang pangasiwaang bayan sa baw't isa.

Bubuoin ang nauna ng isang pangulo isang pangalawang pangulo isang kalihim isang taga-ingat yaman at pangalawa nito. Ang sa huli nama'y ng isang pangulót isang kalihim-tagaringil.

Gagawin ang paghahalalan sa twing pangalawang lingó ng panahon ng pagaaral ng lahat ng tagaturo. At sa huli'y minagaling na ipadala ang lahat ng pinagkayarian sa pulong sa pangasiwaang pangkalahatan (central) ng Kapisanan ng mga Guróng Filipino upang maisanguni kung ang gayo'y nababagay na masunod ó dili kaya'y mabukod. Nahalal ang delegadong si Mr. Meliton Cruz na mauucol muna ng pagkapangulong pangasiwaang lalawigan.

Marahil sa susunod na pulong-karaniwan ng Kapisanan ng mga Guróng Filipino ay paguusapan ang bagay na ito.

Ang mga nagsilabas sa Pagsusulit sa Paaralan sa Pangagamot ng Pamahalaan.

Ang mga nagkapalad na lumabas sa pagsusulit na ginanap sa kagawaran ng Servicio Civil noong buan ng Mayong nagda'n ay ang sumusunod: Bb. Paz Maria Mendoza; Gg. Manuel Ramirez, Isabelo Concepción, Rafael M. Santos, José P. Manalang, Martin P. Santiago, V. H. Jalandni, José Fabella, Silverio T. Garcia, Pio Valucia y Enriquez, at José Julián y Tolentino.

Liban sa dalauang nauna'y ang lahat ay magsisipagsulit uli sa mga asignaturang kanilang kinahulugan, pagkatapos ng primer curso.

Sa lahat ng nagsipagsulit na ito'y si Bb. Maria Paz Mendoza, ang nagtamo ng lalong mataas na promedio.

Canoon din ay tinanggap sina Gg. Floredo at Clemente Dayrit Nepomuceno upang makapagalar sa 2.º at 3.º año.

Binabati namin ang lahat ng nagkapalad na ito at lalong-lalo na ang magandang Bb. Maria Paz Mendoza.

ISANG MABUTING PANUKALA

Ang kilalang americanang si Mr. E. M. Ledyard guró sa Manila High School ay may isang balak na kung magcatotoo'y narapat na ating pakapurihin.

Ang panucalang ito'y nasasalig sa caniyang paniniwalang ang lahat ng Guróng Filipino ang siyang mapagkukunan ng hugis ng ating lahi. At sa pagnanasa niyang pabulaanan yang maling paniniwala sa Estados Unidos na tayong mga Filipino ay cawanki ng mga Igorrote ay kinunan niya ng larawang pulupulutong ang lagat ng guróng nagsipasoc sa Escuela de Verano. Ang mga larawang ito'y ipamumudmud niya sa ibat-ibang bayan sa Estados Unidos, upang pasinungalingan yang mga gawa niyang ilang americanon, na sa pagcasilao sa kintab ni Pilac ay di na inalala ang ikapupugay ng dangal ng isang lahi.

Sulong Mr. Ledyard!

SI MR. MAGEE.

Ang Superintendenteng ito sa Ilocos Sur ay paririto sa Maynila upang mamahala sa Artes y Oficios at manupad sa tunkol na kagawad sa Lupong Tagapaghandá ng mga Bagong palakad sa pagtuturo.

Sa huling pulong ng mga Superintendente de división na idinaos noong Enero, ay pinagkaisahan ang pagtatatag ng nabangit na Lupon.

Mula no'y minulan na nila ang paghahandá ng bagong palakad na susundin sa pagaaral ng pag-gawá sa kamay, ng lahat ng paaralang mababa (primaria). Isang salin ng patakarang ito'y ipinadala sa lahat ng Superintendente at Supervisors ng mga paaralan upang ip talastas ang kanilang pasiyá.

Ang patakarang nasabi, kalakip ang mga pasiyá ng mga Superintendente at Supervisors, ay nasasakamay ngayon ng tagapamahala sa Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo na si Mr. Brink Pagkatapos ng kanyang pagsusuri, ay ang patakarang nabangit ang siya ng susundin ng lahat ng paaralan sa Sankapulan.

ANG LEY ELECTORAL.

Kabibigay pa lamang sa Secretaria Ejecutiva ng kamanunulat na si G. Lope K.

Santos ang pagkakasalin sa wikang tagalog ng nasabing Ley.

Ang aklat na ito na pinamagatang «Patnubay ng mga Manghahala» ay kinakailangang mapasakamay ng mga elector na di nakakatalos ng Wikang Ingles ó Castila at ng lubusang matalastas nilá ang mga kaparaanan ng paghahalal at ang mga kinakailangan upang maging manghahalal.

PAGLALACBAY SA POLO NORTE

Ang mapangahas na americanong si Robert P. Peary, ay nagrahaula na naman sa caniyang pang anim na paglalacbay, sa malalamig na puló ng dagat Artico. Sa caniyang huling paglalacbay, ay sumapit siya sa «latitud 87°6'», lugal na cailan ma'y di pa nasasapit ng tao.

Tignan natin cung sa pang-anim ha ito'y sapitin niya ang pinacaa sam na Polo Norte.

ANG PENSIONADONG SI IGNACIO ROSARIO.

Isa sa mga nagaaral sa América sa gugol ng pamahalaan ay nabibilaag si Ignacio Rosario. Siya'y casalucuyan nagaaral ng Leyes sa Universidad sa Washington. Sa isang sakit na di nailagan ay namatay siya noong ica 7 ng Abril na nagdaan. Ang caniyang bancay, ay di pa balalaong dumating at ibinigay sa caniyang mga magulang.

Cung naaalala pa ng madlá ang binatang ito'y isa sa mga napile sa Sampaloc Intermediate School noong Octubre ng 1903.

PAGCACATUCLAS NG MGA CABAONG.

Ang naging casamahan naming si G. Sofronio Calderon ay nacatuclas sa isang pagcacataon ng mga cabaong sa lupang Sant na, canugnog ng ilog Pasig. Ang mga cabaong na ito'y binihinal na yari ng mga unang panahon pa, dahil sa tabas na toong cacaiba sa casalucuyan ginagamit natin. Ang tabas ay mabibilog at hucay sa gitaa na may dalawang takip na cahoy rin sa magcabilang dulo. Bucod sa mga bungó at butong naroroon, ay mayroon pang mga hiyas na hanga ngayo'y kimkim ang catibayan.

Mahalagan toto ang natuclasan ito ni G. Calderon at cung sacaling mapatunayan ang caniyang paghahaca, ay isa pang dagdag ito sa Kasaysayan ng ating bayan.

ANG PAGCACAHATI NG MGA PAARALAN.

Ang mga paaralan sa Maynila ay nabahat sa anim na pancat. Nguzit ngayon ay hinde na. Ginawang apat na pancat lamang. Ang mga paaralan nagcacaan b sa balng isang pancat ay nangagcahiwalay at napasama sa ibang paecat. Sina Miss. Durham, Mrs. Bryan

at Mrs. Nail (Miss. Clark noong arao) at Miss. McGee ang nangahalal na supervisors. Cailan pa caya macacakita tayo ng Filipinong supervisors?

ANG TAGAPAGTURO SA MGA IGORROTE.

Ang kilalang gurong americana na si Mrs. Kelly, tagapagturo sa mga paaralang Igorote ay dinala sa Hospital Civil upang magpagaling sa caniyang sakit na dinaramdam. Hinahangad namin ang caniyang pag-galing.

ISANG BABAYENG ABOGADO.

Ang tinaogi sa mga dalagang Sampaloc na si Maria Francisco, anac ng kilalang maanagalog na si Grabiél Francisco ay tumanggap noong Lunes ica 10 ng Junio sa facultad ng Escuela de Derecho ng pagca Licenciada sa Ciencias Juridicas. Sa gitna ng di mabilang na tao at di magcamayao na palacpacan ay sinootan ang marilag na binibini ng toga at muceta ng facultad ng Derecho.

Pagcatapos nito'y nagtalumpati ang Director ng paaralan, na si G. Sumulong at pinacapuri ang mapalad na Mary at tuloy nagbagis ng ilang mga aral sa cabinataan. At sa huly isang gana at masarap na lunch ang linasap ng lahat. Pinaabot namio ang pakikiluhod sa matalinong cababayan lakip ang nais na siya'y magtagumpay ngayat magpacailan mo.

ANG MGA GURONG NAGSIPAG- ARAL SA YEVANO.

Sa 444 na guro na nagsipagaral sa huling Escuela de Yevano ay 48 ang americano at 396 ang Filipino. Ang mga americano'y nagbuhat sa 20 lalawigan at ang mga Filipino'y sa 29. Sa bilang ng mga gurong Filipino ay may 3 na laggas sa 7.º grado; 98 ang 7.º grado; 149 ang 6.º grado; 140 ang 5.º grado; at 6 ang 4.º grado. Sa talaang ito'y makikita natin cung gaano ang lacas ng pagcacasulong ng mga gurong Filipino.

ANG 30 NG JULIO.

Ang Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo ay namu-muhi sa Comisión Civil na kung maring itakdang *Fiesta Oficial* ang nasabing arao. Ang pinagbabatayan ng paghinging ito, ay dahil sa ang arao na iyan aniya ay di pa nakikita ng mga Filipino kundi ngayon lamang. Kayat sa kadakilaan ng arao na iyan ay kinakailangan matangi sa ibang arao.

Umaanib kami sa kahilingang ito at labis ang aming pag-asa na di ipagkakait ng binihingan. Hinde naman kayà maari na ang 19 ng Junio, arao ng kapanagan sa ating Bay ning Rizal ay maipakiblang sa mga *fiesta escolar*?

Imp. de Sto. Tomás.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER'S
SPECIAL MAGAZINE BARGAINS.

COMBINATION 1.			
Teachers' Magazine	1 year	.P. 2.00	} Our Price -P. 5.50
Educational Foundation	" "	.P. 2.50	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
		.P. 6.50	

COMBINATION 2.			
Primary Plans	1 year	.P. 2.00	} Our Price P. 5.00
Normal Instructor	" "	.P. 2.00	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
		.P. 6.00	

COMBINATION 3.			
Educational Foundation	1 year	.P. 2.50	} Our Price -P. 5.50
Primary Plans	" "	.P. 2.00	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
		.P. 6.50	

COMBINATION 4.			
Normal Instructor	1 year	.P. 2.00	} Our Price -P. 6.50
Primary Plans	" "	.P. 2.00	
Teachers Magazine	" "	.P. 2.00	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
		.P. 8.00	

COMBINATION 5.			
Normal Magazine	1 year	.P. 2.00	} Our Price -P. 5.00
Teacher World	" "	.P. 2.00	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
		.P. 6.00	

COMBINATION 6.			
Worlds Work	1 year	.P. 6.00	} Our Price -P. 7.50
M.c Clures	" "	.P. 2.00	
Delineator	" "	.P. 2.00	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
		.P. 12.00	

COMBINATION 7.			
Normal Instructor	1 year	.P. 1.50	} Our Price -P. 5.00
Woman's Home Companion	" "	.P. 2.00	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
		.P. 5.50	

COMBINATION 8.			
Good House Keeping	1 year	.P. 2.00	} Our Price -P. 7.00
Pictorial Review	" "	.P. 2.00	
American Magazine	" "	.P. 2.00	
THE FILIPINO TEACHER	" "	.P. 2.00	
		.P. 8.00	

Send all orders to **THE FILIPINO TEACHER**
P. O. Box N.º 1090 **Manila, P. I.**

10

hy

ARAGON ORIENTAL FLORICULTURE.

*No. 241, Calle San Andrés Malate.
Manila.*

Venta de plantas y flores y recibe encargos de coronas, ramos y otros trabajos en flores.

TOMAS ZAMORA HERMANOS.

Grandes Talleres de Platería, Grabados, Joyería, Relojería, Escultura y Pintura.

ORNAMENTOS DE IGLESIA.

Objetos de arte y medallas conmemorativas y para premios.

Oficina y despacho: Carriedo 91 y 93—**Teléfono 4185**—**Tal-
leres, Cervantes 285 A.**

TALLER DE PLATERIA

— DE —

GREGORIO SAMANO

Calle Lemery No. 415 Tondo bajada del Puente de Jolo.

Recibe trabajos de joyería al estilo modernista. Se dora, platea y tumbaguea toda clase de metales por medio de electricidad.

"CENTRO ESCOLAR"

Colegio de 1.^a y 2.^a enseñanza para SEÑORITAS:

Calzada de Iris N.º 841, Sampaloc, Manila.

Se admiten internas, medio internas y externas.

N.º 245 Daang S. Andres 245.

SASTRERIA

NI

ISIRA ARAGON NI VILLA.

Tumatanggap ng lahat ng tahiin sa lalong mura at sa magandang na pagbabayad ng mga Kasamahan.

The Filipino Teacher

CONGRATULATES



Sr. FERNANDO M. GUERRERO

*for being elected Representative for the 2nd District
of Manila.*

Only -P- 2.00
a year.

P. O. Box 1090.—Manila
OFFICE.—102, ALIX, SAMPALOC,
MANILA.

25 centavos
a copy.

THE AMERICAN HARDWARE & PLUMBING CO.

SON LOS

Más grandes importadores de los efectos de Juegos Atléticos en las Islas Filipinas.



Somos *Agentes* del Famoso "SPALDIN'S SPORTING GOODS" y tenemos de existencia el más grande en Manila, y que si V. vendría á verlo, será V. convencido.

Tenemos los efectos de JUVENIL BASE BALL para los jóvenes y para los discípulos de Escuela.

Escribid con nosotros sobre Catálogo y precios de los mismos.

Damos un DESCUENTO ESPECIAL con quien el desembolso está dispuesto.

Completad para su Escuela un JUEGO DE NUEVE (TEAM).

¡PROBAD! y á **PROBAR** pues, que
NUESTROS PRECIOS SON
LOS MAS BAJOS EN MANILA.

American Hardware & Plumbing Co. Plaza Sta. de Cruz.—Manila P. I.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

VOL. I.

MANILA, AUGUST, 1907.

N.º 5.

10

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY

“THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS’ ASSOCIATION”

Justo Juliano.—Editor.

ANASTACIO QUIJANO, Manager.

Business Office, 102 Alix, Sampaloc. P. O. Box 1090, Manila.

ADDRESS all communications, regarding, publications, advertisements, subscriptions, and business matter to the Manager, Mr. A. Quijano, Manila, P. I. P. O. Box. 1090.

SUBSCRIPTION. { ONE YEAR .P- 2.00 MANILA.
, , , 2.00 PROVINCESS.
SINGLE COPY 0 25

The advertising rates of «THE FILIPINO TEACHER» are: -P- 1 00 per month and -P- 10.00 per year for a space of 1x5 inches. Special discounts for large space

Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.

Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the manager and another copy will be mailed.

Change of address.—Subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITORIAL

The Filipino Teacher.

Much has been said about the Filipino Teacher. Public opinion has gone crazy about it. Teaching is considered today by many as a low, commonplace position. Society places him on one of its lowest scales. He is fast sinking down to the level of vulgarity. It is almost common to hear now and then from the gossiping lips of some respectable (?) persons of society to disdainfully pronounce: «He is but a teacher and teachers nowadays are as cheap as candies.»

Ah! my dear critic, dare you finger out at other's (supposed to be) dirt before you are sure you have wiped out the dirt that sticks to you? You must clean yourself before a mirror. Do not throw your saliva up into the air for it may happen to fall right upon your face; and remember—he laughs best who laughs last.

Do not fall into error, dear friend. First, lift out those deceiving spectacles which cover your eyes from the real state of things, scrutinize thoroughly before you give your decision and then, and then only, that you can judge rightly. You will then see what the teacher really is, and not what he appears to be.

Let me ask this question: Who shows and opens the right path to progress and enlightenment to our boys and girls, the men and women of the great to-morrow? The teacher—There's no question about it, he is their eyes, their leader, their manufacturer. Yes, he is the manufacturer of the future citizens of our country.

The Teacher is the smith of the nation. To him depends the Future of the country. A smith can manufacture out of the shapeless iron the useful plow with which we use to dig the wealth of the earth, or he can produce out of this harmless material the treacherous dagger which

by

the whole world shuns and hates as if it is like a venomous snake. In like manner, the teacher, like a smith, can manufacture out of his pupils useful tools, as the plow, or harmful ones, like the dagger.

The children are like ignorant farmers. They do not know what they are to sow in the fields of their minds. They need a wise and just instructor to teach them what they are to sow and what they are not to sow, how to cultivate and how to take care of their chosen plants and how to destroy all the enemies of their growth. They must be taught all these, for, otherwise, weeds will crowd their fields, thus destroying all the good plants growing there; instead of yielding wealth, they make an ideal refuge for poisonous animals. But, let the teacher instruct the ignorant farmer, and you will wonder at the change. So, we see what a great responsibility does the teacher owe to his pupils, to their parents, to the community, to his country. Let me repeat to you again—the teacher has great responsibilities towards his country for as the teacher is, so are his pupils; as the pupils are, so will be the future citizens of the country.

From this truth, we clearly see that since the teacher is the sculptor of the nation, he must necessarily be a man of experience, of strong personality, well educated, of an unimpeachable character and last but not least, he must be a man of high aim and purpose.

Tho he may have all these qualities, he may yet be not successful. He must be enthusiastic about his work; he must put his whole heart, his whole body and his whole mind into his task. To comply faithfully with the laws of Success, the teacher must sacrifice his entire time. His task does not cease when the school-hours finish. Outside of school he has to do school-work too. Among these many things are the preparing of all the lessons to be taught the next day; he must also correct all the composition papers of geography, or language, or arithmetic, etc., etc. In order to do his pupils justice and preserve his reputation just and impartial, he must carefully correct all the papers. To accomplish this, he must consume a liberal time,—a time which will probably take almost all his spare moments. Oh!—such a herculean task demands a person of exhaustless energy!

To see whether this is true or not, we must have a proof. Let us follow closely

the movements of the teacher. Let us see. It is necessary for him to be at school 15 minutes, at least, before the school opens. The school begins from 7:30 A. M.; therefore the teacher must be at school from 7:15 A. M. Until 12:30 P. M. the hardworking teacher is found in his classroom unfolding before the eyes of his pupils the priceless pearls of knowledge, at the cost of herculean hardships.

At 12:30 P. M. he goes home physically tired and mentally worn down. He probably will reach home at one for he does not live near the school. He takes his dinner and, of course, he must rest at least, a little. At 2:30 P. M. he must rise up and begin to correct the papers of his pupils. It will take him at least two hours, or perhaps more, to finish the corrections. He must have again a short rest or recreation of some kind so as to give his brains and his muscles a short repose.

At 7 o'clock, he takes his supper. At a quarter to eight, he begins to prepare his lessons for the next day. To be thoroughly prepared, it will take him, at least, one good hour.

As he ought to be asleep by ten, he has then only one short hour at his disposal. He then reads some periodicals, or books, or, solve school-problems

So, we see, what a great and heavy task a teacher has before him! He can't idle away his time, for oh! the weight of his own responsibilities will, doubtless, sink him down on the dust!

But, a teacher must not content himself of the knowledge he then possesses;—he must ever be studying and studying; it is his duty to always learn something new, something useful every day. He must race with the world, else, he will be left behind; and there's n thing so bitter in this world as to be left behind—in a word the teacher must be up-to-date, he must be a «man of to-day.»

But, these are not all. There's another task to be accomplished. When, like here in Manila, all the Filipino Teachers are compelled to attend the Institute two hours in the afternoon, (which is a very good thing) the time of the teacher used for correcting the papers and preparing the lessons, is greatly reduced.

He can not correct the composition papers of his pupils, now, in the afternoon for he will be occupied in studying his own lessons before going to the Institute. He will remain there till 5:30 P. M.

Therefore he has to do both the correcting of the papers and the preparing of the lessons for the next day, in the night only. What a hard work that will be, is obvious. Two hours! In spite of his morning work of five hours which exhausts his brains and muscles, he has to go to the afternoon school again, till evening, to study, and, in the night,—oh! though he is tired, very tired, he must work just the same.

At 10 o'clock, or perhaps later, he (the teacher) lies down on his bed completely exhausted physically and mentally. Hard working teacher!

Next morning at dawn, before the sun sends his light to the world, the teacher has to leave his bed. He has many things to do. He has to clean his body, dress cleanly and orderly always (for he must set an example) and lastly before going to school, he must take his breakfast.

Hard life, you say? O, yes—hard, very hard. And it will still be very hard if that teacher has a family to care and feed!

From the facts above exposed we see clearly that the teacher, in order that he may fulfill his responsibilities faithfully, he must sacrifice his body and soul to his work—he must therefore work hard, and conscientiously.

Dear reader, permit me to ask you this question: What compensation does the teacher deserve rightly in return for his hard work? What reward must be paid for his herculean task?... .. Your just conscience will probably answer: "As much as the worth of his work," and you have judged rightly and truly.

But, what recompense does the teacher receive in return, now? Oh, 'tis pitiful to say! Strange but true. His salary! Ah! he is like a slave, which, after a hard day's work in the fields is given just a sufficient amount of food to maintain his strength and nothing more. Pardon if such an expression is inelegant and unbecoming. The teacher's salary is so small compared to his hard work.

We invite the attention of the authorities, the worshippers of justice, to cast their eyes over our shoulders and weigh the burden we carry—then judge whether we have a reason or not for our claim. We do not mean to compare our salaries to the more liberal compensations of the employees of other departments, nor to those of our brethren, the American teachers, for comparisons, though true, are odious. What we only ask is a fair reward.

So many Filipino teachers have resigned, and there are still others who want to resign. "Why?" you may ask. Well, they leave the department, not because they dislike teaching; no, far from it; neither for any other reason; but because the salaries they perceive are not enough to maintain their living, especially at times when somebody in their families become ill.

As his school-work takes all the teacher's time it is impossible for him to get money from any other source. He is entirely dependent upon his salary and if his salary can't supply all his needs, why, there's but one way to solve the problem—to quit and get another job which will bring him a larger income. And what he has done is the right thing, he can't do any better. Since he is sure to find a better job, he does not hesitate to present his resignation, and he must present it for he is obliged by his financial condition. "Necessity has no law." What has he done? He has sought the best, and who will not exchange better for best?

But, like all things else, it can be remedied. "How?" will perhaps ask a curious inquirer. Well we will answer him this: "If the authorities are willing..."

To conclude: «The Filipino Teacher,» in the name of the Philippine Teachers' Association and all Filipino Teachers employed by the government, lifts ~~out~~ its weak tremulous voice to petition to the coming Philippine Assembly and to the Philippine Commission to give a due consideration on the present incomes of the Filipino Teachers.

J. J.





MR. ALBERTO B. ILAYA
Principal of S. Nicolas, Cebú

(Mr. Ilaya's address before the teachers' Institute, in the city of Cebú. June 19th 1907).

My dearest Teachers:

At the instance of some of my friends whom I had the good fortune to meet in Manila, I had been called upon to deliver a speech to the Summer Institute here in Cebú, regarding the origin of the «Philippine Teachers, Association». At first I refused to accept it, owing to the fact that I am not well qualified to make a good and strong speech, not being a good orator, especially before you who are the leaders, guides, and directors of the most educated portion of your respective towns.

This afternoon, I was thinking about the subject on which I am going to speak; but I failed to find arguments, because I was not admitted by my work, and even now perspiration is dropping down on account of the poor impression I am making. So before I reach the subject pardon me if I can not arrange my English perfectly well, for what I want to speak about this afternoon is the organization of the «Philippine Teachers' Association».

About four years ago there was organized such an association in Cebú, whose purpose was to help the teachers from other towns during the time when they

attended the Summer Institute; but I think this said association, if I am not wrongly informed, is dying, or else is perfectly dead; not through the lack of interest, nor that the Board of Directors is inactive, but the question is that it has been left by some of the former members and new ones have come who ignore the existence of such an association.

Now consider these matters in their order; several Cebu teachers, who attended the «Teachers' Vacation Assembly», in Manila this year, were invited by the directors of the Association to be present at the meeting held in the Malate Public School, to discuss the constitution; but in view of the fact that they discussed many different things it seems to me unnecessary to tell you every different points, because it will waste many minutes.

The following articles III and VIII which tell mostly about the members of the Association, were unanimously adopted:

ART. III.

Membership.

SEC. 1—All persons presenting satisfactory evidence to the effect that they are regularly engaged in the profession of teaching in the Philippine Islands shall be eligible for membership in this Association.

SEC. 2—Members shall be divided into two classes, Active and Honorary Members.

SEC. 3—Active members shall constitute the working force of the association and shall enjoy all rights benefits and privileges of the association and shall be subject to all duties, obligations and limitations of the association.

ART. VIII.

Benefits.

SEC. 1—Each active member of the association in good standing shall in case of sickness without salary for a period of 7 days receive from the funds of the association payment at the rate of P. 15.00 monthly.

SEC. 2—All applications to the association for relief on account of sickness must be accompanied by recommendation of the Board of directors establishing the fact that the member making such application was actually incapacitated for duty as set forth in the application.

SEC. 3—In case of death of an active member the association shall look af-

ter the welfare of the family in all the extent that the association may deem convenient.

Now my dear teachers: you have heard the spirit of this constitution. I wish to impress upon you strongly that its aims are something very desirable. We, as teachers, it is wise to join this Association, and to follow along the line which will lead us to reach our desired goal, and to overcome difficulties in life.

The object of this meeting this afternoon is to organize the committee of the «Philippine Teachers' Association», subject to the constitution in Manila. If, therefore, the teachers of the Province of Cebu suffer any injustice, we can under any difficult circumstances, compell the Central Board in Manila at once, who is nearer to the proper authorities; more over, they will put our request under consideration.

By so doing we can thus give to our pupils a practical example of self help, and show them what they should do in the future, it will help us in the administration of our school work, for it is the real process of harmonizing for a definite purpose all the forces or elements that affect the schools.

Now, teachers, I think I have taken more time than I expected to, so I will stop now, and before closing I will say these:

Mine has not been a very coherent speech, and I must ask your pardon for delivering before you this very informal address on a subject which I had not at first particularly studied, but which merely has become some what strongly impressed upon my mind since I had been in the educational Department.

Philippine Teachers' Association

Cebu Items.

Meeting called by Mr. Alberto B. Ilaya, delegate appointed by the President of the Philippine Teachers Association of Manila, in order to organize the Board of the Association in Cebu. Mr. Ilaya, asked whether election be performed by distributing ballots or by nomination.

Miss C. Rallos moved that on account of the lack of time election be performed by nomination. Motion was seconded and was carried on.

The election resulted as follows.

President, Mr. Alberto B. Ilaya; Vice-President, Miss Pascuala Denzon; Secretary,

Miss Carmen Rallos; Treasurer, Mrs. Conchita R. Teves.

Directors:

Miss Soledad Duterte, Miss Beatriz Duterte, Miss Loreta Viton, Miss Susana Agustin and Mr. Vicente Abellana.

Then the new President asked the members if they had something to amend in the constitution. At the instance Mr. Dionisio Sanchiz, teacher of Mandawe, moved that the obligation of the active members be reduced to -P- .20. This suggestion has been seconded, and was carried on.

All members agreed to keep the money in Cebu, because they are more than 40, as the suggestion of Mr. Ilaya, that if the members of the association did not amount to 40, the money should be, under any circumstances, sent to Manila at once.

(Miss) CARMEN RALLOS,
Secretary.

Manila Items.

July 13th 1907, the monthly meeting was held in the Centro Escolar 841 Calle Iris, Sampaloc.

The minutes were as follows:

1. Approval of the last session.
2. Cash Balance, -P- 258.08 (approved).
3. Anniversary of the Constitution of the Association. Result.—Each member to share -P- 1.00 to cover the expenses of the celebration.
4. Election of the members of the new Board of Directors for 1907—08.—to take place Aug. 10, 1907.
5. Annual Report of the Association to be read in the Anniversary.—The committee appointed to draft the report were Messers. A. Quijano, E. Pestaño and C. Ligot.
6. Meeting, adjourned.

Welcome!

Mr. Julian Moreno, teacher in District No. 3 was admitted to the Association July 13, 1907, as an active member. Receive our warm welcome, Mr. Moreno.

Beauty.

All flowers that nature allures us at the several seasons and months of the year must occupy, with great advantages, for

the success of the education, a place in the school-room, either as a decoration or as objects.

Awaking in the mind of the children the interest and pleasure for the plants, the teacher can attain with the children's aid, within the classes, all the flowers and fruits, which will be necessary for such aim.

To let the pupils arrange the flowers in the post, and to water them from time to time, it will be a very pleasant occupation for them.

Beside that, the beautiful conjunct of the flowers will surely contribute to give the children a clear idea of colors as well as a rational knowledge about vegetables, garden, and the cultivation of a really artistic perception.

A room decorated, with these beautiful things, contributes to attract the pupils to go to school with remarkable punctuality; because, the time that they expend in it will be for them useful, interesting and amusing.

Using the flowers or fruits in conversation, before the class, we can get plenty of words from them, if we are going to speak about their size, shape, uses, etc. etc.

Various kinds of soil should be placed in the pots without any manure, and then, have the children plant in it the same kind of flowers or herbs; so that, they can see which one is better, or more appropriate for the cultivation of such plant.

On the other hand, the children, with much pleasure, ought to ask their parents, without any sacrifice, some examples of flowers which have been ever seen, and bring in the school-room to the renovation of the seasons.

Try it.

MALABONEÑO.

What is the Difference between a Teacher and a Clerk?

This is one of the most important and common questions that is often heard among the teachers. Why? I think it is on account of the low rate of salary that the teacher gets in comparison with that of a clerk. If salary is based upon the work and the education that each employee has, the teacher then must receive at least a salary

that will recompense to the education that he received—fruit of his many and constant years of study.

Since the teacher devoted during his youth many years of study to get enough education with which he could educate his pupils from here we see how great is his responsibility not only upon the pupil but upon his country. Therefore, it is not right that his salary should be less than that of a clerk.

If we compare the work that the teacher has with that of a clerk, we find that the teacher does his work both mentally and materially. But let us leave this point and see the difference of salary that exists between these two kinds of employees. The entrance salary of a regular teacher is -P- 480 per annum and that of a graduate from the Normal School is -P- 600, while that of a clerk who just took the second grade examination, which is three times easier than the teacher's examination, gets at least -P- 600. A Teacher who has served in the Bureau of Education for six years gets at least -P- 80 per month, while a clerk who has served in other bureaus for one or two years gets at least the same amount of salary and sometimes more. Why? Is there any difference? If there is, what is it then? Can not a teacher do the work of a clerk? If he can why is it that a teacher gets a lower salary than a clerk? These enigmatic questions are left for the readers to answer.

ONRIKI.

New Course of Study.

MR. G. N. BRINK, ACTING DIRECTOR OF
EDUCATION RECENTLY SENT OUT
TO THE DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS THE FOLLOWING
CIRCULAR.
BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Manila, P. I., June 10th, 1907.

(CIRCULAR)

(N.º 51 s. 1907)

To Division Superintendents:

Experience of the past three years has clearly demonstrated the necessity of modifying somewhat the first three years of

the course of study as previously outlined and of lengthening the time devoted thereto to four years. This has been made necessary by the creation of the demand for instruction along industrial lines and the desirability of making the primary course complete in itself rather than merely a step preliminary to the intermediate course. It is believed that the pupil who attends school with regularity and pursues his studies with fidelity will be able to complete the course as herein prescribed within the time allotted.

The aim of instruction in the primary course is to prepare the child to become an intelligent, self-supporting citizen. His knowledge of English, Arithmetic and Commercial transactions should be sufficient to enable him to transact all of the business he may have in this language. He should be conversant with the general rights and privileges of a citizen and the corresponding duties which citizenship enjoins. In addition to this, he should leave school with the habit of work definitely fixed and with the feeling that manual labor is eminently respectable and honorable. He should have acquired a fair knowledge of some simple trade or handicraft, and of the hygiene and of the sanitation of the home and village. The course should at all times take a practical trend along commercial and industrial lines, without detracting from the emphasis to be placed upon English, arithmetic, geography, and other academic subjects.

The value of industrial training lies in the cultivation of a habit of work, the re-

moval of prejudices against all forms of manual labor, the development of manual dexterity and the mental awakening that accompanies it, and the introduction of new trades and industries, as well as the improvement of the old.

There has been a considerable demand for the introduction of manners and morals as a distinct branch of instruction; but while there is an imperative need for more attention to this subject, it seems inadvisable to place it in the course as a separate study. In every class throughout the course politeness, truthfulness, honesty and fair-dealing should be taught by precept and example. Teachers should never fail to acknowledge little favors and kindnesses from the children and should require them to treat one another with courtesy and fairness. Opening exercises may often be devoted to this instruction but the teacher should never lose sight of the fact that his own example will weigh for more than lecture or precept. Suggestions and helps for the teaching of manners and morals in the public schools in greater detail will be included in the Manual for Teachers which is in course of preparation.

The selection of industrial courses must be determined by local conditions which vary so widely that rigid uniformity is impracticable; therefore a sufficient variety of courses along industrial lines has been provided to meet, it is hoped, all local requirements. Furthermore, the proper division of time between preparation and recitation has been left to the judgment of superintendents and teachers as far as

ONLY - P- 2.50

The "Forest" Fountain Pen is the best cheap pen on the Market. Send for one. We will mail it to you at once. Upon receipt of price plus 20 centavos for postage.

ONLY - P- 1.00

The New and Complete Map of the Philippine Islands. Up to date. Needed by all teachers. Send us -P- 1.00 and we will mail this splendid map to you at once.

ONLY - P- 2.50

The Phonographic Amanuensis. Send us the above amount plus 20 centavos for postage and this valuable book will be sent to you at once. You ought to study Short Hand. Because there is more money in this profession than any other at this time.

John B. Edgar & Co.

Booksellers and Stationers.

143 ESCOLTA, MANILA, P. I.

possible and, although the course presupposes two daily sessions, where local conditions demand it, a single session is permitted. In the latter case the time devoted to Grades I and II should be reduced somewhat but not below three and one half hours a day.

In order to secure the best results Filipino teachers must be well trained not only in subject matter but in methods of presentation. They will be expected in the course of time to teach all the subjects of the primary course and to do this they must continue to receive thorough systematic instruction. Teachers' classes are for the present an absolute necessity and cannot be dispensed with until the primary teachers will have received such preparation as will enable them to give satisfactory instruction in the course as outlined.

(Our reader will find the New Course of study in the Pedagogical Department of this issue)

TUBERCULOSIS.

(This interesting lecture was given by Dr. A. D. Peck Director of San Lazaro Hospital in one of the sessions of the Teacher's Second Annual Vacation Assembly at the Philippine Normal School, Exposition Grounds, Ermita). EDITOR.

Tuberculosis is a communicable, preventable and curable disease. The view long held was to the effect that the disease was hereditary; that it was a matter of fate, and that, when once established it was incurable.

The most difficult task for those who are interested in the prevention and care of tuberculosis, is to wipe out these erroneous ideas and put in their stead the modern message of hope.

When we say that tuberculosis is communicable, we mean that it belongs to that class of disease which is transmitted from one person to another. In the entire medical literature, there are less than two dozen instances recorded where an infant was born with tuberculosis; So we may disregard heredity, and say that tuberculosis is acquired after birth.

The disease is produced by the tubercle bacillus, a very small organism belonging to the plant kingdom. This germ

multiplies only within the living body, or in incubators in the laboratory. It will live for many months, however, outside of the body, and still be able to cause tuberculosis. When magnified 500 times, it still looks like a tiny beaded thread.

Since tubercle bacilli do not multiply outside of the body, those which infect an individual must be the identical bacilli which came from the tuberculous areas or one who already had the disease.

There can be no tuberculosis without the tubercle bacillus. These bacilli are found in all tuberculous processes, and are given off in the discharges from such areas. They are found in the pus from tuberculous abscesses of bone; they are contained in the discharges of the intestines, but the principal source of bacilli is the pus from the lungs of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption. These are cast off either with the expectoration, or in fine droplets as during coughing or sneezing. The breath does not contain them. If tuberculosis is only conveyed through the discharges from tuberculous ulcers, then prevention seems a simple matter. Destroy the discharges and the work is done.

If all persons who have tuberculosis could be informed of the fact and compelled to destroy their tuberculous bearing discharges, tuberculosis could almost be eradicated in a generation. While this is too much for us to hope for, yet, knowing that the disease is communicated from one person to another, and knowing that the only sources of transmission are the discharges from tuberculous ulcers, and knowing that the main source is the sputum of those suffering from consumption, by carefully destroying this sputum we practically prevent the spread of the disease.

Sputum is not dangerous so long as it is kept in a moistened condition, but if allowed to dry, it finds its way into the air as dust and is then taken into the system either through the air breathed or the food eaten. These are the most common routes of infection, although infection occurs through abrasions of the skin.

(To be continued)



DEPARTMENT OF NEWS.

Music Teacher in London.

Mrs. Mary E. Gordon Dunster, teacher of music, Philippine Normal school is attending a musical convention in London. After this convention she will go to New York thence to Los Angeles to conventions which will be held there. At its conclusion she will return back to the Philippines.

Teachers Going Home.

W. R. Rosenkrans, division superintendent of la Union province, went to the state last month on leave of absence.

*
**

J. W. Torris, in charge of the wood working department in the Trade School, has been called home last month by the illness of his wife, having granted a six months leave of absence.

*
**

Mrs. Alice M. Kelly, teacher of the Igot girls, industrial school at Bua, will go by the first available transportation to the United States.

For School Purposes.

The president Mr. T. M. Roxas has been authorized by the Municipal board to execute a lease for the building located at N.º 205 Calle Real Intramuros, for school purposes, at a monthly rental of P- 200.

New School Buildings to be Erected.

There is to be a new provincial high school in the near future at Lingayen to cost between P- 70,000 and P- 80,000. The plans for this building have been drawn by the consulting architect.

*
**

A trades school building is to be erected on the same province to cost about P- 20,000, and a building for domestic science is also contemplated. The site for these buildings is an excellent one, just at the edge of the city, but will necessitate

the use of dormitory buildings for pupils who live in the adjacent towns, but which are too far away to permit them to travel back and forth, daily.

The amount which has been appropriated for these buildings is P- 100,000, and this is expected to cover the cost of the erection of all of them.

Teachers Transferred.

Adam C. Derkum, bureau of education, has been transferred from Mexico, to Bulacan, Bulacan.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Sanchez, insular teachers Stationed at Pililla, have been transferred to Manila and will begin their duties here immediately.

FILIPINO TEACHERS.

We beg leave to call your attention to the superior advantages afforded by the Manila Students' Dormitory for board and lodging. As the enclosed circular announces, the primary purpose of this establishment is to provide homes for students from the Provinces. Learning however, that many of the Filipino Teachers from the Provinces are living in small messes, and would like to better their surroundings, we have made special arrangements to accommodate them in the Dormitory.

We have just rented two large houses on Calle San Luis, facing on the athletic field back of the Luneta. We are in a fashionable neighborhood, we enjoy the fresh sea breezes and the evening musical concerts; we offer the use of a library, a gymnasium, baths, etc.

Kindly pay us a visit at Nos. 66 and 68 Calle San Luis, and convince yourself that educational men should live in an educational home.

Very sincerely,

Manila Students' Dormitory.

per James P. Monaghan, S. J.,
MODERATOR.

Circular to Division Superintendents.

A circular has been issued by Acting Director of Education Brink to the various division superintendents advising them of the modifications in the secondary courses of instruction and is as follows:

Secondary courses of Instruction

The attention of Division Superintendents is invited to the literary course of study as outlined on page 8 of Bulletin No 26, and they are advised of the following modifications thereto which are hereby authorized:

No modification is authorized in the work outlined under literature or history.

In mathematics, a half year of plane geometry is added at the beginning of the third year's work; a half year of solid geometry is added in the last half of the third year as an elective. Plane trigonometry is offered as an elective for the first half of the fourth year's work; a half year's general review in arithmetic is also authorized as an elective.

In science, provincial schools which are not able at the present time to give the course in agriculture prescribed for the second year, may continue the work in zoology through the year. This is authorized, however, only until such time as the regular work prescribed in agriculture can be satisfactorily given.

In language, modern language or Latin is offered as an elective for the fourth year.

It is not desired that pupils carry more than four regular studies during the last two years of the secondary course. Literature and history are prescribed. The students should choose in addition two of the three courses offered in mathematics, science and language.

City School Enrollment.

The total enrollment of the city schools for the present school year is 7,484. This is the report for the month of June, which establishing a record as it is 1,000 more than were enrolled last year.

The largest number of pupils enrolled is 1,259 at Meisic School. The second highest enrollment is at the Manila high School where 507 pupils are enrolled. The third is the San Nicolas School where there are 406 scholars enrolled. Next in line comes the Manila Trade School having an enrollment of 214 scholars.

The report of the enrollment of the schools of Cavite province for June shows a marked increase over the attendance of last year.

District N^o. 1 Won the Prize.

Booth number 17, belonging to District N^o. 1, being the best decorated booth in the Botanical Garden on the fourth of July, received the prize which was a beautiful banner. Dist. N^o. 1 comprises of Sampaloc, Sta. Mesa, Paco, Pandacan and Sta. Ana Schools. The booth was under the immediate charge of Mr. A. Quijano, Principal of Sampaloc School.

RIZAL BUSINESS COLLEGE



Do you know that stenography is a profession which pays well those who are experts? There is now, and always will be, a great demand for stenographers and typists. Many famous men have used stenography as a stepping-stone to high positions in official and private life. The tuition fee is only **Five pesos** per month, and we guarantee to find positions for obedient pupils upon completion of the course.

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

142 Escolta, Manila, P. I.

The Commission.

The bureau of education has asked the Commission for an appropriation of P-3400,000, an increase of P-100,000 over that of last year. If the request is granted it is understood that at least P-40,000 will be used for the construction of a new academic building for the Phil. Schools of Arts and Trades. The remainder will be distributed in salaries and improvements.

Temporary Teachers Have a chance.

Beginning with this school year, a change has been made in the payment of the salaries of the temporary teachers. Formerly they were paid after the report of the division superintendents were made, at the end of the month. Under the new arrangement they are to be paid by vouchers that can be presented immediately. These vouchers are made out following the receipt of the reports of service, thereby expediting the payments to a great extent.

Coming Back.

The transport Sherman arrived. Among the passengers were Mrs. Arthur W. Ferguson and son, Edgar Mc Clellan and 22 Filipino Students who went to the states to complete their studies.

Pearls of Thought

Selfishness keeps a shilling so close to the eye, that it can not see a dollar.

There is nothing nobler in man than courage; and the only way to be courageous is to be clean handed and clean-hearted, to be able to respect ourselves and face our record.

Never forget a favor, for ingratitude is the basest trait in a man's heart.

* * *
«There is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing; there is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great riches.»

* * *
There are two ways of seeing sunrise; one with a dull, complaining spirit, that, if it could, would blot out the great luminary with its washy flood of eternal complaints; the other with joyous, larklike pleasure, soaring upward, and seeing along the western path, gates of gold and palaces of ivory;—our work, can be seen in these two ways.

* * *
What is genius? It is an impassioned predilection for some definite art of study, to which the mind converges all its energies—each thought or image that is suggested by nature or learning, solitude or converse being habitually and involuntarily added to those ideas which are ever returning to the same central point—so that the mind is not less busily applying when it seems to be the most released from application.

* * *
«There's a tide in the affairs of man which taken at the flood leads on to fortune, omitted all the voyage of their life, is bound in shallows and in miseries—on such a sea are we now a float; and we must take the current when it serves, or lose our ventures.»

* * *
What is a gentleman?—He is a man of good breeding, refinement and culture, whose aims are noble, whose truth is constant, and not only constant in its kind, but elevated in its degree, whose want of meanness makes him simple; who can look the world in the face with a true and manly sympathy for the great and small;—that is the true gentleman.



PEDAGOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

How to teach children to recognize words rapidly and learn the meaning of many words.

To teachers of Grade I:—

Please add the following "Word Game" to your supplementary work when teaching language lesson to your pupils. It will tell you the result if satisfactory or unsatisfactory. Try this game immediately after reading it in "The Filipino Teacher."

Word Game.

When your pupils are able to recognize as many as fifty or sixty words, select some which are familiar to the pupils and place each one of them on an inch and-a-half squares of card-board. *Mix with these some new words.*

Before you begin this game, appoint a bright pupil *monitor* to collect the words which the teacher has already pronounced from the pupil's hand. Divide your class into two equal sides, facing the one to the other and distribute an equal number of the *words* to each child.

When the class is quiet and ready for the game, the teacher will say in this way, or similar to this:—"I want the word that tells the name of a plant that produces *hemp rope*" ("I want the word that tells the name of an animal that catches *mice*"). The child having the word "Abaca" (or "cat") will raise his hand, and the teacher gives him credit for one. If any one failed to recognize his word when it was called or gave in the wrong word, one is taken from his side.

Continue until fifteen (15) minutes. Then the *monitor* counts the pupils who remain standing on each side.

The side that has more number of pupils standing is the "winner". The side that has the less is "lost".

PRIMARIAN.

Oral Geography

By J. T. (Teacher)

Lesson III. THE AIR

Bring out—

1. We breathe air into our bodies.
2. Air is all around us.

3. Land and water are covered with air.
4. The air moves; when it moves we call it wind.
5. The air is higher than the clouds.
6. The air is thin and light.
7. The clouds float in the air.

(Teacher) Let us all sit up straight. Place your feet flat on the floor, throw your shoulders back and breathe in while I count, one-two-three.

Questions:

1. What went into your body when you breathed?
 2. How did you know that air went in?
 3. Did you see the air?
 4. Can you feel it?
 5. Could you feel it in your body?
 6. Where does the air come from?
 7. Can you see it?
 8. What moves the branches of the trees?
 9. What do we call the air, when it moves?
 10. How high is the air?
 11. How does it move? why?
- Look at the clouds.
12. What are they doing?
 13. What makes them move?
 14. What is wind.
 15. How do we know that the air is higher than the clouds.

Poem.

WHO HAS SEEN THE WIND?

— — —

Who has seen the wind?
Neither you nor I;
But when the leaves hang trembling,
The wind is passing by.

—

Who has seen the wind?
Neither I nor you;
But when the trees bow down their heads
The wind is passing through

SELECTED.

NOTE: Review lesson I orally before you give this practice work.

Copy the following sentences and fill the blank spaces with the right words.

Practice Work

1. We walk upon the-----.
2. We can not walk upon the-----.
3. The land is-----.
4. The water is not-----.
5. We sink into-----if we try to walk upon it.
6. Some people can-----in the water.
7. Every body can-----upon the-----.
8. Wherever we go there is either----- or-----.

Qualifications of a Successful Teacher

1. Good moral character.
2. Scholarship.
3. Student.
4. Progressive.
5. Love of school work.
6. Sympathy and love with children.
7. Systematic and thorough in his work.
8. Executive ability.
9. Preparation of daily work.
10. Definite purpose.



C. H. Magee

Sup't of School of Arts and Trades.

Mr. C. H. Magee, the one in charge of the Philippine School of Arts and Trades at present, will be the Division Superintendent of Schools in the province of Ilo-ilo. The appointment will take effect as soon as it is approved by Dr. David P. Barows, Director of Education for the Philippine Islands.

Course of Study for Primary Schools.

GRADE I.—Time, exclusive of teachers, classes Four hours a day.

(The time indicated after a subject throughout the primary course is the total amount to be given to preparation and recitation.)

1. LANGUAGE, (120 minutes a day.)

(a) Conversation; use of objects, leaves, stones, sticks, books, pictures, flowers, matches, fruits, plants, seeds, pencils, nuts, balls, tops, corn, rice, cane, mats, hats, bells, boxes, knives, spoons, shells, etc. Objects should be in the schoolroom and whenever possible, in the hands of the children. Toward the end of the year teach head, ear, eye, nose, mouth, lips, hair, foot, hand, arm, leg, finger, toe.

(b) Reading, Chart first half year. Chart primer may be used with chart. Second half year any standard primer such as the Insular, the Silver Burdett Primer, the Newsom or the Arnold.

(c) Spelling. (Twenty minutes for preparation and recitation the last half of the year) All simple words used in chart, primer and conversation lessons.

(d) Writing. (20 minutes a day) Slate and blackboard. Write words, sentence forms, etc., found in chart and primers.

2. NUMBER, (40 minutes a day.)

Combination of numbers up to ten with natural objects or work equivalent to that outlined in Bonsall's Primary Arithmetic Part I, or Gibbs' Natural Number Primer. Much drill and supplementary work in numbers. Text book as a manual to be in the hands of the teacher, but *not to be given to pupils*.

3. HANDIWORK, (40 minutes a day.)

(a) *Sticklaying*; use of shells, pebbles, rice, corn, etc.

(b) Paper folding; tearing, cutting, cardboard construction, etc.

(c) Weaving; paper, straw, grass, various fibers.

(d) Stringing; seeds, beads, shells, etc.

(e) Observation lessons; color, size, shape, comparison measurements.

(f) Clay and sand work.

(g) Games.

(h) Copying drawing, tracing—leaves, pictures, etc.

(i) Constructive spelling with letters on cardboard, etc.

(Note; Not more than three of the above exercises should be used by a teacher at any one time.

4. OPENING EXERCISES AND MUSIC, (20 minutes a day.)

Singing—rote songs.

5. PHYSICAL EXERCISES AND RECESS, (20 minutes a day.)

GRADE II.—Time, exclusive of teachers, classes, Four hours a day.

1. LANGUAGE, (100 minutes a day.)

(a) *Reading.* Any standard first Reader completed, such as the Insular, Newsom, Arnold, or Silver Burdett's Reader, with such supplementary reading as may be desired.

(b) *Language Lessons.* Work equivalent to that outlined in Reimolds First Language Book.

(c) *Spelling.* (Oral and written) (20 minutes a day). New words found in books used in this grade and a limited number of additional words of equal difficulty.

2. ARITHMETIC, (40 minutes a day.)

(Text book to be placed in the hands of the pupils at the beginning of the school year.) Rapid review of the work done in the first grade with additional work equivalent to that outlined in Bonsall's Primary Arithmetic Part II; Wentworth's First Book in Arithmetic page 61 to 118; Crocker's Arithmetic for the Philippine Islands, Book II; or fundamental operations with numbers from 1 to 100, including elementary notions of fractions, such as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ used concretely. Develop facility in the use of objects with reference to grouping. Develop quickness of sight and comprehension. Emphasize tendency toward commercial transactions. The metric system is to be emphasized throughout the course.

3. HANDIWORK, (40 minutes a day.)

Continue the work outlined for Grade I, adding some more difficult exercises such as clay modeling and paper and cardboard-cutting for letter-holders, picture-frames, boxes, book-covers seed-envelopes, clock faces, etc. Here is to be introduced the idea of utility in handiwork exercises.

4. OPENING EXERCISES AND MUSIC, (20 minutes a day.)

Continue the work of Grade I with the use of "Modern Music Primer" and reading simple exercises written on the blackboard or found in Chart N.° 1. Study time with the use of the metronome. Study keys of "C" and "G".

5. DRAWING AND WRITING (alternated) (20 minutes a day.)

Complete Hilts' Drawing Book N.° 1. Write words sentences, and short paragraphs. (Slate, blackboard, and use of lead pencil.)

6. PHYSICAL EXERCISES AND RECESS, (20 minutes a day.)

GRADE III.—Time, exclusive of teachers' classes, five hours a day.

2. INDUSTRIAL WORK, (60 minutes a day.)

(a) Gardening—growth of familiar plants. Emphasis to be placed upon actual practical garden work.

(b) Wood-work—whittling, marking, shaping, measurements, simple construction of boxes, toys, rules, bamboo work, repair of school furniture, framing blackboards, etc.

(c) Needle work—plain sewing, making and mending of clothing and simple household articles, such as towels, dish cloths, handkerchiefs, sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, mosquito nets, etc.

(d) Elementary pottery—making simplest forms of useful and familiar articles.

(e) Simple dyeing and bleaching.

(f) Weaving—fans, nets, mats, baskets, hats, chairs, cloth, blankets, towels napkins, etc.

(g) Care and decoration of school house and ground.

(h) Rope-making.

(i) Practical construction work with paper.—Making of metric measures, boxes, fans, lanterns, baskets, etc.

(NOTE—The kind of exercises to be determined by the locality. Not more than three of the above exercises are to be used by a teacher at any one time)

2. ENGLISH, (75 minutes a day.)

(a) Reading—Any standard second reader and such supplementary reading as may be desired.

(b) Language—Work equivalent to that found in Newsom's Language Lessons, or the first 100 pages of Gibbs' Lessons in English, or Parts I and II of Lyte's Elementary English.

(c) Spelling (text book)—All new words in the books used in this grade and a limited number of additional words of similar grade.

(To be continued)

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

REVISTA MENSUAL

ORGANO DEL "PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

DIRECTOR, L. R. Gonzales — ADMINISTRADOR, A. Quijano.

Redacción y Administración:

102 — Alix, Sampaloc Manila. P. I.

Dirección Postal: 1090.

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCIÓN.		ANUNCIOS.	
EN MANILA	ANUAL	P. 2.00	Se reciben anuncios á precios convencionales.
EN PROVINCIAS		> 2.00	Los anuncios que solo ocupen un espacio de 1x5
NUMERO SUELTO		> 0.25	pulgadas, -P- 1.00 al mes y P- 10.00 al año.

PAGO ADELANTADO.

Se publica cada segunda semana del mes.

A LOS SUSCRITORES.

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algun número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificar al administrador de la misma á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse tambien notificar al Administrador cualquier cambio de domicilio, para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse tambien hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirlo al Administrador de la REVISTA, Sr. Anastacio Quijano, P. O. Box -//-. 1090, Manila, P. I.

EDITORIAL.

Un poco más de sacrificio para el porvenir de la juventud.

Dedicamos el presente artículo á modo de despertar el interés de los padres, que en mucho de los casos, quizás por ser muy débiles de espíritu, se dejan vencer de la maldita negligencia, abandonando á sus hijos hambrientos de instrucción.

Es de dominio público que las escuelas tanto públicas como privadas, especialmente las de esta ciudad de Manila, desde la apertura de sus clases se hallan invadidas por millares de jóvenes que á semejanza de las ovejas apacentan en lugares donde se pueden disfrutar el alimento que la naturaleza misma les proporciona. ¡Qué hermoso cuadro representan esos grupos de jóvenes que acuden al campo de Minerva! ¿Quién se cansará en observarlo? Nadie, es verdad; por que todos comprenden que esa pléyade de jóvenes serán los hombres de mañana, por lo tanto responsables de la suerte de este nuestro querido suelo. Pero es muy triste

observar, según los informes fidedignos que hemos recibido de nuestros hermanos de profesión, el considerable número de niños que apenas han asistido un par de meses abandonan las escuelas por el simple propósito de sus padres, quienes les envían en cualquier taller ó Fábrica, de verles ya con empleo.

La intención es buena; pero no es aceptable en estos casos; por el hecho de que los padres tienen no sólo una obligación sino un deber contraído con respecto á sus hijos de proporcionarles, todo bienestar apetecible. Y dicho bienestar, para que sea firme y duradero debe precisamente tener por base la instrucción. Este deber que arranca del mismo Derecho Natural, pues, es una consecuencia legítima de los efectos del matrimonio. Es más, la palabra "alimentos," que por la ley, los padres están obligados á satisfacer á sus hijos y descendientes legítimos, comprende además de todo lo que es indispensable para el sustento, habitación, vestido, etc., la *educación é instrucción*.

Es una verdad innegable que no todos pue-

den sostener el gasto necesario para conseguir una carrera determinada; pero, en vista del actual sistema de enseñanza, y por otra parte como nuestro propósito es difundir á la generalidad una instrucción, que unida á la ocupación que cualquiera pueda adoptar, sea garantía suficiente, para formar ciudadanos sanos y útiles. Así que, no hacemos más que hacer alcanzar á los padres nuestra humilde voz, en via de súplica, de tener *un poco más de sacrificio para el porvenir de la juventud.*

La educación moral.

Si la educación intelectual y física son importantes no lo es menos la educación moral. Maestros hay que sólo se ocupan de las dos primeras, haciendo caso omiso de esta última, cuando precisamente es la esencial para la formación del carácter del individuo.

Veamos: la educación intelectual, como la misma palabra lo indica, tiende á desenvolver la inteligencia del alumno, aumentando su facultad cognocitiva, mientras que la educación física tiende á desarrollar el cuerpo, darle vigor, fuerza y agilidad por medio de ejercicios gimnásticos y juegos. Esto lo practican los pueblos modernos, porque la fuerza es la mejor salvaguardia de su integridad nacional, más no por esto dejan de prestar la atención debida á la educación intelectual y moral.

Pues bien, la educación moral es la suma trascendencia para los escolares, los futuros ciudadanos de una nación. A medida que los sentimientos morales se desarrollan en un pueblo, el progreso se abre paso en sus habitantes, y ese pueblo llega á conseguir sus más elevadas aspiraciones, sino encuentra obstáculos insuperables.

Así es que se impone la necesidad de que á los niños desde sus tiernos años se enseñen buenas obras, sanas costumbres y actos elevados, y no lo que observamos hoy día en muchos niños, niños del arroyo, proferir palabras obscenas, decir mentiras y otras patrañas, hacer mofa de compañeros ó condiscípulos, é irse á las greñas por cuestiones de poca monta. Se dirá que son faltas y acciones propias de la niñez, conformes; pero esto no es óbice para que se tomen las medidas encaminadas á su repreensión.

Maestros filipinos, si alguna vez vemos á nuestros alumnos cometer tales actos, reprendámosles con firmeza, pero no usemos de la fuerza ni de la violencia, cosas que nos están prohibidas, enseñémosles á aborrecer el vicio y amar á la virtud, á tener valor cívico y á ser nobles, démosles ejemplos de hechos heroicos. La escuela es el lugar donde se deben enseñar estas cosas, el yunque donde se forja el temple de los niños, nuestros hombres del mañana.

Si cumplimos esto, estamos seguros de que hemos servido á la patria y á la sociedad.

L. GHORASA.

El Estado actual del Hospital de San Lázaro.

Nuestros compañeros de la redacción, señores L. R. Gonzalez y Ed. Guason,* allá por los primeros días del mes próximo pasado estuvieron de visita en el Hospital de San Lázaro. Los cuales se mostraron muy satisfechos del estado actual del mismo. El funcionamiento y administración de esta institución benéfica, si nuestros lectores recordarán, fueron objetos de crítica por el pueblo, representado por los periodicos de esta localidad.

Dr. A. D. Peck, Director de dicho Hospital con una exquisita amabilidad digna de encomio, acompañaron á nuestros compañeros en sus varias divisiones, sin descuidarse de explicar á los mismos el uso á que cada uno de ellas están destinados.

Dicho Hospital está dividido en departamentos. Los locos y los lazariantos que están reclusos en dos departamentos separados é independientes unos de otros ocupan el antiguo edificio; mientras en el nuevo se encuentran los atacados de cólera, viruela y peste bubónica.

Refiriéndose á los dos primeros departamentos, "estos están bajo el cuidado de los médicos competentes. Es de advertir que un número considerable de lazariantos se hallan en la isla de Cullón, formándose allí una colonia" con su organización municipal correspondiente.

Con respecto al último departamento, ó sea donde son cuidados los atacados de cólera, viruela y peste bubónica, está organizado de un modo admirable. Los enfermos al ingresarse allí son desinfectados en un lugar destinado al efecto, los trajes ó vestidos, cambiados por los del Hospital, son lavados y planchados por lavaderos, todos filipinos. Estos usan, para este fin, las máqui as de vapor para lavar del Hospital.

Pero lo que llamó más á la atención de nuestros compañeros es el lugar de los convalecientes. Dicho lugar, además de su estado pintoresco por la razón de encontrarse entre jardines con plantas cuyas flores producen un perfume oloroso y alagador, está al mismo tiempo bien suministrado de periódicos y diferentes revistas para el uso exclusivo de los mismos. Dichos convalecientes son permitidos á fumar cigarrillos, que según el mismo Dr. Peck, los facilita el Hospital.

Interrogado el Dr. Peck de su opinión acerca de la institución conocida con el nombre de «Protección de la Infancia» y de las clases inauguradas para los estudios de enfermeras, manifestó su conformidad á las mismas.

Por no disponer más espacio, nos limitaremos á decir que el estado higiénico y demás condiciones de dicho establecimiento es inmejorable.

El language esperanto.

ESTUDIANTES DEL LANGUAGE INTERNACIONAL.

Los miembros de la «Asociación Esperantista de Filipinas» se reunieron en uno de los primeros días del mes próximo pasado en el bufete de Mr. Hartigan. Habiéndose concurrido en dicha reunión veintiseis de sus miembros. El meeting fué citado y precedido por el Dr. Yeamans, quien después de la lectura de la acta anterior pidió que procediera la elección de los miembros que compondrán la Junta Directiva. Siendo elegidos los señores siguientes:

Presidente—W. E. Smith del buró de ciencias.

Vice-Presidente—Dr. Felipe Zamora.

Secret. y Tesorera—Srta. Felicidad Zamora.

Acto seguido se procedió el nombramiento de los comités siguientes:

Ejecutivo—W. E. Smith, Srta. Felicidad Zamora, Thomas L. Hartigan, Srta. Trinidad Zamora y Charles S. Banks.

Organización.—Alcalde Felix M. Roxas, J. Courtney Hixson; W. W. Weaver, A. R. Tuohy y Mr. Case.

El Presidente solicitó de los concurrentes que hagan uso del nuevo language. Por eso la Srta. Felicidad Zamora hizo algunas observaciones y el Sr. Roxas, quien siguió el uso de la palabra, recitó una poesía, usando ambos el Esperanto.

Es notable el interés que se muestra en el desarrollo del estudio de este language; y la asociación misma crece con rapidéz prometiendo tener en su seno, en no muy lejano tiempo, á muchos prominentes americanos, europeos y filipinos. La cuota anual es -P- 2'00 por cada miembro.

He aquí los miembros fundadores: W. Cameron Forbes, W. E. Smith, T. L. Hartigan,

T. C. Kimney, A. F. Ferguson, Mariano Celis, H. J. Dickinson, Roy H. Gearhart, Wm Frederick, V. L. Minheart, Charles S. Banks, O. J. Madsen, C. H. Ceedy, W. W. Weaver, Manuel L. Torres, E. Z. Putman, F. O. Fruro J. F. Mangels, C. W. Nep, Ray Hartigan, J. C. Hixson, Jos. Oberlin, Alfonso Velasco, Maurice F. oman, A. R. Tuohy, Dr. Yeamans, F. M. Roxas, William Crozier, A. K. Lamotte, y los Sres. Case, Casper, Dotson, Crampton, and Noronha. Mrs. C. W. Ney, las Srtas. Felicidad Zamora y las hermanas de Paz.

Para que nuestros lectores tengan una idea del desarrollo y dominio de este language en todo el mundo publicamos hoy la siguiente nota estadística concernientes al número de personas que lo poseen, así como el número de clubs organizados para dicho objeto y de los países donde los mismos se encuentran.

PAISES	ESDTES.	CLUBS	
Francia. . .	200,000	400	} Tomada Enero 1907.
Alemania. .	150,000	350	
Rusia. . . .	120,000	80	

Es de advertir que en Francia se publica una revista semanal destinada al estudio de este idioma. En Alemania el Esperanto es reconocido oficialmente. Es más, el Esperanto es un conocimiento que se requiere á los jóvenes que desean entrar en el servicio consular y en las Escuelas de Artes y Oficios.

Los bancos y las casas exportadores en Alemania, Francia é Inglaterra han adoptado este nuevo language para sus relaciones mercantiles al extranjero especialmente con la América del Sur.

Por último la asociación bancaria, en su última convención internacional en Berlín, adoptó como idioma oficial el Esperanto.

CRISOL.



Una casa escuela más.

Hace poco la Comisión ha resuelto que la «Casa de Administración» en Balanga, Bataan, que ha sido ocupada por el Gobierno Provincial, sea destinada para escuela pública.

Escuela Intermedia en construcción

Un número de ciudadanos entusiastas de Binalonan, Pangasinán, encabezado por el PRESIDENTE MUNICIPAL, ha presentado al Comisionado Shuster, solicitando una suma adicional al presupuesto de gastos para la

construcción de una escuela Intermedia en dicho pueblo; la cuál escuela costará cerca de -P- 24,000.

Al principio se convinieron dichos ciudadanos y el buró de educación de dar cada uno para dicho fin -P- 8,000. Como quiera que aquella suma no es suficiente, el primero de las partes se deciden á aportar -P- 7,000 más, si el Comisionado Shuster autoriza al Departamento de Educación de dar una cantidad equivalente.

Parece que el Comisionado Shuster ha contestado la petición favorablemente.

Pensionados.

Por el transporte Sheridan llegaron los estudiantes pensionados siguientes: R. Agcaoli, Geo-Bocobo, E. Ramirez, M. Carbonel, Antonio Nera, Ernesto Quirino, G. Ramirez, Hilarión Valderas, E. Villanueva, J. Batombacal, Digno Alba, Benito Sunga, J. Espiritu, P. Ruiz, N. Vélez, Silvino Gallardo, J. Arboleda, J. M. Cuenco, Arterio Favez, Delfin Jaranilla, Isaías Gonzaga, León Nava y M. Gonzalez.

Sean bien venidos.

Estudiantes para el Laboratorio.

El Comisionado Shuster presentó ayer á la consideración de la Comisión un proyecto de ley en la que se provee que se autoriza al Secretario del Interior, para que pueda permitir á los estudiantes más aventajados de medicina de verificar trabajos químicos sin que fueran requeridos á prestar depósito adicional para el uso de los aparatos é instrumentos.

Dos clases especiales.

Desde el mes de Julio próxima habrieron en la Universidad de Sto. Tomás clases especiales de inglés y castellano; las de inglés para los alumnos de dicho Centro y las de castellano para los americanos y alumnos de la Universidad que deseen perfeccionar sus conocimientos del español.

Las clases de inglés son alternas los lunes, miércoles y viernes de cada semana, de seis á ocho de la noche, y están á cargo de los profesores americanos Mr. Edgar Madison Ledyard, Mr. Thomas P. Freeman y Mr. Egan.

Para la asistencia á estas clases se han dividido los alumnos de la Universidad en seis secciones, cada uno de 65 alumnos. Cinco secciones están formadas por los estudiantes de Medicina y Farmacia, para quienes será obligatoria la asistencia, á menos que demuestren que hablan ya correctamente el inglés. La sexta sección la formarán

los alumnos de las otras carreras que deseen asistir. No es obligatoria para estos la asistencia.

La clase de perfección en el idioma español la desempeña el R. P. Fr. Valentín Marin, profesor de la misma Universidad. Será clase alterna, los martes, jueves y sábados de siete á ocho de la noche.

Tanto las de inglés como las de castellano serán gratuitas.

Merece plácemes.

El Sr. Francisco Jalandoni abriga el propósito de establecer una biblioteca pública para beneficio de la ciudad de Iloilo. Dicho señor ha pedido la cooperación de sus amigos para la realización de dicho proyecto, aportando un considerable número de libros de su propiedad.

Merece plácemes nuestro distinguido compatriota por tan grande obra en pro de la instrucción.

En Cathalogan.

Ha tenido lugar la apertura de las escuelas superior y municipal con gran número de alumnos. La primera cuenta con cinco maestros americanos y tres filipinos. A los alumnos de la clase intermedia se les enseñan carpintería y economía doméstica. Se ha celebrado el "Glorioso Cuatro" con brillantez y hubo discursos alusivos á dicha fiesta.

Una sensible pérdida.

La Patria ha perdido á uno de sus más preclaros hijos, el Sr. Hugo Ilagan, víctima de un ataque al corazón.

En vida dicho señor fué profesor de varios centros docentes y últimamente desempeñó la cátedra de latinidad y el cargo de secretario general del Liceo de Manila. El difunto era, además un entusiasta propagador de toda iniciativa en pro del engrandecimiento de su pueblo.

«THE FILIPINO TEACHER» envía su más sentido pésame á la atribulada familia del finado por tan irreparable pérdida.

The Philippine Teachers' Association.

Esta asociación, desde la reforma de sus estatutos, va dando señales de vida, debido al apoyo que prestan los maestros filipinos de las diferentes provincias del archipiélago. Ya cuenta con varios comités y sub-comités en muchos puntos de las islas.

Esperamos que, á este paso, esta asociación cumplirá sus más altos fines, como son la unión y solidaridad de los maestros filipinos.

47 Maestros de provincias y de Manila han adherido á la asociación, por falta de espacio dejaremos de publicar sus nombres hasta el mes de septiembre.

Nuevos Suscritores.

Desde las columnas de esta revista se le damos las gracias más expresivas al Señor Ilaya, corresponsal de esta revista en Cebú, por el envío de cuarenta nuevos suscritores para el «The Filipino Teacher.»

Un Comité en Cebú.

El 19 de Junio último se organizò en Cebú, un Comité de la «Asociación de Maestros Filipinos». He aquí los miembros que componen la Junta Directiva.

Presidente.—Sr. Alberto B. Ilaya,
Vice-Pres.—Srta. Pasuala Denzon,
Secretaria.—Srta. Carmen Rallos,
Tesorera.—Srta. Conchita R. Teves,

VOCAL.— { Srta. — Soledad Duterte,
 » Beatriz Duterte,
 » Loreta Viton,
 » Susana Agustín,
 Sr.—Vicente Avellana.

Desde las hojas de esta revista enviamos á la Junta Directiva nuestro cordial saludo.

Estudios por medio de correspondencia.

El departamento de Educación ha dirigido circulares llamando la atención sobre el curso de estudios por medio de correspondencia que se propone dar á los maestros de grados superiores en provincias.

Es propósito dar el primer año de high school en Inglés y Matemáticas por correspondencia en esta capital. Esta tarea estará bajo la supervisión del Dr. Maccus Jernegan.

Para conocimiento de los maestros públicos de provincias extractamos algunas partes de dicha circular dirigida á todos los superintendentes de división:

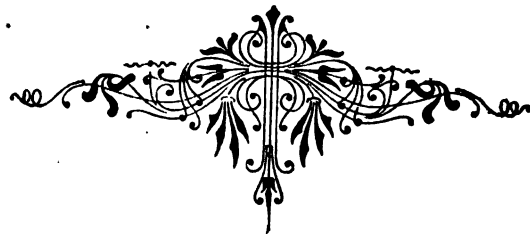
I. *Necesidad del Curso por Correspondencia.*—Ha sido imposible dar una instrucción adecuada á los más adelantados maestros insulares Filipinos. Con el fin de hacer una acción conveniente para éstos y aligerar en parte la carga que pesa sobre los mismos, se provee un curso por correspondencia para los maestros de grados secundarios.

II. *Datos que se desean.*—Se encarece á los superintendentes de división remitan con brevedad al Superintendente de la Philippine Normal School los nombres, domicilios y grados de todos los maestros de clase secundaria, á quienes ellos desean que se matriculen en el curso por correspondencia y recomienden en cada caso el curso que ellos crean conveniente á los maestros seguir este año

III. *Cursos propuestos.*—Los cursos para este año serán los correspondientes al primero, segundo y tercer año del curso secundario en inglés; y en Matemáticas los dos primeros años.

IV. *Condiciones que se imponen.*—Se advierte á los maestros que el permiso que se concede para tomar un curso por correspondencia debe ser incompatible con el trabajo, por el cuál están empleados, cuando se evidencie que algún maestro descuida su trabajo regular para adelantar en los estudios por correspondencia que él sigue, el Superintendente de división debe indicarle á dejar el curso por correspondencia, y al instante debe dar aviso de su acción al Superintendente de la Philippine Normal School. Al recibo de tal aviso por el Superintendente de la Normal, se borrará el nombre de dicho maestro de las listas del departamento de estudios por correspondencia.

Por nuestra parte consideramos de gran importancia estos estudios para todos los maestros insulares filipinos para aumentar más su caudal de conocimientos. Más, sugerimos al departamento de Educación, que esos estudios se hagan extensivos á los maestros municipales de los pueblos. Ya que se trata de instruir, pues creemos firmemente que esa instrucción debe ser para todos y no para pocos.



THE FILIPINO TEACHER

PAHAYAGAN BUANAN

Taga pamansag ng Philippine Teachers' Association.

PAUNAWA SA MGA MAMBABASA

Ang pahayagang ito'y lalabas sa twing ikalawang
Sábado ng bawat isang buan.

Lahat ng ibig magpadala ó magpalathala ay makaliliham sa aming Tagapangasiwa na si G. Anastasio Quijano. Pasulatan at Pangasiwaan, daang Alix blg. 102, Sampaloc Lalagyan sa Correo, blg. 1090 Maynila, K. P.

Halaga ng pagpapadala.

Sa Maynila	P.	2.00	isang taón.
„ Lalawigan	„	2.00	„ „
„ isang salin.	„	0.25	„

Pagpapalathala.—AYON SA PAGKASUNDUAN.

«ANG KABATAAN KAHA- PON AT SA NGAYON.»

(Isang tawag at pagpapa-ala-ala
sa mga magulang.)

Ang kadakilaan ng panahon ay sumapit: «dakila» pagka't, sa minsang gunam-gunamin ng sinoman ay dina kaila sa kanila na ang lakad ng panahon ay lubhang kaiba sa kay sa dati, ang sinag ng arao na kusang isinasabog ng kaniyang pagkadakilá, na sadyang panadlao ng sang-sinukob ay sacdal ng liwanag at ning-ning; at ang malalamig na simoy ng hangin nangagaling sa apat na dako ng hiwaga na sinasanghap ng lahat, ay waring tumitimó sa kaibuturan ng pusó at nagbibigay hiwatig at nagpapakilalang sumapit na ang di kakaunting kabihasaan sa tacadang panahon na siyang ipagbabagong buhay ng kinalalagyan nitong kaaya-ayang Filipinas.

Ang arao kahapon, banta ko'y iniwacsi ng lahat sa isang basta ng yaguit at ipmanod sa guitna ng malawak na dagat, nguni,t, ang arao ngayon, ay tunay na arao at kaibang kaiba; «ARAO NGA» pagka't sa manaka-nakang kita'y suk t ikasigla ng loob, na makahawi ng kaisipang napaailiman nang paguualang babala na magadhika ng anoman binhi na sana'y kasalukuyang namumunga na ng mahi agang bagay na ikaguiguinhawa ng ating kalagayan, at di man nga lamang natutulan ng kanilang sarili ang bagay na ikapap lulong sa sawing kapalaran; iyan ngang «ARAO kahapon ay m sasabi kong «ARAW NA MAKABUHAY DILI» at iyan ang sadyang nagpatibay sa madumal na ka-looban ng mga magulang ang di nila pagpapamulat ng isip sa kanikanilang mga anak

na lalaki ó babae; at nang panahong yao'y, subali'y kundi ako namamali ang lahat ay pang nangahihimlay, at talagang di na dinalao ng magandang panukala ang kanilang ala-ala, at bukalan ang isa't isa na papagaralin ang kanilang mga kaanakan upang kung dumating ang maligayang arao ng bukas ay kusang matanghal at magning-ning ang kanilang karunungan, ó kaya'y ipagtangol ang kaaba-abang bayang tinubun na halos malaon ng arao na nalulupasay sa guitna nang malawak na hilahil at kahirapan, dapua't di gayon ang kanilang guinawi, at ang kinagawian niyang mga magulang na iyang totoong lubos ang pagmamahal sa kanilang mga anak ay paghahanapin kahit wala pa sa kapahunan, at ang kikitain nito'y siyang u-uyamihin at ipagtatawid buhay ó kaya'y ang iba ay ipagsusugal; ay gayong pinagbanatan ng butó ay sa sugal lamang ipanganganyaya, at ang mga magulang na iyan ay balos pinararaan ang maghapon sa walang kabuluhan at hindi sa paghahanap-buhay ay gayong may malakas pang butó na mailalaban sa paggawa, marahil ay sa pag-asang ang kaniyang anak ay nakakakita na at nakapagpapakain sa kaniya; dapua,t, kung dumating ang panahon ay di man lamang maipagtangol ang karapatang niyang ini-iring; palibhasa'y di guinawi ng magulang na lubos ang pagmamahal sa anak) na siya'y, palakhin sa liwanag kundi sa «KUEBANG» sacdal ng dilim; nguni,t, yaon namang ibang magulang ay halos binabanat ang butó at nagtititís ng hirap sa guitna ng arawan upang mayroon lamang ipag-gugol sa pag-aaral ng kaniyang anak.

Mr. TABING-ILOG.

(Itutuloy.)

Hindi ang isang «Graduado» ó «Titulado» lamang ang maaring maguing mabuting Maestra ó Maestro, sa mangá Bahay Paaralan.

(Kay «THE FILIPINO TEACHER.»)

Dapat nating matalastás na ang tao sa kanyang pag silang at sa mula't mulá pa ay pinagkalooban ni «Bathala» ng tatlong potencia: «Memoria, Entendimiento, y Voluntad.» Tatlong kasangkapan itong isinilid niya sa ating ulo upang gamitin sa panahon habang tayo'y nabubuhay.

Ang sino pa mang tao na may mga mata, marunong gumamit at ninanais niyang gamitin ang panahón na nalalabi sa ikinagpapagawá niya ng ikabubuhay sa bagay na kalugod-lugod, na hindi siya mapipinsalá ng gaano at ni gugugol ng ano mang halagá, umasang makakamtan sa pagsasanay ng katutubò niyang kapangyarihan na makapagmasid ng ilang kawiwilibang lubhang malaki at mainam kay sa ibang pag-aaliw, tangi sa ang ganitong gawá ay makapagpabunsod sa tao ng isang hakbang sa kanyang katalinuhan at pag-uugali, sa pagka't tayong lahat ay may kanikanyang isip na taglay upang mangyaring makatahó ng katotohanan ng balabalaking bagay na idinudulot sa kabuhayan ng kasalukuyang pamumuhay ng tao, at tayong lahat kahit na gaano ang nalalaman, maguing marami ó kaunti man, ay maaring gamitin sa sarili at sa tinuturuan ayon sa pagkabatid natin ng kalikasan (Naturaleza) na siyang lagiog natitirod sa kabuhayan.

At tangi pa sa rito kung ang isang tao na nagtuturo sa kanyang kapwá at may nagtuturo rin naman sa kanya bukod pa sa masigasig sa pag-aaral at mapagsuri ng kalikasan, ay kahit hindi «Graduado» ó «Titulado» sa «Escuela Normal» maaring maging mabuting Maestro ó Maestra sa mga Bahay Paaralan.

MATAHIMIK.

Paco, Primary School.

¡Bungang panaguimpan!

Isang gabing kaaya-aya, na ang kaliwanagan ng buan ay naka-aakit sa madlá at anakí, ina-anyayahan ang lahat na sumamyò ng kanyang idinudulot na kaligayahan. Isa ngani akong nabighani na manaog upang makasamyò ng kalamigan ng hangng idinudulot sa lahat, ng gabing yaon.

Sa di kawasa'y nakiulóng ako sa ilang mga kaibigan at nagpadaan-daan kami sa ilang lausangan nitong Sampaloc. Ng kami ay sumapit na sa may daang Alix ay nagpaalam na ang aking mga kasama at ako nama'y nag-

patuloy na sa pag-uwi. Ng ako'y palikó na sa daang X, ay siya kong pagkaulinig nang isang tawag na nagmumulá sa may bandang likuran. Diko inaalumana at ina-alala kong baka di ako ang tinatawagan, nguni,t, di nagluat at nadingig ko ang muli niyang pagtawag. Nilingon ko upang makilala kung sino ang tinatawagan, nguni,t, ¡oh! ako nga pala, kaya't dalidali akong lumapit.

Siya,i, nakatayò sa pintuan ng isang halamanan at pagkalapit ko'y siyang pag-yakap sa akin ng boong paghihinanakit, kasabay ang luhang bumukal sa kanyang mapupungay na mata. ¡Oh, Dios ko! siya'y si Lolita (ito ang kanyang katawagan) na aking kapua-batá, kaya't ako'y naluha rin, palibhasa'y ang isang magkaibigang di magkita sa malaong panahon kung di noon lamang ay sukat ng ikatigmak sa luha ng isa at isa.

Kumusta ka? ang unang naibati sa akin ni Lolita.

Mabuti, datapua't, di lamang gaya mo. —Di lamang gaya ko sa pagdadalamhati.

¡Oho, baquit?

Sapagka't mulá ng ako'y dumating sa amin, ay di na ako nakabalik dito, si tatay ay nagkasakit at akala namin ay di na galing.

Kailan pa kayo dumating?

—Noon pang isang buwan at kasama na namin si tatay sa pagluwas.

At malaon ka na pala rito ay di kana nakadalao sa amin. Talagang iba na ang loob mo ngayon, di na paris ng dati, hindi ba?

Ng madingig ni Lolita ang aking huling sabi, nawalan mandin siya ng diwá at kapagdaka,i, sumagot ng,—Di na kaparis ng dati? ¡Oh! hindi at makalilibong hindi nga! nagkakamali ka ng iyong hinagap.

BENEDICTA S. JOSÉ.

(Itutuloy.)

PALATHALA

Isang paglalakbay sa bundok nang Pagsanghan.

Ang excursion ito na pinanguluhan ng aking bantog na kababayang si G. Vicente Quimhoco ay nagbunga ng di masayod na katwaan at nagiwan ng isang ala-alang hindi malilimot ng lahat na sa kanya'y nagkapalad masama.

Bilang nagpasigla sa paglalakbay na nabangit, ay ang mga himala sa gandang BB. Salud Cabreira. (nagaaral sa Sta. Catalina); Vicenta at Mary Almario, (guróng taga San Pablo); Hospicia Azares, (id. de id.); Rosario at Pilar Fernandez, (id. de Pagsanghan); Emilia Santos, (id. de Calamba); Luisa Salvamater, (id. de Tayabas) Eugenia Villanueva, (id. de Calamba); at Castora Montemes, (id. de Lilew). Sa mga binata nama'y nabibilang ang mga GG. Felix Flores,

(guró sa Pagsanghan); Ramon Guevarra, (id. de id.); Ezequiel Zaide, (Farmacéutico); Pedro Caballes, (Agricultor); Toribio Fabella at Liborio Edesan (nangagaaral).

Nagkaroon din ng kantahan, tugtugan, sawan at sa lahat ng ito'y nagpamasid pang muli ng katalinuhan sa gawang pagtugtog ang bantog at kilalang komparsang Pagsanghan. Ganoon din si G. Quimhoco na di nagsawa at nanghimagod sa pagaalaga at pagaliw sa madlang panauhin.

ISANG KABABAYAN.

Pagsanghan 30 ng Junio 1907.

SARISARING BALITA

Bagong Kasama.

Dalawang kamay ang salubong namin sa bagong kasamahang si Bb. Ponciana Joaquin na nakatapos sa Normal at ngayon ay kasalukuyang nagtuturo sa paaralan sa Malate.

Nais naming mapaglabanan ng bagong kasama, ang maraming balabalaking matatagpuan sa madawang daan ng pagtuturo.

Unti-unting nababago.

Ang karaniwang ugali ng mga bata kung dumarating na ang arao ng pasukan, (pagkatapos ng pagpapahingá) ay di pa nagsisipasok at nagpapatawing-tawing pa ng arao; at ang «Bukas na», salitang minana at madalas marinig sa kanilang magulang, ay unti-unting lumilipas. At sa katunayan nito'y mula't sapol ng buksan ang mga paaralan, ay lankay-lankay ang batang dumadalo arao-arao kayat ngayo'y bihira na ang paaralang tumatangap dahil sa wala nang pagsiksikan.

Ang ugaling ito na inilampin sa ating kanununan pa ng mga kastila at hanga ngayo'y nakabalabal sa ating mga kababayan, ay nagangailangan ng isang lunas. Tayong mga guró ang may katunkulang humanap ng lunas na ito, kundi maikita ng mga magulang. Lubhang cailangan na bakahin natin ng di na masamyó ng susunod na salin (generación) Ang pagdulog na huli twina maguing sa pulong, pistahan, at ganoon din sa pinapasukan ay nagpapakilalang di maalam tumupad sa isang tunkuling.

Kumilos tayo mga guró at kung mahubdan ang ating mga kababayan sa balabal na ugaling ito, ay maituturing na tayo'y nakagawa ng isang mahalagang bagay at nakapagsilbe sa ating Bayan.

Guinagaling ang mga Gurong Americano.

Tatlong put apat na gurong Americano ang nagkapalad, na madagdagan sa sinahod. Isa rito'y ang kilalang guró sa Manila High School na si Mr. Edgar M. Ledyard

na siyang tumanggap ng lalong mataas na dagdag.

Nakalimutan na kaya ng Kagawaran nang Pagtuturo ang mga Gurong Filipino?

Pagsusuri sa mga bata sa Paaralan.

Ngayon ay minulan na sa mga paaralang bayan ang pagsusuri sa mga bata. Lahat ng may taglay na saki't ay pinagbibigian ng kahatulang nauukol sa kanilang damdamin. Ang mga gamot na ginamit ay pawang buhat sa Kagawaran ng Sanidad na walang anomang gugol.

Ang pinagbabatayan ng bagong palakad naito ay ng masug-po at huag ng makahawa sa mga walang karamdaman.

Mga Pensionadong Magsisiowi

Dahil sa nanaga katapos na sa pagaaral ay magsisiowi na rito sa Maynila ang mga sumusunod na nagsipagaral sa America sa gugol ng pamahalan.

R. Agcawilis, Gregorio Recabe, Eduardo Ramirez, Mariano Carbonel, Antonio Nera, Ernesto Quirino, Gregorio Ramirez, Hilarion Valderas, Emilio Villanueva, José Batungbacal, Digno Alba, Benito Lunga, José Espirito, Pelanio Ruiz, Notario Velez, Silvino Gallardo, José Arboleda, J. M. Cuenca, Arterio Pobis, Delfin Jaramillo, Isaias Nabal at Manuel Gonzales.

Pinasasalubunghan namin sila ng isang malugod na bati.

Ang Philippine Teachers Ass. sa Cebu.

Katatanggap pa lamang ng Lupon Pamunuan ng Kapisanan ng mga Gurong Filipino ng isang kalatas ng masipag na Delegadong si Mr. Ilaya at doo'y ipinatalastas ang pagkakatag ng Lapiang lalawigan (comite provincial) sa Cebu.

Binubuo ang Lupon Pamunuan ng mga lalong hirang at taanyag na guró sa nasabing lalawigan.

Pangulo: Alberto B. Ilaya, Pangalawang-Pangulo: Pascuala Denzon, Taga-Ingat-yaman: Conchita R. Teves, Kalihim Carmen Rallos, Mga Kagawad Soledad at Beatriz Duterte, Soreta Viton, Susana Augustin, at Vicente Abellana.

Isang mahigpit na yakap ang ipinasasalubong namin sa mga bagong kasapi at lalong lalo na sa walang pagod na si Mr. Ilaya. Alin kaya namang lalawigang ang susunod?

Nangagbitew sa Tungkol.

Sinangayunan ng Superintendente O'Reilly ang pagbibitew ng mga gurong Ramiro P. Oliver, Ignacio Yitalis, Simeon del Rosario, Petra Zapata at Januaria Molina. Ang mga gurong binangit ay pawang sa Maynila.

Ang Election Day.

Pinasiyahan ng Comisión Civil ang hingi ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo na ibilang ang «30 de Julio» sa mga arao na kinikilalang *fiesta oficial*. Tangi sa rito'y itinakdá ring arao na pangiling, ang pagbubukas ng Kapulungang Bayan. ●

Ang Paaralan sa hapon ng mga Gurong Filipino sa Maynila.

Hangang ngayon ay di pa natitiyak ang arao na ipagbubukas ng paaralan sa hapon. Tila kasalukuyang pinagaaralan ng mga Supervisors ang *Plan de Estudio* na isang ilalim ng bagong patakaran ng pagtuturo.

Susog sa rito'y ang Philippine Normal School ay maghahandog ng pagtuturo sa pamamag-itan ng Correo-Escuela por Correspondencia—sa lahat ng guroong ibeg mag-aral sa ganitong paraan. Sa ganito'y ang karamihan ng mga gurong nagsisipagturo sa Kapuluan na walang titulo, ay magkakaroon ng isang pagkakataon na ikasisiya ng malaon ng hangad na maging *Graduado*.

Pinasasalubungan n min ng isang palakpak ang Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo sa kanyang pasiyang ito.

Ang bagong patakaran nang Pagtuturo.

Gaya ng naibalita namin sa labas ng buang nakaraan na ang bagong patakaran ng Pagtuturo ay kasalukuyang pinagaaralan at sinusuri ni Mr. Brink, ay ngayo'y pinasiyahan na, na siyang susundin ng lahat nang paaralan sa Kapuluan.

Kasayahan ng 4 de Julio.

Baga ma't nabago ang palakad ng pagdiriwang ng arao na ito, ay di rin naman huhuli sa sigla sa mga taóng nagdaan. Ang pook ng Jardín Botánico na nasasabugan ng dalawang-pung bahay-bahayan na pawang nagpapainaman sa gayák, ang siyang lalong nakatawag ng maraming tao. Dito ginanap ang pamumudmod ng matamis at limonada sa lahat ng batang nagsisipagaral sa mga iba't ibang paaralan sa Maynila. Pagkatapos nito'y isinunod ang concierto musical at ang mga sarisaring palabas, gaya ng dulaang insik, circo at salamangka ng mga Indio na kinawilihan ng mga nagsipanood hangang ika 12 ng tanghali.

Sa hapon ay ginanap ang Ejercicios Atleticos sa Paco ground na dinaluhan ng maraming tao. At sa ganap na ika 9 ng gabi, ay minulan ang pagsususo ng bantog na fuegos artificiales na tumagal hangang ika 10 oras.

Ang Halalan sa Maynila.

SA 2.º POOK.

Pa katapos na mairaos ng boong husay, subali't sa loob ng mahigpit na paglalabanan, ay nagwagi rin ang loob ni Bayan.

Ito'y pinatotohanan sa bilang ng votong tinangap (na 2029) ng kanyang napile sa Katimugan ng Maynila na kakatawanin sa Kapulungang Bayan, na si G. Fernando M. Guerrero, bantog na manunulat, abogado, manunula (poeta) at makabayan sa Mukha at puso.

SA 1.º POOK.

Ang pagkakaraos sa pook na ito, ay di maipaparis sa pangalawang pook. Unang-una'y ang mga vot ng tinangap ng dalawang magkapangagawan na si GG. Gomez at Lukban (kapwa makabayan) ay nagkakahabulan. Ang una'y tumangap ng 1279 at ang pangalawa'y 1248, sa makatwid ay nagkakaroon ng 31 votong kalamangan si Dr. Gomez kay Dr. Lukban. Pangalawa'y ang nabubukang paghahabol ni Dr. Lukban susog sa ilang nangyari na kanyang ipakikilala sa di malalaong paglilitis na gagawin. Sino wan so kanila ang magwagi; ay siyang maipalagalay na niloob ni Bayan.

Ang Filipino Teacher, ang Kapisanan ng mga Gurong Filipino at ang lahat ng guro sa Maynila ay nakikilugod sa kanilang pagtatagumpay at umaasa na sa Kapulungang iyan (na bubwain ng lalong matatalino) ay di magpapabaya sa ikasusulong ng paarala at kaunting paglingap sa mga guro na wari'y nilimot na ng pamahalaan, bagay sa kanyang napakaliit na sahod na di makatimbang ng napakabigat na kanyang tunkuling pinapasan.

Ang High School sa Daet..

Susog sa isang bagay na di ipagkasundo ng dalawang Superintendente sa Nueva Cáceres at Daet, ay ipinagutos ang pagsasara ng High School sa huling bayan. Dahil dito'y di kakaunting kapansanan ang tinatawid ngayon ng nagsisipagaral sa nasabing paaralan at ng mga magulang dahil sa pagpapadala sa Nueva Cáceres (na totoong malayo sa Daet) ng kanilang mga anak.

Tinawagan nila si Dr. Barrows upang ayusin ang kaguluhan ito at ipinangako naman ng Dr. na hangang hinde nabuhusay ay magbubukas siya ng isang Industrial School kung ang municipio'y magpapatayo ng bahay-paaralan. Ngayo'y natatayo na ang paaralan, dapwa't walang anomang nakikita na magpatotoo sa pangakong binangit.

Umaanib kami ng pagbingi sa Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo ng madaling lunas sa kaligaligang ito.

Pagbubukod-bukod sa nagsisipag-aral.

Tita ang Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo'y nagbabalak na pagbukod-bukorin ang magugulang na nagsisipagaral at ang mga batá. Di umano'y lahat ng nagtataglay na mahigit sa 16 na taon ay ihihiwalay sa mga may mababang gulang.

Hanga ngayo'y di namin natatalastas kung may katotohanan ang higuing na ito.

Mga Pulong ng Kapisanan ng mga Gurong Filipino.

SA «CENTRO ESCOLAR.»

Sa paaralang ito ginanap ang pulong kalahatan ng Kapisanan ng mga Gurong Filipino noong ika 13 ng Julio sa ganap na ika 10 oras ng umaga.

Pinanguluhan ang pulong ng pangulong si G. Guillermo Santos. Pagkatapos mabasa ng Kalihim ang «acta» na sinangayunan ng lahat ay ipinakilala ng pangulo ang mga bagay-bagay na paguusapan.

Una: Binasa ng Taga ingat-yaman ang paglabas at pagpasok ng salapi, na nagkaroon ng saldong P. 258.08.

Pangalawa: Ang pagbobwo ng palatun-tunang susundin sa ika pitong pagdiriwang ng K. ng mga G. F. Pagkatapos ng ilang palagayan ay pinagkasunduan ang sumusunod;

1. Pagbasa ng Kalihim ng «Annual Report.»
2. Talumpati ni G. Guillermo Santos.
3. Conferencia pedagogica ng Gurong Elisea Gonzaga.
4. Talumpati ng comisionado sa Ins. Publica na si Mr. Shuster.
5. Talumpati ng Supt. ng mga paaralan na si Mr. G. A. O'Reilly.
6. Sayawan.

Pangatlo: Ipinatalastas ng Manager ang kalagayan at lakad ng pahayagan; at ipinahayag na dahil sa pagwawalang bahalà ng karamihang guró at di pagbabayad ng iba, ay gumagamit na ngayon ng salapi ng Kapisanan.

Pangapat: Pagtitipid sa gugol nagagawin sa pagdiriwang. Dito ay nagkaroon ng isang mahigpit na pagtatalo. At sa huli, y, pinagkaisaban na bawa, t, kasapi, y, aabuloy ng piso.

Panglima: Itinakdá ang ika 10 ng Agosto, na arao ng pagbahalal sa mga magsisibwo ng Lupong Pamunuan. Sinangayunan din ang hingi ng Kalihim na maghalal ng dalawang kagawad, na makakatulong niya sa pagsulat ng Report. At ang nangahalal ay sina GG. Emilio Pestaño at Cayetano Ligot.

Mag iika 1 ng tanghali ng magsitindig ang lahat.

Sa bahay ni G. Almoalla.

Dito ginanap ang pulong ng Lupong Pamunuan at ng mga manunulat sa pahayagang ito, noong ika 14 ng Julio sa oras na ika 10 ng umaga.

Ang ukol sa pugtatalo sa Alituntuning susunding ng mga manunulat (na palagay ni

G. Leoncio Gonzalez) ay di natupad dahil sa di pagdaló ng karamihan.

Pinasiyahan ng Lupong pagkatapos ng isang mahigpit na pagtatalo, na tangapin ang lahat ng dagdag (enmiendas) na ipinadalá ng mga guró sa Bulakan, liban sa pangkating (articulo) ika 8 at ika 9 na binago ang tunog pagkat malalaba sa Batasang umiiral.

Marami pang lubhang pinagusapan. nguni, t, sa kakulangan ng puang ay di na namin mongyaring isalaysay na lahat.

«Tawana't Iyakan», sa Pagsanjan, Laguna.

Isang araw ng Sábado ika 20 ug. Julio, 1907 ay nagdaos ng isang masiyang sayawan sa bahay ni Bb. Salud Cabreira sanhi paguuwian sa kaní kanilang bayan ng mga gurong babayi na nagsisipagbatid sa paaralang Normal ng lalawigan. Aag nasabing sayawan ay dinaluhan ng mga binata't dalagang tanghal sa bayan kayat tumagal hangang ika 2 ng gabi mula sa ika 8.

Sa sayawang ito ay di mumunting kasayahan ang tinamo ng bawa't isa sa kanila kayat walang nataangi kabit na malulungkutin na di nakapagsambulat ng matatamis na umis at tawa, nguni't oh! ano namang pagkalungkot aog naging kapanig ng kasayahang iyan sa pagka't ang pagpapaalaman nila, sa pamamagitan ng mahahalaga at malulungkot na talumpati ng ilang binata't dalagang masisigla sa pagkaunlad, ang lumalang ng isang mahapding iyakan.

Tantò na natin kung gaanong kasaklap ang damdamin ng isang dalaga kapag lumuluhà at alin naman matibay na dibdib ng di maiwawalat ng isang buntung hininga sanhi sa paghihirap. Mabuti pa ang di na nagkasayahan kung ganoon din lamang.

Dalawang Gurong tutulak sa America.

Ang dalawang gurong ito na kapwa nagtuturo sa lalawigan Rizal ay magsisitungo sa America upang humanap ng karunungan. Ang kanilang gugugu'lin sa loob ng panahong ipagaaral ay babayaran ng kilalang mayamang Filipino na si G. Yangco. Pamarisan nawá ang pagka pilantrofong ito ng ibang Filipino!

800 Drawing Outfits.

Kabibili pa lamang ng Kagawaran nang Pagtuturo ng 800 cajang maliliit na gamitin sa pagaaral ng *Dibujo Mecánico* sa mga matataas na paaralan. Ang lahat ng ito'y ipadadala sa mga paara'ang lalawigan.

Bagong Bahay-Paaralan.

Ang lumang bahay sa daang S. Fernando (Binondo) na kinalalagyan ng *Taller nang Quartermaster* ay ipinagkaloob sa Municipio ng Maynila ng Gobierno Insular. Ngayo'y pinasiyahan na doon ilipat ang paaralang nasa sa daang Madrid blg. 177, S. Nicolás.

Imp. del COLEGIO DE STO. TOMAS.

"BOREAL STUDIO"

Joló 313: Binondo, Manila—Teléfono N.º 270.

Bajo la dirección de B. Gómez,
antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada
FOTOGRAFIA ZAFRA.

Peinadora Gratis todos los días.

TALLER DE PLATERIA

— DE —

GREGORIO SAMANO

Calle Lemery No. 415 Tondo bajada del Puente de Joló.

Recibe trabajos de joyeria al estilo modernista. Se dora, platea y tumbaguea toda clase de metales por medio de electricidad.

JUAN VILLANUEVA

— DENTISTA —

Calle Lemery N.º 415 Tondo bajada del puente de Joló.

"CENTRO ESCOLAR"

Colegio de 1.^a y 2.^a enseñanza para SEÑORITAS.

Calzada de Iris N.º 841, Sampaloc, Manila.

Se admiten internas, medio-internas y externas.

JOSUÉ SONCUYA

FERNANDO SALAS

SALAS Y SONCUYA

NOTARIA PÚBLICA

Bufete: Calle Legaspi N.º 77 Intramuros, Manila

P. O. Box N.º 1079 Teléfono N.º 2187.

N.º 245 Daang S. Andres 245.

SASTRERÍA

NI

ISIDRA ARAGON NI VILLA.

Tumatanggap ng lahat ng tahiin sa lalong mura at sa magaanang na pagbabayad ng mga Kasamahan.

THE AMERICAN BOOK & NEWS Co.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH

Composition Books SEND US YOUR NAME
Writing Tablets FOR OUR BOOK
Pens and Pencils Catalog
PLAZA Blank Books
GOITE Dictionaries
MANILA P. I. Text Books and
School Supplies
Of any description.

We sell M^cCollough's EDUCATIONAL BINDER

¿DO YOU WANT A TYPE WRITER?

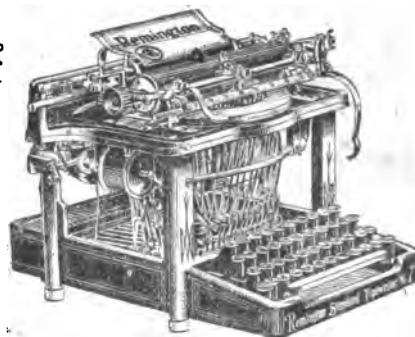
You can buy a new REMINGTON for -P- 250⁰⁰,
or we have some second hand machines of various
makes from -P- 80⁰⁰ to -P- 180⁰⁰

REMINGTON

MEANS

BEST

TYPE WRITER



WRITE FOR

LIST OF

SECOND HAND

MACHINES

*We Carry a Full and Complete line of Stationery
Send for our Stationery Catalog.*

E. G. M^cCOLLOUGH & Co.

PLAZA GOITE, MANILA.

The Filipino Teacher



Dr. Dominador Gomez

THE WINNER CANDIDATE FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF
MANILA IN THE COMING PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY.

Only -P- 2.00
a year.

P. O. Box 1090.—Manila
OFFICE.—102, ALIX, SAMPALOC.
MANILA.

25 centavos
a copy.

THE AMERICAN HARDWARE & PLUMBING CO.

SON LOS

Más grandes importadores de los efectos de Juegos Atléticos en las Islas Filipinas.



Somos *Agentes* del Famoso "SPALDING'S SPORTING GOODS" y tenemos de existencia el más grande en Manila, y que si V. vendría á verlo, será V. convencido.

Tenemos los efectos de JUVENIL BASE BALL para los jóvenes y para los discípulos de Escuela.

Escribid con nosotros sobre Catálogo y precios de los mismos.

Damos un DESCUENTO ESPECIAL con quien el desembolso está dispuesto para completar un JUEGO DE NUEVE (TEAM) para su Escuelas.

¡PROBAD! y á **PROBAR** pues, que
NUESTROS PRECIOS SON
LOS MAS BAJOS EN MANILA.

The American Hardware & Plumbing Co. Plaza Sta. Cruz N.o 99, Manila P. I.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

VOL. I.

MANILA, SEPTEMBER, 1907.

N.º 6.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY

"THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Justo Juliano.—Editor.

Business Office, 102 Alix, Sampaloc. P. O. Box 1090, Manila.

Entered at the P. Office of Manila as Second Class Mail Matter.

ADDRESS all communications, regarding, publications, advertisements, subscriptions, and business matter to the «Filipino Teacher», Manila, P. I.—P. O. Box -//- 1090.

SUBSCRIPTION. { ONE YEAR -P- 2.00 MANILA.
, , , 2.00 PROVINCESS.
SINGLE COPY 0.25

The advertising rates of «THE FILIPINO TEACHER» are: -P- 1.00 per month and -P- 10.00 per year for a space of 1x5 inches. Special discounts for large space.

Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.

Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the manager and another copy will be mailed.

Change of address.—Subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITORIAL

At present our journal counts about one thousand subscribers, most of whom are teachers. This paper reaches not only the provinces of Luzon but also the far away Visayan provinces and Zamboanga. It is one of our aims and hope that, by means of this journal, every Filipino teacher, at least, may come in closer contact with each other, feel our brotherhood, and keep the throbbing blood of our veins in unison.

At present many say that the Filipino people as a whole have no solidarity. This is probably true, but, we judge that there is not a ~~more~~ better way of bringing union among our people, or at least our future citizens, than the Teacher. He comes in contact with every child daily. He instructs him, educates him, schools him, and imbues in him, doubtlessly, his ideas, his notions, his conceptions and his thoughts. Thus the child,

when he grows to be a man, has in his mind all the things his teacher has taught him. It is then clear to see that as is the teacher so are his pupils. Therefore, in order that our children may grow to be good men and women, the teacher must teach them things that are pure, things that are good, things that are noble, and above all, he must germinate into their souls the love of country.

Yes, the love of country, and in order to teach them this the teacher must impress upon their minds to love union, for union is at the bottom of every something in this universe, in fact without union there can be nothing but chaos. It is then very important that we, as educators and as citizens, should teach union, and by so doing we shall accomplish one of our most sacred duties towards our country.

But, before we can fulfil such a holy

task, we must first feel the magnanimity of union; we must first be conscious of its magical power; we, ourselves, must first be united; then, and then only, that we can stamp upon the hearts of the children in indelible letters of gold this truth: "In union there's strength, in strength there's power."

Filipino teachers, let us, therefore, be united so that in teaching union to our pupils, we can show ourselves as an example. Every body knows that his teacher is the child's example. His teacher does this and that, so he does it also; his teacher does not do this or that so he does not do it. In a word, the child assimilates the teacher's habits, ways, desires, ideas, and perhaps his purpose.

When all of the teachers are united, they will be a very important factor in annihilating that subtle source of discord which poisons our atmosphere; they will be the chief agent of sowing the seeds of union among the people; they will be one of the powers which will help the United States of America to clear the Philippine soil of noxious weeds of discontentment, leaving it clean and ready for peace, progress, and prosperity to grow; they will be one of the means of promoting the present social scale of the Filipinos to a still higher level; they will be the source of much good, not only to themselves but also to their country and to their countrymen as well.

We close this article with an unbending belief that the musical ringing of our appeals will reach every teacher's door, and, that, he, hearing the repeated knocks, will not turn a deaf ear nor feign to be asleep.

Filipino teachers, for the sake of our own country and our own selves, let us join the ranks of the "Philippine Teachers Association."

J. J.

"The Teacher in the School-Room."

(FOR "THE FILIPINO TEACHER".)

—:O:—

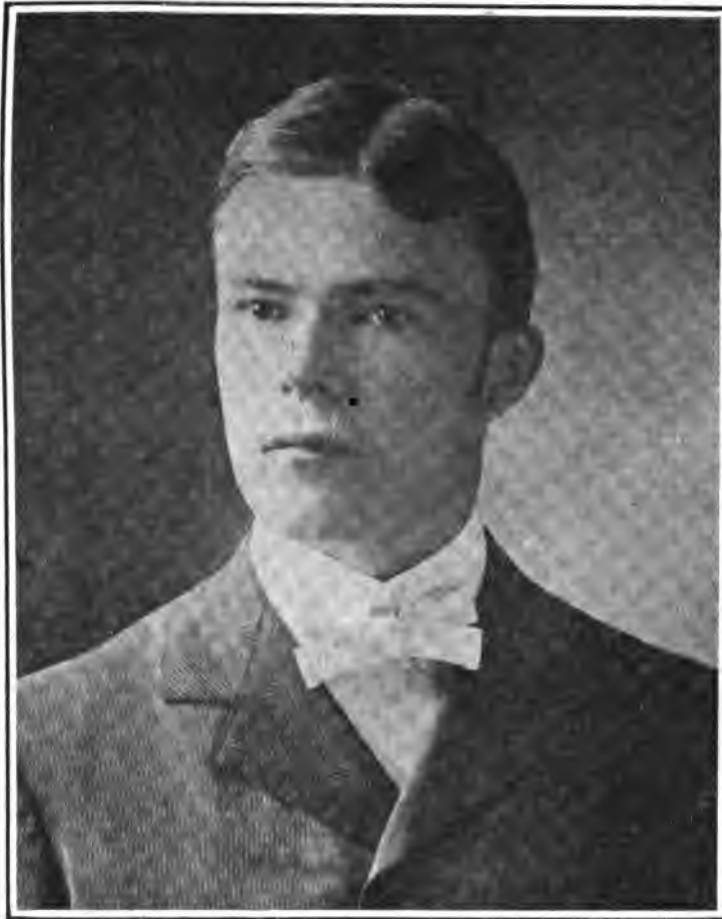
In this work of ours, whatever be the theories we may involve or the methods we devise, the result is to be brought out in the school-room. In the school room is to be found the test of their worth, the truth or untruth of our philosophies. In the quiet study, indeed, must the facts and suggestions of life be deeply con-
nected and considered, old systems changed and new ones formed; but in the school-room are best studied those nerve centers

of educational life whence our richest experiences are to be drawn and whence our best laid plan are to meet their condemnation or reward.

It is not the recluse with his obtrusive thought and pure reason, nor the philosopher with his broad generalizations and logical deductions, nor yet the statistician with his cold columns of recorded data, who is to work out the true problem of school-life, but by the keenly observant, thoughtful teacher in the school room, in closest relations and deep sympathy with the living child in his eagerness, and restlessness, his waywardness and trustfulness, are to be studied the changeful phenomena whose true apprehension shall give him assurance of success.

Noble as our work is accounted, and assuredly should be, yet it consists largely of little things. No great events or glaring deeds are to herald the good teacher's success and urge him on to renewed efforts, nor has he the ready means by which to judge of the results. The farmer may measure his products, the merchant sums up his profits or his losses, and the broker counts his gains, but how little can we see, at the close of the day or the week, of our work! We have compassed so many lines, so many pages, it may be, but what has been done for the pupil's growth, the development of his powers, for his integrity or his real intelligence, what toward giving him a true direction in life? A large faith, a great hope, a faith in childhood, a hope and trust in earnest, faithful, well-directed effort, an enduring love of the service, must be the essentials of the deserving teacher, the first elements of fitness for the school-room.

With what joy and pride and sometimes awe does the little six year old child make preparations for his first day in school! It is the goal on which for weary days his swelling heart has been fixed. Morning after morning has he anxiously stood to see his older companions pass in noisy groups and turn tearfully away with the feeling that the sluggish hour will never come; and now he, too, with his new shoes, perhaps, and mended coat, is to enter that mysterious portal. And there at the threshold, like a fairy princess, should stand the sympathetic teacher, with smiling welcome to receive him, to crown his hopes with her sweet confidence and kindly care, and assign his seat, the throne



W. Morgan Shuster,

Secretary of Public Instruction, the "*young man of many years*", one of the *ablest* Americans in the Islands whose honest dealings won the universal sympathies of the Filipino people.

of his childish ambition, and his desk, the banquet table of his curious and wondering heart.

Fortunate, indeed, is the pupil on whom this new life shall never pall, and favored with the choicest gifts the teacher who shall give to this new relationship an ever stronger and more enduring bond, that when the strangeness, the novelty shall pass away, it shall give place to an attractive charm, that for the welcoming fairy, by a sweet transformation, shall now stand the kind friend, the wise counselor, the trusted guide, the respected teacher. The needful restraint of the school must be relieved by its cheerful enforcement, the tiresome monotony enlivened by a pleasing variety, the eager curiosity preserved by presenting ever something fresh and new, something to discover and learn.

For his activities new channels must be opened, something given him to do, to represent, to make, that in place of those weary hours of enforced silence and dull quietude we may find the pleasing signs of orderly life, of directed energies, and well regulated growth. Tho the school-house is not a play house, nor school-life play, it may be none the less enjoyable. Excellence in government is no longer measured by the test of folded hands and slumbruous stillness. The change from home-life to school-life is great enough at best, and the first requisite of the teacher is the power so to control and guide the pupils along the paths of learning, so to place before them objects of interest and usefulness that the unthinking joy of their entrance upon school-life shall change, with their expan-

ding powers and clearer aims, into the deeper satisfactions and more earnest thoughtfulness of a wiser intelligence and larger nature; that our pupils, instead of dropping away, disheartened, one by one, like the deserters from an unsuccessful army, may, with courage, kindled to enthusiasm advance to each new grade or study with the ardor of assured victors. Even were the school but an agreeable resort for the child, where he might be watched and tenderly cared for, safe from the evil influences of the street during the parents' busy hours of toil, it would not be wholly in vain; but he is here for a still higher purpose, as was suggested. He is here to be instructed, educated, lifted, to a wider intelligence, with firmer purpose and truer aims. He has thus far been trying and learning of his power of body and mind and familiarizing himself with his surroundings, as chance or desire has led him on, turning from this to that, from plaything to pet, from pet to floating butterfly, beginning some plan only to leave it for something else, as his varying mood or heedless impulse has directed.

Now must he learn to study things more closely and consecutively, to pursue some plan more persistently - take reason in place of whom for a guide. He must learn to submit to the leadings of others in those untried paths where his untaught steps would carry him astray. Now, too, must he begin to learn what others have said and done, and how the record has been made and preserved, and how to record his own thoughts and experiences - that marvelous art by which the deepest thought, the most delicate sentiment, the highest truths and most profound philosophies, may be spread out in visible form and made our own.

Within what a narrow circle would our lives be run were we shut to the paltry measure of our own seeing and doing! The key to wisdom, power, and intelligence beyond the accomplishment of centuries by their own unaided doings has the child who can read understandingly. This is a "man."

P. A.

Paco Primary School.

July 13, 1907.

Philippine Teachers' Association

Cebu Items.

A new building for the public school in San Nicolas, (Cebu) is nearly finished.

The Municipality of this city is working very hard for the welfare and improvements of the public schools. 1322 children are enrolled at present.

The percentage of attendance for the whole city (except the Cebu High School) in July was 90 %. This is due to our beloved Supervisor, Mr. Cecil Bent, together with his principal teachers. But we expect that this attendance will increase very much in the coming month of August.

The committee of the Philippine Teacher's Association in this island is improving since it has been organized. Many teachers from the neighboring towns have joined it.

At first some of the teachers in the city could not join it, on account of their ab-

sence in the day when it was established. But now all Filipino teachers in this city are active members and subscribers of *The Filipino Teacher*. But one thing that gave our Association a deep feeling of distress was the resignation of our most noble-hearted and self-sacrificing, Miss. Pascuala C. Denzon, Vice president of the P. T. A. in this city, due to her ill health.

Miss. P. C. Denzon was first appointed teacher in the Central School, Cebu. Later she was promoted to Cebu High School, where she performed her duty faithfully until July.

To fill this vacancy a meeting called by the president was held on the 21 of Aug. in which Mr. Rufino Lauton, teacher in San Nicolas (Cebu) by a majority of votes was elected Vice-president.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutantur in illis

Mr. Hill.

Cebu.

Cabanatuan Items.

The brilliant day is dawning in the progressive town of Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija. Mr. F. Tuason, the delegate of the Association for that town, recently sent a communication to the secretary in Manila, that the teachers of that town are now determined to join the Philippine Teachers Association. Brethren, do not hesitate even a second to perform our sacred duty to our country and countrymen.

Cavite Items.

Our delegate for the province of Cavite is doing his very best in behalf of the association. As an evidence of this, the Philippine Teachers' Association counts three new active members more. They are Miss Nicolasa Tirona of Cavite Viejo, Messrs. Norberto Javier and Estanislao Tirona both of Bacoor. "The Filipino Teacher" sends its affectionate welcome to each one.

San Miguel de Mayumo Items.

A new active member from this town of Bulakan was admitted in the solidarity this month. Receive our warm embrace, Mr. Eugenio Godoy.

Cebu Items.

The enthusiasm of the Filipino teachers throughout the province of Cebu is beyond comparison. At present this province counts 46 active members.

*Manila Items.**The election.*

August 11 1907, the election of officers for 1907-08 took place in the Sampaloc Primary School building. The result of the election is as follows:

President:—Mr. Leoncio R. Gonzales, —Meisic School, Manila.

Vice President:—Miss Purificacion Escurdia,—Sampaloc School, Manila.

Secretary:—Mr. Justo Juliano,—Intramuros School, Manila.

Treasurer:—Mr. Gregorio Villa,—Malate School, Manila.

DIRECTORS:

1. Mr. Cayetano Ligot, - Malate School, Manila.

2. Mr. José Topacio,—Pako Intermediate School, Manila.

3. Mr. Agapito Francisco,—Sampaloc School, Manila.

4. Mr. Timoteo Faustino,—Principal, Pako School, Manila.

5. Mr. Alejandro Almoalla,—Principal, Sta. Mesa School, Manila.

Reenforcements.

The following teachers were admitted into the Association as active members: Miss Ponciana Joaquin, Pandakan, Manila; Mr. Segundo Infantado, Tondo, Manila; Mr. Eufrazio Vega, Tondo, Manila.

We send you our most hearty welcome.

Our congratulation.

Our friend, Mr. Ildefonso Hernandez, is a happy father of one recently born baby which was baptized in his home in Malate the 18th of last month. "The Filipino Teacher" sends its congratulations to the happy father and his family.



All teachers of the Philippines are invited to contribute something towards the betterment of this journal of ours. Is it not every Filipino teacher's desire the success of "The Filipino Teacher"? Of course, for we all know that the success of this journal is also the success of all the Filipino Teachers. Let us then, dear brethren, help this journal of ours to prosper. Send in any article of importance to the journal but be sure it is written well and that the paper must accompany the name of the author. We hope that very soon we shall have the pleasure of publishing valuable articles from all of you, and we also hope that the day is not far when every Filipino teacher can proudly say "I am a subscriber to The Filipino Teacher. I owe 'The Filipino Teacher' something and it owes me also something."

A painful loss.

Loss of a wife that is dear to her husband! What a great loss! It can't be repaired by any means. It is gone forever!

And such a husband is our friend, Mr. Luis Bacho now. His dear wife left him a widower. She bade him her last farewell August 17th not to return again. But she left him a little daughter as a remembrance, perhaps, of her departure to the next world. May she rest in peace. And as to Mr. Bacho we accompany him of his great sorrow, and at the same time sending him words of comforts and solace.

**To my Dear Fellow Workers,
the Filipino Teachers.**

—:O:—

I know only too well that I am venturing a very unusual step in writing this tedious words, but, beyond hope. my intention is not to preach nor to give a lesson, neither to despise anybody, but my aim is to call your fancies to the brilliant panorama that is flitting above us. Is there any one of my dear reader who does not long to enjoy this golden wish? Is there any one, who does not hear every note of the birds' song; who does not smell the balmy flower whose odor is wafted by the oriental breeze? I think none! Such a person does not exist!

This is the holy and most sacred wish of all the sons of this Archipelago which nature is so niggard to grant us. We know and they know us well, that even a mere child longs toward this desire. But why will nature not grant us this wish? It is because of our lack of self evidence.

Don't cry dear reader that my last expression is wrongfully stated. Let me climb the ladder step after step.

Nothing is more desirable than to follow the selfsame belief of our martyr Dr. Rizal:—"To obtain the emancipation of our country the pen must be mightier than the sword." By this quotation it is clearly seen that there is no other better means to be followed than to adhere ourselves to these assiduous tasks:—educate our youngs and be willing to form good societies. Stop a moment dear reader there are some questions to be answered.—

Do we educate our children? Yes, with the very exception of a few who can't go to school for some reasons. Do we have good societies? Yes we have several and one of these is the "Philippine Teachers Association." Are all the Filipino teachers associated in it? I beg your pardon, I don't know, but as far as my knowledge is concerned I believe that there are some who do not yet realize its greatness and for that reason their ideas seem against the holy desire of the community. What a misery and wretched society it will be if some of us will give up the union for being an adversary to his own brother in society.

Filipino Teachers, let us build the edifice of our hopes to the aim that union will urge instant dawn of our future happiness. Doubtless we know that there are two good ways to bring our youngs to manly ideas:—by precept and by example. Let us take the latter; show to our youngs as it is our duty and obligation to set an example; rid off in our minds the vice that we now have, that is, not to be an over-bearing. Adhere to the association not because we love its members, nor because we can't refuse the one who invites us, but adhere to it as because we want union and we are willing to give our hearty cooperation. Do it first and then proceed to teach our children to love their native soil, valleys, and verdant fields, but we must recognize that to secure all of these we must bring forth an example to the minds of our youngs: a deep and enduring love of country.

We must oblige ourselves to love union

ONLY - P - 2.50

The "Forest" Fountain Pen is the best cheap pen on the Market. Send for one. We will mail it to you at once. Upon receipt of price plus 20 centavos for postage.

ONLY - P - 1.00

The New and Complete Map of the Philippine Islands. Up to date. Needed by all teachers. Send us -P- 1.00 and we will mail this splendid map to you at once.

ONLY - P - 2.50

The Phonographic Amanuensis. Send us the above amount plus 20 centavos for postage and this valuable book will be sent to you at once. You ought to study Short Hand. Because there is more money in this profession than any other at this time.

John R. Edgar & Co.

Booksellers and Stationers.

143 ESCOLTA, MANILA, P. I.

as we do urge our children to love the laws of the school, but to accomplish this we must dispose ourselves to be one of those men who is ever ready to sacrifice anything in behalf of success, cost what it may. Don't fold our arms and be contented to wear the garment of seclusion if we want to bring our people in unity bounded by a brotherly love. We ought to show before them that we the planners of education are well united.

Urge ourselves to embrace this aim while we are under the banner and the spreading wings of the eagle of our benevolent protector, so that we may be able to show to others, that we, the manufacturers of to-morrow's citizens, are properly qualified to hold a union and to set an example to the boys and girls whose tendencies are so tender to be converted into many new ideas; besides, when we all adhere to this association we will serve as a mirror which will enable the others to see themselves as we see them, and then the proper authorities who are contented to neglecting the poor public servants (Filipino teachers) would incline to turn their eyes and lend their ears to hear the moaning voices of the sufferers who greatly suffer the famine of compensation.

Lift up your eyes dear fellow workers, and bear in minds that "where there's union there's strength" We must have a union then, so that the others may not place us under their disdainful treatment.

Let our hopes bound to this aim so

that we may bring to our country the three essential antidotes which are—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Meisic School, Manila.

M. I. SHARP.

Tuberculosis.

Continuation of Dr. A. D. Pec's interesting lecture on TUBERCULOSIS given in one of the sessions of the Teacher's Semi-Annual Vacation Asssmbly, at the Philippine Normal School, Exposition Grounds, Ermita. The first part of this lecture is found in the August issue of this journal.—EDITOR.

The tuberculous patient should be told that he has tuberculosis. He should then be instructed how to care for his expectoration. There are numerous ways of doing this. Any method that will prevent it from becoming dry, or any method that will destroy the bacilli will meet the requirements. A great many people may think they are careful when they are not. One of the most deceptive methods is that of "using cloths and burning them". Those who do this think they are careful, although many of them will use the same cloth all day and allow the sputum to become dry and scatter about the room as dust. At night when they burn the cloth they destroy those germs that still cling to it but they have caused countless numbers to be disseminated through the air, infecting their clothing, bed clothes and furniture.

(Continued page 14.)

DEPARTMENT OF NEWS.

The night Schools.

The night schools were opened again in the same form as they were last year, six principals and 35 teachers. Three of them are Filipino teachers; Mr. G. Santos, Mr. A. Quijano and Miss. R. Yamson. Some more Filipino teachers will be appointed when necessity requires. The course will last 150 nights. For the salaries P-23,000 was approved.

The Primary Schools.

The total enrollment of children attending the public schools thruout the islands is about 500,000. Fully two-thirds

of this sum belongs to the primary grades. There are not more than ten or twelve percent of these primary pupils that go beyond the intermediate classes and from these facts it is shown that the only educational advantage of at least fifty per cent of the school children of the islands, therefore, is found in the primary schools.

These schools are supported by provincial and municipal funds. Ten per cent of the internal revenue collections in each municipality are allotted for municipal expenses and five per cent of this must be expended for schools. The demand

for primary schools was great during the time of establishment of the system of education in the Philippines and as a result as many schools were established as available funds would permit. The deficit in the expense account, over and above the internal revenue allotment, was made up from the general funds of the municipalities and provinces. This general fund included the other portion of the internal revenue collections, the land tax and such other levies as were made. The land tax formed the largest part of these levies. When it was abolished this source of revenue was of course removed. Last year the citizens of the Philippines made up a fund of approximately half a million pesos from money not intended for school purposes to keep up the course of primary instruction. They were able to do this by practicing economy in other ways. In addition to this there were voluntary contributions of money, material and labor that amounted to an enormous sum.

The total bill for the primary school instruction amounts to more than a million pesos and it can easily be seen that the citizens have practically maintained the schools by sacrificing other things of equal importance.

As we know the land tax is at present abolished, and it is probable that sacrifices can not be made or allowed this year, it follows that it will become necessary to reduce the present number of primary schools throughout the Philippines, unless the Commission makes especial provision to prevent its interruption.

It is said that an additional five per cent of the internal revenue collections will be allotted for primary school purposes. There is every reason to believe that this will be done. The primary schools are the cheapest institutions in the islands and do an immense amount of good. They form the foundation of the education that is being given to children of the Philippines. The per capita cost of instruction is about P-9.37 per pupil.

Some Government Students granted one additional year to remain in the States.

Filipino students who have been granted scholarships in the United States have been given one extra year for the purpose of fitting themselves for a collegiate course. Heretofore four years have been considered quite sufficient for the average Filipino student, but it has been found that the

year which must be devoted to familiarizing the student with the English language and American customs leaves but three years for the collegiate course.

The additional year is based upon the recommendations of Dr. Barrows, and E. E. Fisher, acting superintendent of Filipino students in America and the students themselves.

The list of student who were recommended to the governor general by Commissioner Shuster December 28, 1906 and who will benefit by the additional year is as follows: Bernardo Agana, Romarcio Agcaoili, Silverio Apostol, Juan Avelino, Apolinario Baltazar, Carlos Barretto, Mariano Billedo, José Burgos, Mariano Cruz, Arsenio Formoso, Vicente Fragante, Arturo Garcia, Liborio Gomez, Potenciano Guazo, Marceliano Hidalgo, Lodovico Hidrosollo, Esteban Ibalio, Eustacio Ilustre, Marshall Kasilag, Fidel Larrascas, Pacifico Laygo, Carlos Lopez, Saturnino Lopez, Vicente Manalo, Mariano Mondonado, Lorenzo Onrubia, Balbino Palmares, Gregorio Paredes, Ildefonso Patdu, Emilio Quisumbing, Francisco Reyes, José Rivera, Mateo Roco, José Sanvictores, Andres Sevilla, Antonio Sison, Alfonso Tuason, Felix Valencia.

Increase of Salaries.

The Superintendent sent to the Civil Service Board a list of names of the teachers whose salaries are to be increased. It was recommended that prompt action be taken in order that the teachers may get their increases this month.

The October Semi-annual Examination.

The Acting Director of Education Brink appointed a special commission on the official examinations to be held in October.

The commission appointed were James D. Barry, division superintendent of Cavite, chairman, and Miss Charlotte Neale of the Manila High School, George E. Mercer of the Normal School, and Mrs. Ida M. Pritchett of the Sampaloc Intermediate School, are the other members.

School Gardens

School gardens are to be encouraged throughout the islands. The division superintendent of Pangasinan is one of the first to enter into the plan enthusiastically. He has made requisition for vegetable and flower seeds for every supervising district in the province with the intention of establishing school garden work in a substantial way.

Philippine Teachers' Association

P O Box No. 121 Manila, P. I.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER.

9

Some months ago the commission authorized the bureau of education to purchase industrial outfits for sale to the municipalities for use in primary schools. Division superintendents are now forwarding large orders for equipment for wood work, school garden work, and the sewing classes. These outfits are being supplied by the bureau as rapidly as they can be obtained.

Government Students.

Of the twenty two students who returned on the Sherman, two passed the civil service examination for American teachers and Leon Nava passed a first grade clerical examination. Of the fifteen who have already indicated their choice six will take the American teacher's examination, Filipino Teacher's examination, one a junior draughtsman examination, one of the latter George Bacobo will probably be taken on in the law division of the executive bureau. Five of these students have, as yet expressed no choice in the matter.

Expulsion.

By order of Acting Director of Education, Mr. Alfonso Paguia is expelled from the Public Schools in the islands for the present school year for disobedience and unruly conduct.

Conditioned Pupils.

Pupils promoted with "conditions" can not be given further promotion until the required work has been satisfactorily covered and the imposed "conditions" removed. By order of Mr. Brink.

Visited the Manila Trade School.

Commissioner Shuster, the secretary of Public Instruction, accompanied by the Acting Director of Education Brink, visited the Manila Trade School last month. The commissioner was highly pleased with the progress of the pupils.

To Study Papermaking in America.

Federico A. Barrera, government student, (by special appointment of the governor general,) sailed last month for the United States to study papermaking there. He has already spent three years in that study in Japan.

To Welcome Taft.

It is said that the school boys of Manila are preparing to welcome Secretary Taft in proper style. About 4,000 boys

will come from their different schools and will march in a body to the dock to greet him the day he arrives, which will be on or about Oct 4.

School Exhibit For Taft

The division superintendents have been instructed to send into the general Office samples of all classes of industrial products turned out in the public schools for his inspection.

Bureau of Education.

Manila, P. I., July 22nd, 1907.

CIRCULAR)
No. 72, s. 1907)

TEACHERS' DAILY SERVICE REQUIREMENTS.

To Division Superintendents:

The following questions having been asked by Superintendents relative to teachers' service are, for the information of all concerned, hereby quoted and answered:

1. "What is the basis of school hours for daily sessions for estimated on under time on Form 48?"

2. "In making out Form 48 in intermediate and secondary schools what number of hours for daily sessions should be used as a basis for estimating overtime and undertime?"

Reply to Questions 1 and 2: The *minimum* number of hours of class work per day required by the Bureau of Education is five. When the program for the school, including recess periods, requires exactly five hours in service rendered by the classroom teacher in the school, building the excess of this amount should be noted on Form 48 as overtime, and when the service rendered in the school building is less than five hours the amount of time less than that required should be noted as undertime. This rule applies to every teacher, regardless of the character of the school in which he serves.

3. "Is the teacher who works five hours per day expected to attend teachers' class?"

Reply: This is left to the discretion of the Division Superintendent. If the teachers' class is held within easy walking distance of the school in which the teacher is serving and the work given therein is of such a grade as to be of benefit to the teacher, he should, unless there are

special reasons why he should be required to attend teachers' class. A teacher who works five hours in the classroom and whose school is a long distance from the place where the teachers' class convenes should not, as a rule, be required to attend the daily teachers' class. In this case, however, as in all such cases, the Superintendent's knowledge of local conditions will determine his decision.

4. "Is a teacher who works five hours per day as supervisor or instructor expected to conduct a teachers' class?"

Reply: This matter is left also to the discretion of the Division Superintendent. It is the presumption of the law that a teacher works not less than the seven hours required of other Civil Service employees, that he renders five hours' service in the schoolroom, the other two hours of service being rendered in the preparation of lessons, in the correction of papers, and in performing other work incident to the proper operation of the school. The Su-

perintendent may require supervisors or instructors to conduct teachers' classes in addition to the five hours required for regular school work when such action seems to him wise.

5. "May a teacher who takes the correspondence course and who work five hours per day in the classroom be obliged to conduct teachers' class?"

Reply: If the teacher's services are needed in this capacity he may be assigned to this special work by the Division Superintendent. It is not intended that the correspondence course taken by advanced Filipino teachers shall relieve them from any of the regular work to which they would be naturally assigned. When however, they can be relieved from extra work and thus given as much time as possible for their correspondence course, it is believed their work should be so arranged.

GILBERT N. BRINK.
Acting Director of Education.

PUPILS' CONTRIBUTION

(Contributions from pupils are welcomed. They should be typewritten or legibly written in ink. They should accompany notes from their teachers stating how they are written. We reserve the right to refuse their publication when deemed necessary and reasonable).—EDITOR.

The Mango Tree.

The mango is a large tree. It has a big round crown. It is one of the most important trees in the Philippines. It grows best on dry land. The branches of the mango grow around the trunk. Its leaves grow on the ends of the branches like the kalachuche. It is one of the most important trees because its fruits taste good and are used for food by the people its branches are used for fire wood, and its trunk is used in making articles such as mortar, etc.

This tree bears fruits once every year. When the month of February comes it will begin to have flowers. In the month of May we can pick the fruits for they are ripe that time. The mango tree can make much food for it has many big green leaves.

Generally we get thousands or more mangoes from one tree every year. So by cultivating this plant we shall get great benefit.

Let us now find out how much money we shall get in one year from a single tree. Suppose we produce 1000 mangoes and sell them at 2 centavos each, which is the average price, we shall get -P. 20. from a single tree a year. Let us compare this sum from the sum we shall get from other plants such as bananas, papayas, chico, etc., and we can see that it is impossible, to get this amount from a single plant of other kinds every year, therefore it is very important the cultivation of this plant, because it would help us to live better.

Is not our desire in planting any plant to get much money that we may spend for what we need? I believe so. I have seen that this plant bears more fruits in places away from other plants, because it can get much sunlight. Then let us plant mango because it will give us much money. It is said that mango trees can be helped to bloom earlier by setting a

small fire under the tree for a certain length of time. I believe this is true, but to be sure of it, I tell you, you better do it and see the result.

ANTONINO MANALAD, GRADE V.

NOTE—This composition was written by the author in the class before the teacher, Mr. M. Cruz, without any help from him. No corrections whatever were made.—Malolos, Bulacan.

PEDAGOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

One Way of Conducting a Written Spelling Lesson.

Directions.

1. Pupils will sit up straight, hands on the desk ready to write.
2. Before this lesson begins, see that every pupil has a slip of paper just enough to contain twenty or twenty-five words.
3. Pencils must be placed upon the desk, just before the pupils.
4. Pupils *must not take* their pencils until the command, "Write" is given.
5. IMPRESS upon the minds of the pupils that each word will be pronounced *not* more than *two* times.
6. Give them time enough to write each word, (about fifteen seconds) then give the command "Pens down" As soon as this command is given out, every pencil must be placed *at once* upon the desk.
7. If a pupil fails to obey the command you tell to do, take away his paper from him.
8. If a pupil fails to hear the word, he must not ask anybody. If he does, take away his paper from him.
9. If a pupil looks around or moves unnecessarily during the spelling lesson, his paper should be taken away from him.
10. When the spelling lesson is over, tell them to hold their papers in their right hand at once.
11. Tell the pupils that each one of them should hand his paper to the one at his right side. This should be done, while you count 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

until all the papers have been handed to those at the right extremities. When this has been done, the monitor should gather them all, and give them to the teacher. See how many minutes you have spent for the whole lesson, and compare with the time spent the previous lesson.

12. Give the commands in a quick and lively way *always*.

ONITSUAF.

Fellow Teacher:—

You can not realize how much good you are giving the journal by being a subscriber to it. Don't you know that it is you who lift it up and support it? Of course you do—it is you who maintain its existence, and you also know so well that this journal is for the teacher, of the teacher and by the teacher; and for the general public also. Therefore you should not hesitate, you should not doubt but decide, if you are not yet a subscriber, to order your subscription at once. In doing this you have added one more unit of strength to the journal. If you are already a subscriber you have, no doubt, some friends who are interested in our welfare and success. If he is not yet a subscriber, ask him to subscribe. Will you do it for the sake of our journal?

J. J. B.

RIJAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Do you know that stenography is a profession which pays well those who are experts? There is now, and always will be, a great demand for stenographers and typists. Many famous men have used stenography as a stepping-stone to high positions in official and private life. The tuition fee is only **Five pesos** per month, and we guarantee to find positions for obedient pupils upon completion of the course.

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

142 Escolta, Manila, P. I.

"Weaving in the School Room"

BY S. DE LOS SANTOS.

Teachers who must supply profitable occupation work for several classes in a room find an abundance of material in weaving. There is such an indefinite variety for the ingenious teacher to use that the child always has something new to combine with the old and well-known. The work is easy and useful and is of equal interest to boys and girls. The required equipment is small and the materials are inexpensive but beautiful. It affords an excellent opportunity of making the products of the child's activity useful and form him to express his love for others with presents prepared by his own hands.

Paper is the usual material for weaving in the kindergarten, but for older children, weaving with splints, cloth or raffia is to be prepared.

Simple weaving, that is, one over one under is used for weaving carpets. More elaborate patterns may be worked out with paper, splints or oil cloth.

Weaving Without Looms.

Table oil cloth is a good material for weaving without a loom. It is easily handled, durable and inexpensive. The same mat may be used over and over again to teach new patterns. This is advantageous especially for the first lessons.

To make this mats cut thin table oil-cloth into oblongs eight-by-ten inches. On the under side, draw a border one inch wide. At the top and bottom of border line mark off strips of three quarters of an inch.

Cut on these lines with a sharp pointed knife or scissors. The mat is then ready for weaving in the woof. For this cut strips of contrasting color three quarts of an inch wide and eight inches long. Then strips will be required for each mat. If desired, colored slats may be used in place of the strips.

In the weaving, care must be taken that after putting the *first* strip over the first of the mat, under the second, over the third, and so on, the *second* strip must be put under the *first* strip of the mat, over the second and so on. If this is not done the loose strips of the woof will slip over one another with the slightest handling and the mat will drop to pieces.

When finished the strips are removed, laid in a pile crosswise on the mat and all kept in a flat box or a portfolio ready for use again.

(To be Continued.)

Course of Study for Primary Schools

(Continuation.)

The first part of this Course of Study is found in the August issue of this journal.

GRADE. III.—Time, exclusive of teachers' classes, five hours a day.

I. INDUSTRIAL WORK. (60 minutes a day.)

(a) Gardening—growth of familiar plants, emphasis to be placed upon actual practical garden work.

(b) Wood-work—whittling, marking shaping, measurements, simple construction of boxes, toys, rules, bamboo-work, repair of school furniture, framing blackboards, etc.

(c) Needle work—plain sewing, making and mending of clothing and simple household articles, such as towels, dish cloths, handkerchiefs, pillow cases, table cloths, mosquito nets etc.

(d) Elementary pottery—making simplest forms of useful and familiar articles.

(e) Simple dyeing and bleaching.

(f) Weaving—fans, nets, mats, baskets, hats, chairs, cloths, blankets towels, napkins, etc.

(g) Care and decoration of school house and ground.

(h) Rope-making.

(i) Practical construction work with paper.—Making of metric measures, boxes, fans, lanterns, baskets, etc.

(NOTE—The kind of exercises to be determined by the locality. Not more than three of the above exercises are to be used by a teacher at any one time.)

2 ENGLISH, (75 minutes a day.)

(a) Reading.—Any standard second reader and such supplementary reading as may be desired.

(b) Language.—Work equivalent to that found in Newsom's Language Lesson, or the first 100 pages of Gibbs' Lessons in English, or Parts I and II of Lyte's Elementary English.

(c) Spelling (text book)—All new words in the books used in this grade and a limited number of additional words of similar grade.

3. ARITHMETIC, (50 minutes a day.)

Work equivalent to that outlined in the first 72 pages of Bonsall's Primary Arithmetic, Part III; Or Milne's Elements of Arithmetic, pages 95 to 145 inclusive. This book is not, however, intended for use in the primary grades,

Or Wentworth's Second Book in Arithmetic, from the beginning of the book to page 60 inclusive. Many problems appearing on pages 61 to 90 inclusive involving knowledge of the four fundamentals but not of the tables may also be included. Miscellaneous examples appearing on pages 134 to 156 inclusive may be used as additional material,

Or Heath's Primary Arithmetic, pages 75 to 129 inclusive, with as much supplementary work as possible;

Or Clinton's Elements of Arithmetic, pages 35 to 122 inclusive, omitting there-

from all tables of measures and problems involving a knowledge thereof. Emphasize the practical commercial features of buying, selling, barter, etc. Employ transactions in the classroom involving use of school money made of cardboard, making "change".

4. GEOGRAPHY, (*40 minutes a day*).

(a) General preliminary notions of geography involving work equivalent to that outlined in pp. 1-15 Roddy Gibbs', or pp. 1-26 Frye's Elementary P. I. Edition, or pp. 1-24 Jernegan's Geographical Primer, or pp.Insular Geographical Primer. Use of sandboard or paper pulp for illustrating different physical features. (Three months to be given to the foregoing).

(b) Study of Municipality, province, and archipelago by topical outline. (Four months)

(c) General review of the geography of the Philippines, Roddy Gibbs pp. 16-51, or Frye's Elementary P. I. Edition pp. 27-58, or Jernegan's Geographical Primer pp. 25-36, or The Insular Geographical Primer pp.

GRADE IV.—Time, exclusive of teachers' classes, five hours a day.)

1. INDUSTRIAL WORK, (*100 minutes a day*.)

(a) Elementary Agriculture.

(b) Wood Work:

Simple Mechanical Drawing.

Shop work.

(c) Elementary domestic science.

(1) Sewing, patching, hemming, darning, lettering, buttonhole work, embroidery, marking, cutting; (2) Cooking, housekeeping, etc.

(d) Elementary pottery.

Making common useful articles, such as bowls, dishes, jars, water bottles, etc.

(e) Elementary masonry.

Marking brick, mortar, concrete, burning of lime, etc.

(f) Weaving.—Continuation of work outlined for Grade III.

(g) Dyeing and bleaching.—Continuation of work outlined for Grade III.

(h) Rope making.

(i) Care and decoration of school house and grounds.

(j) Making brooms and brushes.

(NOTE.—Not more than three of the above exercises are to be used by a teacher at any one time. Local industries will be the chief factor in determining the

industrial work to be pursued in any community.

2. ENGLISH, (*60 minutes a day*.)

(a) Language — Gibbs' Lessons in English completed, or work equivalent to that in the Lyte's Elementary English Part III. Composition Leaflets, letter writing, etc.

(b) Reading.—Any standard Third Reader such as the Insular, Newson, Baldwin, S. S. to Literature, Philippine Folklore, Seven Little Sisters, Water Babies, King of Golden River, or any other book of similar grade.

GRADE IV.

3. *Nature Study and Civics, 25 minutes a day*.)

(a) Nature Study (three times a week).

Simple practical lessons and observations on the study of soils, plants, animals hygiene and sanitation.

(b) Civics (twice a week).

Simple parliamentary rules of order. Organization and conduct of meetings. Laws and regulations governing elections. School Laws. Land registration laws and regulations; Postal Savings Bank laws and regulations. Municipal Code and Provincial Government Act, etc.

4. ARITHMETIC. (*40 minutes a day*.)

Complete common and decimal fractions in this grade, and also give a very elementary knowledge of Percentage and Interest.

Bonsall's Primary Arithmetic, Part III, containing but 23 pages in advance of the work prescribed for the Third Grade, thus providing but six or eight weeks' work for the class, will not be used in this grade.

The following books may be used in this grade as indicated.

Wentworth's Second Book in Arithmetic, pages 90 to 144 inclusive. After completing these pages, review Multiplication and Division of Decimals, appearing on pages 44 and 52 respectively, then continue with pages 115 to 133 inclusive, omitting thereafter pages 134 to 156 inclusive. Teach pages 157 to 161 inclusive. In the discretion of the teacher difficult problems appearing on pages 119 to 128 may be omitted;

Or Clintons Elements of Arithmetic, pages 123 to 203 inclusive.

Miln's Elements of Arithmetic, may be used in this grade in the absence of the above listed books. This book is prescribed primarily, however, for the first year of the intermediate course. When used in the primary course, the teacher will omit

all difficult problems, making the work throughout as simple as possible, consistent with the subjects studied. This year's work will extend from pages 144 to 207 inclusive, and where desired, simple work may be given in Percentage and Interest from the examples found on pages 248 to 258 inclusive.

5. GEOGRAPHY, (30 minutes a day).

(a) First half year—Somewhat detailed study of Japan, the China Coast, Australia, and the important islands of the Pacific, with emphasis upon their industries and productions and their commercial relations with the Philippines. Map-drawing.

(b) Second half year—A study of the main facts of world geography such as may be obtained from selections from Roddy-Gibbs' Geography, Frye's Elementary Geography, Jernegan's Geographical Primer, the Insular Geographical Primer, or Easy steps in Geography.

6. OPENING EXERCISES AND MUSIC,
(25 minutes a day.)

(Music may be taught 15 minutes a day. Study selected parts of the Modern Music First Reader or other book of similar grade. Emphasize singing. Select songs suitable to the children's voices).

7. PHYSICAL EXERCISES AND RECESS,
(20 minutes a day).

(NOTE.—Drawing has been provided for under wood work for this grade. Pupils who take other lines of industrial work may devote 20 minutes a day to drawing (Hilts' Book No. 3); or writing (Copy Books Nos. 3 and 4 or Business Forms). Drawing and Writing to be alternated as in Grade III, the time to be taken from the period prescribed for industrial work.

GILBER N. BRINK,
Acting Director.

Tuberculosis.

(Continuation from page 7.)

If cloths are used, they should be torn into small pieces, expectorated into once and burned immediately, or put into some receptacle that can easily be boiled, and then burned before they become dry. The receptacle should be boiled each time it is emptied. The sanitary spit cup is especially to be recommended; this consists of a metal frame and cover into which a paste board box fits. This box should be changed once twice a day, and the old one thrown into the fire and burned. Cuspidors containing some germicide such as carbolic acid (one tea-spoonful to a quarter of a cup of water),—or bichloride of mercury (1 part to 1000 parts water)—are very good, or if these cannot be had, the sputum can be expectorated into a cuspidor containing plain water, and then emptied into the sewer, after which the cuspidor should be boiled. The decomposition which occurs in the sewage will destroy the bacilli.

Other very potent agencies in the destruction of the bacilli and prevention of infection are sunlight and fresh air. Sunlight

will destroy bacilli in from half an hour to several hours according to the thickness of the sputum in which they are contained. Diffused light will destroy them also, though taking much more time. In dark, poorly lighted and poorly ventilated rooms, on the contrary, bacilli will live and retain their virulence for months. Therefore persons, suffering from tuberculosis should be placed in sunny well ventilated rooms, not only because such apartments are more cheerful for the patient, but because they are less liable to become infected.

Our efforts to prevent the spread of tuberculosis will lie along the line of instruction to the patient who is afflicted. When a consumptive learns that he must not expectorate on the floor, walls or bed clothes, on the side walks or in the street cars; when he learns that when he coughs, sneezes laughs or talks lough he turns his face away and hold his hand or a paper-napkin before his face, he has made great strides towards erradicating himself as a disseminating agent.

Persons afflicted with tuberculosis should avoid kissing and handshaking.

(To be continued.)

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

REVISTA MENSUAL

ORGANO DEL "PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

DIRECTOR, L. R. Gonzalez —

Redacción y Administración:

102—Alix, Sampaloc Manila. P. I.

Dirección Postal: 1090.

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCIÓN.

	—o—	
EN MANILA	ANUAL	P. 2.80
EN PROVINCIAS	>	> 2.00
NUMERO SUELTO	>	> 0.25

ANUNCIOS.

—o—
Se reciben anuncios á precios convencionales.
Los anuncios que solo ocupen un espacio de 1x5
pulgadas, P. 1.00 al mes y P. 10 00 al año.

PAGO ADELANTADO.

Se publica cada segunda semana del mes.

A LOS SUSCRITORES.

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algun número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Redacción cualquier cambio de domicilio, para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirlo á The Filipino Teacher, P. O. Box -//- 1090, Manila, P. I.

EDITORIAL

Por los Maestros Filipinos.

Aún cuando alguien há afirmado que el campo de acción de los maestros públicos filipinos es ya amplio, no por esto dejaremos de abogar que se concedan puestos de mayor responsabilidad, cuales son los de supervisores de escuelas, á esos beneméritos propagadores de la instrucción.

Hay muchos aventajados maestros filipinos tanto en esta Capital como en provincias con honorosas y brillantes hojas de servicios. Y la experiencia adquirida por éstos en el ejercicio de su profesión es á todas luces segura garantía de que cumplirán satisfactoriamente su cometido en el caso de que sean ascendidos á la categoría de supervisores de escuelas. También los jóvenes filipinos, que

han terminado sus estudios en las escuelas normales de la Metrópoli, pueden ocupar algunas de esas plazas.

No nos mueve el propósito de sugerir al Departamento de Educación la completa eliminación de los maestros americanos. No, éstos son necesarios aún en Filipinas; son necesarios sus servicios en las escuelas profesionales, de artes y oficios, de comercio, normales, superiores y parcialmente en las intermedias, sin que por lo expuesto damos á entender que no se den acceso á nuestros compatriotas maestros en estas escuelas.

Los maestros americanos de mancomún con los filipinos, han prestado, prestan y prestarán seguramente buenos servicios por el adelanto intelectual, moral y material de la juventud

filipina. Pero creemes que los puestos de supervisores de escuelas de instrucción primaria, en la actualidad ocupados por maestros americanos y algunos nativos deben ser desempeñados ya en su totalidad por maestros filipinos que reúnen condiciones bastantes de idoneidad.

Hágase una selección de los maestros filipinos que pueden desempeñar dignamente esos cargos. Afortunadamente hay muchos compatriotas de valía dentro del magisterio filipino.

Nosotros casi nos atreveríamos á asegurar que los que serán nombrados aceptarán como sueldo el 60 p 8 de los que perciben actualmente los supervisores americanos, cosa que no deja de ser una economía para el Erario Público.

Lo que acabamos de exponer es una cuestión de suma importancia y no dudamos que el digno Director de Educación hará todo cuanto esté de su parte en resolverla.

El Obstáculo

(Para *The Filipino Teacher*)

El amor de familia, tal como hoy lo sentimos, constituye uno de los grandes obstáculos que tardan el pleno desenvolvimiento de la raza.

Por consecuencia de una educación más bien espiritual que positiva, sucede las crudezas de una evolución social rígorosa y progresiva.

¿Qué se observa en la vida íntima presente del pueblo? Tan general un ambiente de ternura, pureza de afectos y un cariño ardiente de los padres para con los hijos y viceversa.

¿Existe en este sentimiento el obstáculo? Existe no cabe dudarlo. Observa un niño que se desarrolla dentro de nuestro hogar en medio de ese calor de ternura de los padres y veréis que por una pequeña indisposición del niño causada por sus travesuras, es suficiente para que los padres derrochen el dinero y poner en movimiento á toda la familia.

¿Infeliz del niño! porque desde ese día queda prohibido para él toda suerte de juegos arriesgados. Sigamos fijando al niño. Este es ya grandezuelo y quiere salir á la calle para jugar con

otros niños y apartarse un momento de la vista de sus padres para distraerse libremente. El niño no puede hacerlo, tropieza con el cariño de su madre, que vive con el recuerdo de la primera enfermedad y por eso quiere tenerle á sulado, bajo su cuidado, á todas horas.

Por último. El niño es ya un joven, un hombre casi. Se cree con animos de obrar, con ambiciones de algo vago, contempla las formas del mundo real, el ambiente formidable que le rodea; quiere luchar aspira una atmósfera sana de actividades y energías; y no puede, se siente débil, pusilánime y cobarde. Aquel ambiente de ternura ha amortiguado su organismo, y pesa sobre él como una losa de plomo.

Contemplad la escena triste de una madre cuyo hijo se despide para ir á lejanas tierras en busca de nuevos horizontes, é imaginad el grado de pena que aquella experimenta y convenceréis, una vez más que ese amor filial, muy íntimo, constituye el obstáculo para su porvenir y llegaréis á una conclusión aterradora ¡Un cadáver que va!—dicen las gentes. Al ambiente de alegría en que padres é hijos unidos convivían ha sucedido una atmósfera de tristezas.

¿Comprenderéis ahora la fatalidad de este fenómeno? ¿Concebis sus resultados en sus manifestaciones más remotas.

¡Debilidad, timideces, cobardía! He aquí las tres fases más culminantes de la presente vida social del pueblo.

Todos casi somos víctimas de ese ambiente. Formados en el mismo sentimiento llevamos el adinamismo en nuestro espíritu, que nos obliga á resignar fácilmente á todas las injusticias é hipocresías.

Educación, educación positiva, más humana, más social, es la que debemos practicar á fin de desterrar la causa del apocamiento de la voluntad.

¡Amor de familia, ternuras de hogar, sublime cariño! He aquí los tres conceptos, que implican, en nuestro estado actual, un verdadero obstáculo de todo desenvolvimiento de la vitalidad y energías de la raza,

No se realiza—dice Cómplice? ninguna suma de progreso sin ir acompañada de otra igual de dolor. Y es preciso llegar al progreso humano á costa de todos los sacrificios.

La generación futura cumplirá este propósito.

P. A

Paco Primary School.

Sección Pedagógica.

LA EDUCACION DEL CARACTER

Conferencia del Sr. M. Sityar ()*

Ilustre presidente,
Honorable Academia,
Señoras, Señores:

Al tener el honor de ocupar este puesto para reanudar las conferencias pedagógicas del profesorado de este Liceo, he creído oportuno disertar sobre el tema:

La Educación del carácter.

Porque es por demás sabida la primordial importancia que encierra esa cuestión. Como piedra angular de la ciencia pedagógica se ha considerado por autoridades tan insignes como Herber, Spencer, Gustavo Le Bon, Looke y Enrique Pestalozzi, sin que tengamos que preconizarles remontándonos á los Don-Bosco, Kant, La Selie, Rous seán, Port-Royal y otros grandes pedagogos y filósofos de la antigüedad, que han discurrido sobre tan importante asunto, conviniendo todos en lo sustancial: si bien cada uno de ellos según su diferente punto de vista, en que la educación del carácter es de mayor importancia que la instrucción misma, pues aunque esta afirmación parezca paradójica, la experiencia la ha sancionado de un modo concluyente.

Creo innecesario demandar vuestra presencia: vuestra presencia en este acto me de la medida de vuestra galantería, y únicamente debo daros la gracias, por anticipado, por la honra y merced que me dispensais concediéndome vuestras indulgente atención.

Un ilustre pedegogo español ha definido el *carácter* — «como el conjunto de cualidades que distinguen á un individuo de otro de la misma especie» — añadiendo que *«así como los atributos son los distintivos de la especie, el carácter es el distintivo de los individuos.»*

El carácter es un efecto de conjunto por el cual se individualizan los seres, distinguiéndose de los demás de su especie.

En la formación del carácter, entran, por tanto, desde las facultades vejatativas hasta las de orden superior; pero son elementos principales del carácter las facultades apetitivas del alma.

El carácter no hace de la posesión de calidades singulares que no tengan otras

personas; hace del conjunto y combinaciones de las cualidades y del grado en que estas se poseen.

El hombre se caracteriza más que por lo que conoce, por lo que apetece y por la manera de apetererlo.

La base del carácter son las pasiones, esto es, el ejercicio del apetito irascible; su cúspide los actos de la voluntad.

La constancia es la base del carácter.

Los grandes caracteres son productos de voluntades enérgicas ni aun puede decirse que el carácter es la voluntad formada.

Todos los hombres, y en general todos los individuos de una especie, se diferencian entre sí luego todos tienen carácter.

Cuando decimos, por lo tanto, que una persona «no tiene carácter» hablamos inexactamente, pues queremos decir que su carácter es defectuoso ó imperfecto.

La expresión «sin carácter» significa, de ordinario, carácter débil.

El carácter es una de las mayores fuerzas motrices que existen en el mundo. El génio conquista la admiración de los hombres; pero ninguna cosa conquista su respeto tanto como el carácter. La energía del carácter da la medida del valor de los hombres. El carácter es una riqueza más útil que la del dinero. El hombre de carácter, nunca es verdaderamente pobre. El carácter es una propiedad de excelsa nobleza que nos da derecho á la consideración y al respeto de los demás hombres.

En la práctica de la vida importa más el carácter que un entendimiento extraordinario.

Hombres de escasas luces ejercen á veces, gran influencia sobre los demás por la energía del carácter.

La Historia de la humanidad, en resumen, no es sino la obra de varios grandes caracteres.

Cada institución es como la sombra prolongada de un gran carácter y la estabilidad de las instituciones depende de la estabilidad de los caracteres.

(Se continuará.)

(*) Pronunciada en la sesión de la Academia Pedagógica del Liceo de Manila, celebrada el domingo, 19 de Agosto de 1906, por el presidente de la Asociación del Magisterio Filipino.

SECCION DE NOTICIAS.



Progresos de la instrucción

Segun report recibido por el departamento de Educación del superintendente Turner de Pangasinan, la asistencia á las escuelas públicas llega al número de 1.500 alumnos.

Nuevos Maestros

Han sido nombrados por la Junta del Servicio Civil los siguientes maestros americanos recién llegados por el vapor "Maku Maru": Lewis S. Schall, N. Albin Nelson, Bernard N. Walker, Albert L. Barrows y señora y F. Ford Hickman.

También con ellos han llegado por el mismo vapor los antiguos maestros, Mr. A. A. Carl y F. M. Woodard que vienen de vuelta después de gozar las vacaciones en sus patrios lares.

Inauguración de una Escuela.

Se están ultimando los preparativos para la inauguración de la recién construida «high school» y escuela de artes y oficios de Bacolod. Han sido invitados para concurrir á las fiestas de inauguración el Honorable Gobernador general y el Comisionado Shuster, pero es probable que puedan no aceptar la invitación.

El nuevo edificio ha sido construido bajo contrato por valor de P-30,850, habiéndose construido todo de maderas del país menos el piso.

La inauguración tendrá lugar el 14 del actual.

"The Philippine Teachers' Association"

En cumplimiento de una de las disposiciones de la constitución y reglamento de esta Asociación, tuvo lugar las elecciones de la nueva Junta Directiva para 1907—1908, en la «Escuela de Sampaloc» de esta capital.

He aquí los señores elegidos:
 Presidente: Sr. Leoncio R. Gonzalez,
 Vice-Pres. Srta. Pura Escurdia,
 Secretario. Sr. Justo Juliano.
 Tesorero. Sr. Gregorio Villa.

Vocales.

Sres. Cayetano Ligot.
 " José Topacio
 " Agapito Francisco
 " Timoteo Faustino
 " Alejandro Almoalla.

Es digno de consignar el regocijo y satisfacción de los electores, después del acto, por el triunfo de los señores elegidos. Estos señores fueron calurosamente ovacionados.

Es de admirar además el interés demostrado en las elecciones, de los comités, sub comités y afiliados residentes en provincias; enviando al centro sus balotas que para este fin fueron distribuidas con antelación.

«The Filipino Teacher» no puede menos de enviar á la nueva Junta Directiva su sincera felicitación.

Pensionados

La Srta. Hermenegilda Flores de la provincia de negros Oriental ha sido nombrada para ocupar una de las plazas de pensionadas en la Escuela Normal creadas para el estudio de enfer-

meras. Dicha reñorita viene á reemplazar á la Srta. Carmen Buenafé que la ha renunciado.

La carrera de enfermeras es nueva en Filipinas; y no dudamos que las jóvenes que cursan dicho estudio vendrán á ser en su día ángeles que velen en nuestro lecho de dolor.

Filipinos Aprovechados.

El *New York Daily Tribune* del 25 de Junio último trae una larga reseña de los ejercicios de fin de curso celebrado en la Universidad de Yale, que cuenta entre sus alumnos á dos jóvenes compatriotas nuestros que allí han terminado sus estudios de Derecho, el Sr. José de Escaler de la Pampanga y el Sr. Mariano Honrade de Joya de Batangas.

De los tres premios extraordinarios que se disputan en dicha universidad dos han correspondido á estos dos jóvenes, obteniendo al Sr. Escaler la calificación de *Magna cum laudo*, y el Sr. Joya la de *cum laudo*.

Enviamos nuestra felicitación á esos jóvenes estudiosos, que dan honra y prez á su pueblo.

Jóvenes á América.

Un periódico de Panay dá noticia que los animosos jóvenes Sres. Roque Justiniani, José y Agustín Jeresa se embarcaron para América, á fin de continuar allá sus estudios.

Los tres son naturales de Jaro y pertenecen á familias de humilde posición. Animados solamente por el más vivo deseo de aprender han gestionado del gobierno militar un pasaporte gratis, que lo consiguieron merced á la valiosa mediación del magnánimo general Mills.

Les deseamos feliz viaje y éxito en sus estudios.

La Fiesta del Arbol

Esta fiesta se ha celebrado con gran animación por las escuelas públicas de Orani, Bataan. Hubo discursos alusivos al acto; y los alumnos plantaron cierto número de árboles en los alrededores de la escuela provincial.

Las Pensiones "Germinal".

Esta conocida fábrica de cigarros y cigarrillos há abierto una «enquête» con el fin de pulsar la opinión pública, sobre el pensionamiento de dos jóvenes filipinos en el extranjero.

Este patriótico y laudable rasgo demostrado por los dignos directores de dicha sociedad debe ser imitado por todas las compañías comerciales filipinas, pues, cuando esos jóvenes vuelvan al país, inplantarán aquí lo que han estudiado.

La escuela náutica.

Se dice que esta escuela será cerrada á causa del reducido número de alumnos que concurren á ella, y que éstos serán enviados á los Estados Unidos para terminar allí sus estudios.

Dimisiones

Las han presentado los maestros A. M. Murfin, W. H. Lackey y Sixto Dacanay del «Bureau» de educación.

Ejemplo que debía imitarse.

Los dos puestos que dejan vacantes dos «clerks» americanos del «Bureau» de Educación serán ocupados por filipinos que percibirán -P- 1.200 cada uno anuales, introduciendo así una economía de -P- 2.600.

Nuestro Pésame

La esposa de nuestro querido amigo y compañero de profesion Sr. Luis Antonio y Bacho, Principal de la escuela pública de Gagalangin ha fallecido el día 17 del mes próximo pasado.

También ha fallecido victima de una larga y pertináz dolencia, el Sr. Juan Climaco, exgobernador de Cebú. Dicho señor es defensor acerrimo é incansable propagador de la instrucción.

Por tal motivo «The Filipino Teacher» envia su más sentido pésame á las familias de los finados.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

PAHAYAGAN BUANAN

Taga pamansag ng Philippine Teachers' Association.

TAGAPAMAHALA: Emilio Pestaño.

Pasulatan at Pangasiwaan, Al x 102, Sampaloc.

Lalugyan sa Correo, blg. 1090, Maynila, K. P.

Halaga ng pagpapadala.

Sa Maynila.	P.	2.00	isang taón.
• Lalawigan.	"	2.00	"
• Isang salin.	"	0.25	"

Pagpapalathala. = AYON SA PAGKASUNDUAN.

Maling Pagkukuro ng isang Magulang.

Tayong lahat ay may maningas na nais marahil na makapaglakbay sa iba't ibang lupain upang makakita ng sari-saring bagay na naliba sa atin; gaya ng pagkakaiba nang anyo, asal, pamumuhay at iba pa.

Ang nala nating ito'y malayong matupad, unang unay sa pagkasalat sa gugulin at pangalawa'y sa di natin h lig ang maglayag. Ngunit ang ating mabigat na tuncol ay nangangailangan ng isang lubos na pagkalam, di lamang sa nangakalihid sa atin at inaabot ng tingin cundi pati sa malayong lugar na di maabot ng ating titig. Sa paano kayang paraan natin masusunduan ang pag-aaral sa mga nangyayari sa malalayong lalawigan at iba't ibang bayan sa Saasinukob? Wala kundi isang paraan lamang. Magbasa ng mga pahayagan at mabubuting aklat na siyang makapagpapatalastas sa ating hinahanap at capupupulan ng mahabalagang bagay na makakasapat sa ating adhika.

Nabangit namin ang bagay na ito, dahil sa isang sulat na katarangap pa lamang buhat sa Bukawe (Bulacan). Sa liham na yaoy uslatarawan ng buhay na buhay ang isang mahag pagkukuro ng isang magulang at bulag na pagsuod ng isang anak, ng isang anak pa namang may marangal na tunkol na magpapulat sa bulag na isip at umsey sa mga maliligao ng daan. At ngayo'y bahalawin namin sa ilang pangkat ang nasabing liham.

"Malaki pong toto ang aking nais na mabilang na isa sa mga mambabasa ng THE FILIPINO TEACHER, datapwa't gayo ang akong magulang.

Una'y mag ko po sa kaila ang mga kababang matatamo at ang mga sasisir ng bagay na magpapulat ng tulong sa akong pagpapulat ng aking magulang, ngunit di na po nala pataasin.

Sasag po sa mga bagay na naitala sa itaas, ay umalasa ako na ayong ipagpapad-

manhin, at kung ang hanga ng akin lang ang mangyayari, ay ibig ko po ang maguing inyong mambabasa, datapwa't hindi kaila sa inyó ang ugali ng ating mga magulang na ang kanilang utos ay di ibig susuwayin."

Ilan tanong sa mapagmahal na magulang. Mayroon po kayang microbio ang THE FILIPINO TEACHER? Alin po kaya ang pinagbabatayan ninyó ng pagbabawal sa pagbasa ng aming pahayagan? At kung sakaling mayroon kayong nalalaman ay imimumun-kahi namia ang paghahayag, ngunit kung hindi ninyo gawin ito, ay ibibilang namia kayo diyos sa nangag-galaog....., na hindi na nakapagbubwo ay ibeg pang manira.

"ANG KABATAAN KAHAPON AT NGAYON."

(Isang tawag at pagpapalathala sa mga magulang).

(Katapuasan)

Tuay at diko makakaila na kababang lamang tayo'y inalipin nang isang pamahalaan, depwa't tayo'y isaralan din naman kahit babahagya, at ang mga di mabilang na bibasa na isinusungao sa pinto nang kababang hangang tayo'y siputan nang isang dakilang "JOSE RIZAL" na namuhunan nang buhay at magpakamatay upang maipakilala lamang sa atin na tayo'y may karapatan nang magsarili, at sagana na sa kababang, sa isang sabi ay makalaya ang "YANG BAYAN", ngunit ang magpakamatay ni RIZAL ay siyang pag-ibang buhay nang Filipinas, at humigit pa mandin kay sa kababang. Naog unang panahon ay ipinagpapalathala na mahalay nang sinumang magulang na ang kanilang mga anak na babae ay mabilang sa anomang gagawin nang la-

laki, bagay na pakatalastasin natin na sila'y may sariling isip na nakatatantó nang masamá at magaling, sila ay pawang nakapagpapalapit nang mga damdamin, nguni't sa ngayon ang lahat nang mañga kaisipang iyan ay kusang nagmaleo, at humalili ang wikang "ANG PAGHAHALUKIPKIP AT PAGHIHINTAY NA LAMANG SA ALIN MANG KAGUINHAWAHAN NANG ATING KALAGAYAN AY WALANG MASASAPIT KAILAN MAN;" ngayon ay nañgaguisng na ang lahat at naggagalawan na. Pagmalas-malasing natin ang mañga batang lalaki at babayi sa ngayon na halos ang iba ay aanimin taon lamang ay nakapagsasalita na nang wikang "THIS IS A BALL, THIS IS A BOX, A BALL, A BOX"; sila'y hladi nagtitiguil nang pagsusumikap sa pag-aaral at pilit na idinudumog ang kanilang kaya sa kaibigang makabawi sa panahon nagdaan na dina sinalaguinsiman nang pagdaramdam nang munti mang capaguran sanhi lamang sa bagay na kanilang ikatatabimik at ickaguinhawa nang kalagayan.

Ang Filipinas ay kusang nagnining-ning ngayon, "NAGNING-NING" pagka't saan mang dako nang FIPINAS ay nakikita na tin ang mañga PAARALANG itinatag ng Pamahalaang Americano, upang mamulat ang ating isip, na kung sakaling yumabong ay masilunngan nang lahat. Iyang mañga kabataan iyan ang siyang magpapakislap nang karunuñgan; ito nga ang sabi sa "NOLI ME TANGERE ni Rizal na anya'y kinakailaingan sa kabataan ang pagsikap ang magagamit na kalasag na ilalaban sa arao nang bukas hindi ang ibig sabihin ay ang kalakasan nang bisig "FUERZA MATERIAL, kundi ang kalakasan nang isip FUERZA MORAL, at gayon din ang dunong nang pamumuhay na di maibibigay ng bayan tinubuan, at ang ikapaguiguin malaya at panaorili nang Filipinas ay diyan magbubuhay sa nag-aaral na iyan; ang kanilang anyo ay nagpapakilalang sila'y di dapat ibilang na mga mangmang kundi mga matatalinong bagong sisibol sa guitna nang malawak na Filipinas na siyang hahangó sa bayang tinubuan at maghahatid sa kaguinhawahan. Naliwanagan na ang madilim na kaisipan ng lahat, "NALIWANAGAN na, pagka't napagdilidili nang mañga kabataang nagsisipagalar na unti-unting nabubuksan ang landas nang kaparaanang sukat nilang ipagsumikap nang pagaaral; palibhasa'y inaalala nila na kung dumating ang hustong gulang nang kanilang pagkamamayan, ay iquinahibiya nila ang masabing ako'y hindi marunong sumulat ni bumasa nang anomang bagay na ikamumulat nang aking isip, palibhasa'y diko guinawi ang aco'y magaral noong ako ay bata pa, *(Ngayon paano pa ang aking gagawin ako ay matanda na?)* Ang mañga bagay na iyan ay dina natin aantayin sa bibig nang iba, pagka't tayo ay may matang iutingin, may taingang ipakikinig, at

dapat nating maalaman ang nangyayari sa ating Kapuluan ó bayan.

Kaya't ipinagtatagubilin ko sa lahat na sa ngayon pa ay dapat na tayong tumanao ng utang na loob sa mañga kabataan iyan, una'y sa mañga gurong Americano at Filipino na nagpapamulat nang isip sa canila, at walang salang bukas ó sa makalawa ay hindi tumabas lamang sa ating pagtanao ng utang na loob ang ilalagak sa atin, kundi sampu pa ng pinagdaanang hirap ng dakong arao ay matumbasan nila ngayon; gayon din muli't muli ang aking tawag sa mañga magulang na totcong dalisay ang pagkukupkop sa kanilang mañga anac na ipasoc nila sa paaralan upang matuto, at huag sapitin ang hirap nang pamumuhay sa tadhanang hinaharap.

MR. TABING-ILOG.

Buñgang Panaguimpan!

(Karugtong)

Nagkakamali ako nang aking hinagap? Hindi Lolita, sinong kaibigan ang di magbihinuha nang ganoon, ngayon ay may isang taon nang di kita na kikita ay di mo man lamang ako nalihaman? Wala kaya akong karapatang magwika na ako'y, iyo nang nilimot

—Oh! kaibigan ko, diman kita lihaman ay? tantoin mong nakatanim ka sa aking alaala. Noong unang tayo'y, musmus pa, ang pagsasamahan natin ay tulad sa tunay na magkapatid at ngayong tayo'y, may isip na dapat magsunuran nang higit sa dati, sa banta mo kaya'i, ngayon pa ako makalilimot?

Sasagot pa sana ako, ngunit, sa dudungao naman ang kaniang ina na siya'i, tinatawagan.

Pagkakita sa akin ay biglang napasigao at pahagulgul na tinungo ang halamanan at mula roo'y, ako'y, inaka'y, hangang sa itaas; doon ako pinanangisan at hinagkan nang boong pag ibig, palibhasa'i, natatanton labis na ang pagmamahalan namin nang kaniyang guileo na Lolita ay tulad sa dalawang pusong sumilang sa isang dibdib.

Sa di kawasa'y, nagkatiguilan kami nang salitaan sa pagdating nang dalawa kataong kaibigan ni Lolita. Sinalubong nang boong galak ang mañga bagong panauhin at pagcatapos mailagda nang may bahay ang karapatang nauukol sa isang dumadalao, ay tumanong ang ina ni Lolita nang; Saan kay nagsipangaling niyan?

Sa paaralan po ang tugon nang isa.

Mayroon dao kayong itinatag na kapisanan, na dikono'y. pinamagatang, "Kapisanan nang mañga Gurong Filipino," siya nga ba?

Sa tanong nang matanda'y, nakilala kong ang kausap ay isa sa mañga guro at ako nama'y, nakinig na nang kanilang salitaan.

Mayroon nga po, ang tugon nang kausap

at di lamang ngayon natatatag ang aming kapisanan, kung di noong pamaog una.

Kung gayon pala'i, malaon na, ano naman ang maibabalita mo sa zking ukol sa bagay na iyan?

Sukat na po sa kaniang kasalucuyang pag babagong buhay,

Há, bakit? ang tanong nang matanda na may halong pagkagulat.

BENEDICTA S. JOSÉ.

(itutuloy)

Pakingan kaya?

Nawa'y ang aming daing sa tudling na ito'y maguing isang tinig na malakás upang dumatál sa pakinig ng sinomang kinau-ukulan.

Kung sa lumipás na panahón ang aming bibig ay parang nasususian sa di pagdaing sa may *kapangyarihan* ng kaliitán ng sahod ng karamihan ng mga gurong filipino, ay sa pag-asang may kusang loob ang pamahalaan sa pag-gagawad ng dagdag, dagdag na magiging atang sa mabigat na pagdaralintang ngayo'y pinapasam ng karamihang gurong filipino. Datapwa't ang pag-asang ito na kailanman'y di nangyari, ang umakay sa aming budhing iwacsi na ang matagal na pananahimik ng aming dila at ng mairaing ang kasalatang tinatawid ng mga gurong filipino.

Yamang ang kasalucuyang buan, ay siyang ipinagsisimula sa pagtatadhana ng mga bagong gagastahin sa labat ng kagawaran ng pamahalaan, ay bangad naming tapunan ng may kapangyarihan, ng isang masusing tingin ang talaan (nomina) ng sahod nang mga FILIPINO TEACHER, upang doo'y mamalas ang ina-amag na sahod ng mga teachers na ito, na walang kabago-bago sa loob nang apat, at limang taon ipinagtuturo. Gayon din naman, hini-biling naming sa may karpatan, na ang pagdadagdag ay gawing pataspatas sa kalahatan, at di yaong, gaya nang ngayari, na kung sino ang malapit sa tangero'y siyang laging mano.

Sa laot ng dagat ng pananalat na kinananuran ng ating bayan, ay walang ibang makapagliligtas sa kanyang kasawian kundi ang pagtitipid. Datapwa't ang bagay na ito'y hinde dapat papangalingin sa idaragdag sa maliliit na sahod, yamaog mayroon namang malalaking guguling ginagawa ang ating pamahalaan na di lubhang kailangan sa panahong ito. Gayon din naman, na kung ang ibang mga kawaning sumasahod ng mangá libo-libo ay nadagdagan ng libo rin at daandaan, ay bakit, ang sahod ng mga gurong filipino'y ina-amag na lamang sa limangpu, anim-napu at pitongpu?

Kung sa bagay kaming mga guro, twina'y kasama sa pagdadaos ng anomang kasayahan ó kapistahang ipinag-didiwang ng pamahalaan, at abuloy ang pagod at bulsa, datapuwa't ano't di makasama naman kami sa lakaran ng pagdadagdag ng sahod? Kinukusa kaya ó nalilimutan?

Tunkol sa tanong sa itaas, aming mapagpatakaran ang náuna, pagcat maraming latak ditong malulusao, kung бага satubig, kay sa pangalawa.

Sa nakaraang bilang ng páhayagang ito'y, marahil namalas ng aming irog na mamabasa, ang mga pangalan ng mga gurong americanong dinagdagan ng mga sahod, ngunit, bakit walang náपालong isa man lamang pangalan ng filipino?

Marami pang lubhang latak kaming maipakikita sa manbabasa, datapat sukat na ang sinámbit namin sa itaás upang huluin kung katuiran ó hinde ang aming daing na ito.

Taga-Ilog.

PALATHALA.

Isang Pag-asa

Sa masigabong na sikap ng aming mga gurong Anabú Imús Cavite. at Malagasang na inanyaban kaming mga tagarito upang makadalo sa sinaysay na paaralan, sanhi sa mga pagsasanay ng kanilan mga nag-aaral at mga nag-aaral sa mga paaralang kapanig din, dili ibat, ang mga paaralan Malagasang at Tansanglumá noong Viernes ng ika dalawang pintig at kalahati ng hapon, icadalawang araw ng buang natapos.

Sa ganito'y, namatiaga namin ang isang pagtatalo na tinatawag na (Contest in spelling) ng mga batang nag-aaral sa (second grade) ng Anabú at Malagasang at kapuá nag-wagi ng matapus ang panahong taning.

Matapus ang ganito'y, ipinahayag ni G. Emilio Ramirez isa sa mga guro din sa paaralang Anabú na doon naman sa paaralang Malagasang gaganapin ang ganitong pagtatalo sa viernes na darating at ina-asahan po naming matutuloy at aming ding mapapanood. Matapus ang ganito'y, nakikilala namin ang mga batang masisikap sa pagaaral tangi rito'y, nagsalita ang gurong Tansanglumá na si G. M. S. at pinapurihan ang gayon.

Makalipas ang isang sandali, i, sinimulan ang pagsasanay sa mga batang Anabú at pagkatapus ay ang mga batang buhat sa paaralang Malagasang at Tansanglumá upang maipatanyag sa amin ang kahalagahan ng gaganapin sa araw ng bukas sa paaralang bayang loob ng bayan, at dahil dito'y, ang ikaatlong araw na iyon ng Agosto ay nakilala naming lubhang kahalalhalaga na di dapat malimutan ng bawat, taong na bubuhay sa sangmaliwanag, at sa katapusan ay ipinahayag din sa amin na silang mga gurong loob at labas ng bayan, ay nag-aanyaya simulá sa umaga hangan sa gabi ng nasabing paaralang bayang loob ng bayan, at sa ganito'y, kaming pawang magsasaka ay nakarating doon at nakamatiyag ng mga sarisaring kinakailangan namin sa sarile.

Sa umaga'y guinanap nila ang pagtatanim ng mga halaman sa lupang bayan ó (plaza); Kay kaayaaya! sa pagkakabaha bahagui ng mga paaralang loob at labas ng bayan ay pawang ang mga guró ang nangagtatanim at ang kanilang mga bata ay pawang nangag kankantahan habang guinaganap nila an ganito; Ng matapus ang gayon ay may ika labing isang pintig at kalahati, at tuloy nag hiwahiwalay na ang lahat.

Ng may ika pitong pintig namahigit na ng gabí ay sinimulan naman ang pag lalathala sa paaralang bayang loob ug bayan; sa bawat pinalabas na pawang ukol sa mga halaman at pagaaral, sa bawat lathala ay di mumuntik napagakpan ang aming naitutugon; sa isang di maulatang pagpakan na halos di mapatidpatid na hiningi ng kalabatan naulitin ay ang isang kantahing magsasaka na may pamagat na "Farmer Song" na inilagay ng paaralan Anabú; at sa mga lathalang ito'y natuklasan namin ang mga kabagayang kinakailangan ng isang maghahalaman sa kaniyang halaman at isang magulang sa kaniyang mga anac, gayon din ang kahalagahan ng mga haleman. Ang labat ay pawang pumupuri sa ganito, lalonglaló ang Pangasiwaang Paaralang Bayan (Consejo Escolar), at saganito, y nawika kong may buko na ang "Bagong Araw" at may "Bayan pa kami Bukas."

At ang mga gurong ito'y magalang napinasasalamatan namin sanhi sa ang aming mga anak ay may mga katalinuhan ng tinataglay kay sa amin, at inaasahan din naming muling ipatanyag sa amin ang mga ganganito sa ikaatlong Agostong darating.

ISANG MAGSASAKA.

(Anabú, Imus, Cavite, K. P.)

PAUNAWA

Ang Aming Patnagot "MURA, MABUTE,
MADALI"

BARBERIA "NACIONALISTA"

NI

Martiniano Bonifacio

Blg. 270 Herran, Paco

HALAGANG CAYA NANG LAHAT.

DUMALAO CAYO AT TICMAN.

Ang aking Bati sa Samahan nang mga Gurong Filipino.

Ngayo'y, buwan ng Septiembre; buwan ng pagsilang mo at paglasap ng simoy at ka-aya-ayang liwayway ng silanganang upang

itaguyod mo sa kata-as-ta-asan luklukan ng kabihasan ang "Banal moong nais" kaya hindi mo maiaalis na aking ihingá an isang maligayaug Papuri sa iyong nangangatawan at kahimanauari'y, mapagbatahan din ang landasing matinik na sa kanya'y, humabalang.

TAGA-HILAGA.

SARISARING BALITA

Ang paaralan sa gabi

Muli na namang nabuksan simula noong ika 5 araong Septiembre ang malaong nahintong mga paaralan sa gabi sa Maynila. Ang Comision ay nagtadhana ng -P-23,000, upang gugulin sa mga tagaturo. Ang mga ito'y umaabot sa 90 bilang, at tila pawang americano. Malaman pa natin kung masasaglitán ng mga Filipino.

Talagang totoo yata, iyang kasabihang "Ang maikli ang magputol at ang mahaba'y magdugtong." Ganito aug sabi namin, pagkat di kaila sa atin na ang mga americanong magsisipagturo sa gabi ay mga empleado na sa arao at nagsisisahod ng limpak-limpak na pilak. Ay ano't bibigian pa ng pagkakakitaan sa gabi? At tangi sa rito, ano kaya ang ma'intay sa isang hinde guró na kaya lang nagtuturo ay dahil sa -P-3-00? Ibeg namin sabihi'y na dahil sa di niya hilig ang tunkuling ito, ay di sapat ang kaniyang kaalaman ng "lenguaje" upang magkaroon ng mabuting hangá ang kanyang pagtuturo. Ngunit kung ang mga plazang ito'y ipagkaloob sa mga gurong Filipino ay magsisilbing pangtulong sa napakaliit nilang sahod at ma-aantayan pa ng kapakinabangan ng pamahalaan at mga nag-aaral, dahil sa ito ang kanyang bilig; at susog dito'y malaki rin ang mababawas sa gugol (pagkat -P-2,00 lang ang bayad sa Filipino) yamang siya ring nais ang pagtitipid. At sa ganito'y mapatotohanan ang sabi ni Roosevelt na "Un gobierno de Filipinos ayudado por Americanos."

Mga Gurong Filipinong Pinapalad.

Nagisin din ang Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo. May mga tatlong pung gurong Filipino sa Maynila ang daragdagan ng sahod. Isa rito'y ang aming Manager na si G. Quijano. Siya'y isa sa mga tumanggap ng lalong mataas na dagdag. Ang kanyang dating tinatangap na -P- 1200 isang taon ay ginawang -P- 1440; sa makatwid ay naragdagan ng -P- 240. Dahil sa kanya'y nahusto ngayong tatlong gurong Filipino ang sumasahod ng -P- 1440 isang taon. Kaylan kaya magiging apat?

Ikinagagalak namin ang pangyayaring ito, at binabati namin ng taos sa puso ang lahat

nḡ nagkapalad na ito. Dahil sa kakulangan nḡ puang ay sa susunod nḡ labas namin ilalathala ang kanilang mḡa alao.

Ang bagong magsisibwo nḡ Lupon Pamunuan nḡ Kapisanan nḡ mḡa Gurong Filipino.

Sa halalang idinaos noong ika 10 nang Agosto ay nangahalal na bubwo nḡ bagong Lupon Pamunuan ang mḡa sumusunod:

Pangulo: Leoncio R. Gonzales, Pangalawang pangulo: Purificación Escurdia, Taga ingat-yaman: Gregorio Villa (reelegido). Kalihim: Justo Juliano, Mḡa kagawad: Cayetano Ligot, José Topacio (reelegido), Agapito Francisco, Timoteo Faustino at Alejandro Almoalla (reelegido)

Bagong Kapisanan sa Sampaloc

Hinde malalao't, lilitao ang isang kapisanan nḡ mḡa binatang Sampaloc na di naanib sa natatag nḡ "Sampaloc Athletic Club", na pamamagatang "Katipunang Kabinataan", Tila ang lalayuni'y, ang dalawang mahahalagan bagay, na pagpapayaman nḡ isip at pagpapalusog nḡ katawan.

Hari na nḡa na kanilang maitataguyod sa madaling panahon, at ilayó tuloy silá diyan sa masamang sakit na kung tawagi'y "ningas kugon."

Pagsusulit sa mḡa nagsiwing Pensionado.

Sa pagkat ang Batasan nḡ Servicio Civil ay di nagtutulot sa kangino pa man na ibeg pasakop sa kanya kundi magsulit, ay ipinasiya na ang 20 sa mḡa nagsidating na pensionado na ibeg maghawak nḡ tunkol ay magsipagsulit muna. Ang anim sa kanila ay masisipagsulit sa pagkagurong Americano, apat sa pagkagurong Filipino at ang sampú ay sapagkaclerk sa mḡa iba't ibang Kagawaran.

Isang lunkot sa git-na nḡ isang sayá.

Habang ang mḡa kagawad sa Lupon Pamunuan nḡ kapisanan nḡ mḡa Gurong Filipino at ang mḡa bagon nabalal na bubwo nḡ Lupon, sampú nḡ mḡa manunulat sa pahayagan ito ay nagtatamasa sa mḡa kasayahang idinudulot nḡ pistahang idinaos sa bahay nḡ aming kasamahang Ilde-

fonzo Hernandez dahil sa pagbibinyag nḡ isa niang anak na babayi, ay siya namang pagkabalita namin nḡ paglipat sa kabilang buhay nang mahal na asawa't anak nang aming kapatid sa hanap-buhay na si G. Antonio Bacho. Pagkatapos nḡ aming pagkamanghá ay nagtuluyan kami sa bahay nḡ namatayan, nḡunit sa kasamaang palad ay sa daan na namin inabot.

Mula sa sambahang Romano sa Tundo ay inilakad ang patay na nalalagay sa isang mainam na kalandas na sinusundan nḡ isang bandang musica hangang sa Cementerio del Norte sa Santa Cruz. Dito na nḡa human-tong sa gitna nḡ kalunos-lunos na panangisan ang noong ilang arao ay naging kasama namin sa mabigat na tunkol na pagtuturo. Suma-langit nawá si Mrs. Bacho sa piling nḡ kanyan gilew na bunsó;

Ang Kapisanan nḡ mḡa Gurong Filipino at ang The Filipino Teacher ay lubos na nakikipighati kay G. Bacho at ninanais na kanyang mapaglabanan ang matinding dagok na ito.

Ang Farmacia Municipal ay ayao magbigay nḡ gamot sa mḡa batá

Isang guró sa Pandacan ang nagbalita sa amin nḡ bagay na ito. Isa sa mḡa nagaaral sa paaralang bayang binanguit ay binigian nḡ receta nḡ tagapagsuri sa mangá paaralan na si Mrs. Peck. Dahil sa kaliitan nḡ batá ay ipinadala ang receta sa kanyang amá sa Farmacia Municipal sa loob nḡ Maynila. Nḡunit anong laking pagkamanghá nḡ sabihin nḡ taga pamahala roon, na silay hindi nagbibigay nḡ gamot kundi sa totoong mahirap na mahirap lamang. Hinde pa kaya sukat nilang paniwalaan ang pagpatotoo sa receta ni Mrs. Peck? O baka kaya naman ang namamahala roon ay mayroon niyang sakit napagtatangi-tangi?

Isang bagong Pagamutan sa Maynila.

Ang Comision Civil ay nagtulot nḡ halagang -P- 780,000 upang ipagpatayo nang isang bagong pagamutan. Ang pagamutang ito'y itatayo sa isang pook na habarap sa daang K. (Malate) at magkakaroon nḡ mangá kanugnog na bahay para sa mangá enfermera. Pagkayari nito'y maglalagay nḡ mḡa tangapang inuukol sa mḡa hindi empleado nang pamahalaan sa pamamagitan nḡ isang maliit na upa.

Talagang ang ating Maynila ay pasulong nḡ pasulong sa ikatatanyag.



"BOREAL STUDIO"

Joló 313: Binondo, Manila—Teléfono N.º 270.



Bajo la dirección de B. Gómez,
antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada
FOTOGRAFIA ZAFRA.

Peinadora Gratis todos los días.

TALLER DE PLATERIA

— DE —

GREGORIO SAMANO

Calle Lemery No. 415 Tondo bajada del Puente de Joló.

Recibe trabajos de joyería al estilo modernista. Se dora, platea y tumbaguea toda clase de metales por medio de electricidad.

JUAN VILLANUEVA

— DENTISTA —

Calle Lemery N.º 415 Tondo bajada del puente de Joló.

"CENTRO ESCOLAR"

Colegio de 1.^a y 2.^a enseñanza para SEÑORITAS.

Calzada de Iris N.º 841, Sampaloc, Manila.

Se admiten internas, medio internas y externas.

PHOTO SUPPLY C^o.

145—147 ESCOLTA.

ESTABLISHED--1898.

Kodaks, Camaras, Films, Platas, Cramer, Ilford,
& Seed's Tropical. Developing and printing,
Aristo Platino, P. O. P. Bromida & Velox, Special & Velvet
Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly. *SEND FOR CATALOG.*

(ROBERTS & WRIGHT PROPS).

N.º 245 Daang S. Andres 245.

SASTRERIA

NI

ISIDRA ARAGON NI VILLA.

Tumatanggap ng lahat ng tahiin sa lalong mura at sa magandang na pagbabayad ng mga Kasamahan.



THE NEW CENTURY STANDARD LETTER WRITER

The most complete book on letters ever published. It contains forms for:—

Commercial Correspondence
Family Correspondence,
Legal Transactions,
Social Letters,
Love Letters, also
Rules of Etiquette,
List of Synonyms,
Etc., Etc.

No matter what vocation you desire to follow, whether Political, Professional or Commercial, you can not succeed unless you are able to write a good letter. Letter writing is one of the most important subjects in many of the Civil Service Examinations.

THE NEW CENTURY STANDARD LETTER WRITER fully explains and illustrates all that is desired. We have a few copies of this valuable book on which we are pleased to quote the exceptionally low prices of (cloth) -P- 2.20 per copy, (board) -P- 1.60 per copy, postage free.

Orders should be accompanied by cash.

In ordering please be careful to state whether you wish the cloth or board binding.

Do not fail to secure a copy of this book before our supply is exhausted.

Send for our catalog—

THE AMERICAN BOOK & NEWS CO.

Manila, P. I.

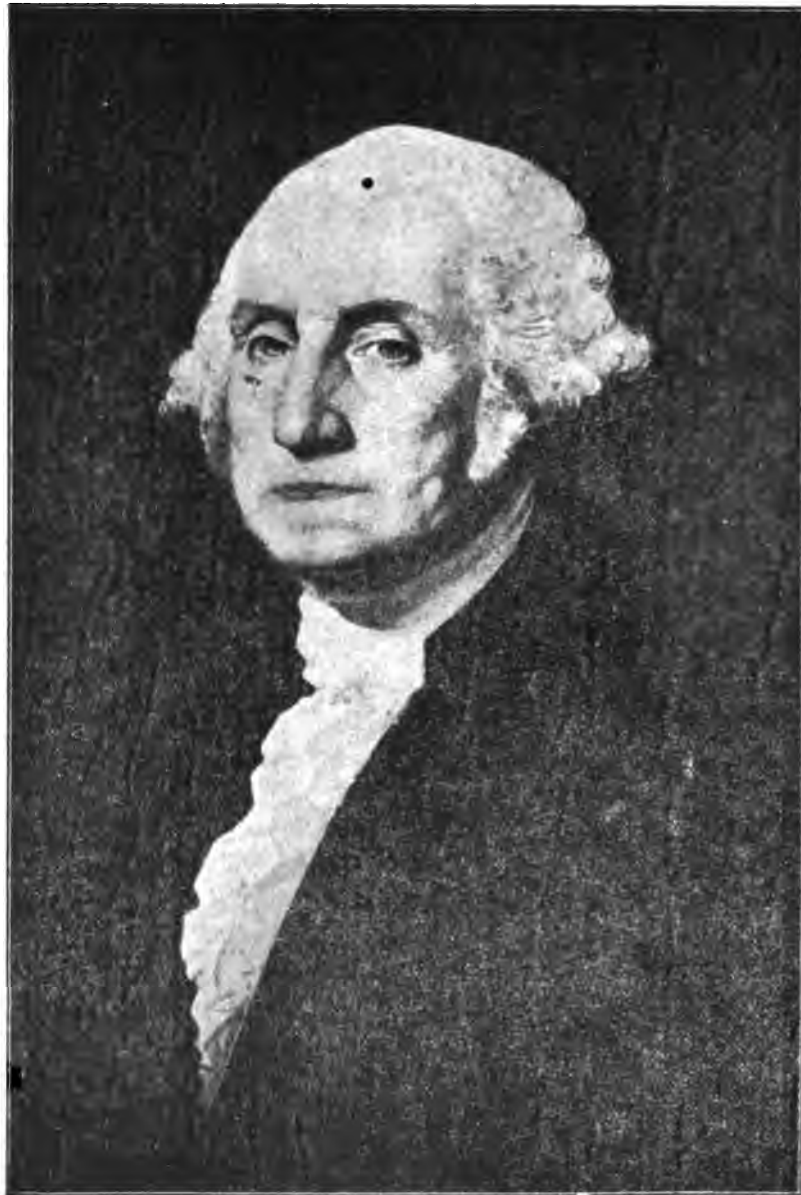


THE FILIPINO TEACHER

P. O. BOX 1090.—MANILA, P. I.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—July 4th 1776

FIRST IN PEACE,



GEORGE WASHINGTON!
(Courtesy of «THE MANILA TIMES.»)

OF HIS COUNTRYMEN."

COMANDER IN CHIEF. AMERICAN ARMIES

"FIRST IN WAR,

AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS

THE GRAND LIBERATOR OF HIS COUNTRY

FOR OF JULY — 1907.

Subscribe "THE FILIPINO TEACHER."

ONLY P. 2.00 per year.

P. O. BOX 1090.—Manila. P. I.



FELLOW TEACHERS:-

Is not your desire and hope the success of our Journal? Then lend a helping hand. Send as things you have and that are worthy of being published and read by others. Send in your ideas and let other teachers read them.—When will you do it? To-morrow? Yes?—NO!—Do it now, to-day. To-morrow never comes.

To-day is the living present,

To-morrow is doubtful,

To-day, a bird in the hand,

To-morrow, a bird in the bush.

—
This is the only Journal in the Philippines, published in English, Spanish and Tagalog and edited *entirely* by FILIPINO TEACHERS.

—
Are you a TEACHER?—Yes?—Why do not you subscribe for THE FILIPINO TEACHER?

—
Send your two pesos subscription to P. O. Box N.º 109, Manila, P. I.

The Filipino Teacher



A historical Mango Tree

Pandakan, Manila.

ONLY ₱2.00
A YEAR

Office: Allx, 102, Sampaloc,
P. O. BOX 1090
MANILA

25 CENTAVOS
A COPY

Fellow Teachers:-

Is not your desire and hope the success of our Journal? Then lend a helping hand. Send us things you have and that are worthy of being published and read by others. Send in your ideas and let other teachers read them.-When will you do it? To-morrow? Yes?--No-! Do it now, to-day. To-morrow never comes.

To-day is the living present,
To-morrow is doubtful,
To-day, a bird in the hand,
To-morrow, a bird in the bush.

Are you a TEACHER?-- Yes?--
Why do not you subscribe for THE
FILIPINO TEACHER?

Send your two pesos subscrip-
tion to P. O. Box N.° 1090, Manila, P. I.

The Filipino Teacher

VOL. I

MANILA, JANUARY, 1908.

No. 10

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY
"THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"
JUSTO JULIANO, *Editor*.—E. PASTAÑO, *Manager*.
Business Office, 102 Aliz, Sampaloc. P. O. Box 1090, Manila
Entered at the Post Office of Manila as Second Class Mail Matter.

ADDRESS all communications, regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to "THE FILIPINO TEACHER", Manila, P. I. P. O. Box No. 1090.

• SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE YEAR .P.2.00 MANILA.
" " " 2.00 PROVINCES.
SINGLE COPY 0.25

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are: -P.1.00 per month and -P.10.00 per year for a space of 1x5 inches. Special discounts for large space.

Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.
Change of address:—Subscriber must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.



EDITORIAL

1907 has gone never to come again. Nothing is left behind but the memory, the accounts and the events that happened during its stay, Now that it has passed away, little will it matter then to us. Let us forget it then: "Let the dead Past bury its dead."

Now, 1908 is here, fresh, and young and vigorous, full of hope and promise. And dear friends, dear brethren, dear teachers, shall we (and can we) disappoint it? Shall we crown it with sorrow?

O that will never be; we can not do it; we can not be so heartless, relentless, feelingless! For we have a heart that breathes love for our mother country, and countrymen; a heart that breathes love for the good of the world; we have a heart and a soul—a living soul, a noble soul which longs for freedom and worships the Goddess of Liberty. In a word we have a heart and a soul.

Therefore 1908, welcome! Be of good cheer; bright times await thee. The teachers scattered yesterday like the countless stars which are scattered everywhere under the great blue field of nature; but now, to-day under your eyes, the teachers gather a new strength and energy and now like the raindrops gather one by one to form a rill, a brook, a river an ocean!

1907, farewell; you have gone forever but your memory shall eternally dwell in the chambers of our hearts.

1908, welcome once more! Kindle our veins with the flame of enthusiasm and charge every atom of our being with the heat of energy, so that the sun from its throne in the heavens may behold us, not as scattered stones, but as water-drops united into one compact mass.

* * *

Another committee is now created: the provincial committee of Bulakan. Its inauguration is a grand success which foretells that a bright future awaits the Association. Why is it a success? Because all teachers, without exception, have put their shoulders to the wheel. Because their superintendent is a great inspirer, for, as a true American, he feels, it is his duty to help the Filipinos to be united; and, as a true teacher, to help the Philippine Teachers' Association to realize its noble aims and desires.

Fellow teachers, this is the second committee which has answered to our call, and, which is so successfully inaugurated. The Philippine Teachers' Association is now greatly strengthened, and its power to carry out its purposes is vastly multiplied.

Our brethren of Bulakan, you have set a worthy example—an example which deserves great honor.

Who will be next to Bulakan?

DISADVANTAGES OF LARGE CLASSES IN SCHOOL.

In organizing the different classes of a school, two problems present themselves before the supervisor,—namely the selection of teachers and of the size of the classes. In many cases, owing to the conditions which surround the school, large classes have been formed. However, one has but to consider the principles of school administration to conclude that too much can not be said in regard to the disadvantages of having large classes.

The only excuse that a government has for maintaining free public schools is the education of the masses. Pupils then, go to school to receive education. Education as we all know has three phases: moral intellectual and physical. It is therefore evident that while the pupils are in the school-room, the teacher is responsible not only for their moral and intellectual conditions but for their physical condition as well.

Now then, hygiene teaches us that specially if a house is not well ventilated, as are many of the school-houses rented by the government, its occupants if too many in number, will render the air therein unfit for breathing. We all know the consequences of taking bad air into our lungs and from this we can infer that even from the view point of health, large classes are disadvantageous.

Experience teaches us that in a large class there is a tendency to noise and inattention on the part of the pupils. This is easily explained if we bear in mind that children are children, and that the fact that they are many together in one room is of itself a strong temptation to talk to each other, thinking that the teacher can not see all at once what is taking place in every corner of the room. Inattention soon follows and the teacher finds it a hopeless task of unfolding before his pupils the knowledge they most needed and for which they are sent to school, for unless the pupils give the teacher their undivided attention, however earnest and systematic he may be, his efforts will be of no avail and the pupils instead of learning only waste their time.

I do not mean to say that when a class is noisy and inattentive the teacher has nothing to answer for, in other words, I do not want to be understood that I am shifting the responsibility of the noise and inattention to the pupils. No, indeed no. But I do mean to say that a teacher's power of control, like everything, has its limits, and when, having too many pupils to look after, he fails to keep each and every one of them quiet and inattentive, thereby rendering his work unsatisfactory, I do not think it just to claim that his failure is due to his inability to teach.

Parents suffer sacrifices in order to send their

children to school. Although they feel no little uneasiness to see their children separated from them during the long school-hours, they nevertheless send them to school in the hope that they shall not grow up like a fruitless tree on a barren soil. What must the teacher offer to the pupils to recompense their parents' sacrifices? What better recompense can he offer them but his best and most willing service! He must give each pupil as much of his attention as possible and help him in every way so that when the boy goes home his parents will have no reason to complain that while they are enduring privations at home their boy is sitting in one corner of the school-room neglected by the teacher. Now I ask, is it possible in a large class for a pupil to receive as much of the teacher's attention as he would if he is in a small class? The answer must forcibly be "no". In large classes therefore a pupil receives less attention as than in small classes. When pupils go to school day after day but receive little attention, sooner or later we will find them leaving our school one after another. To the school itself, this is a backward step for instead of promoting former pupils we find ourselves constantly losing them.

To sum up, large classes are disadvantageous in that first, they are dangerous to the health of the pupils, second, that they create a tendency to noise and inattention on the part of the pupils thereby making them lose their precious time; third, that the teacher finds too many to look after, and last but not the least, each pupil receives less attention than in a small class.

The size of the classes of a school must therefore command the attention of both supervisor and principal. Large classes reduce the number of teachers but the result falls far below our expectation. Small classes increase the teaching force of the school but they result in better work and that is what we are aiming at,—to have the best possible school.

VICENTE DIAZ.
San Nicolas Primary School.

Juan Villanueva

DENTIST A

CALLE LEMERY N.o 415, TONDO

Bajada del Puente de Jolo.

ANTI-CHILD SLAVERY LEAGUE

Fellow-teachers:

I know you will be interested in knowing a subject of which you have dreamed very little; but I have the hesitancy of treating any subject fearing that I might make a bad mistake. However, I will tell you about the ANTI-CHILD SLAVERY LEAGUE, of which I have been a member for more than one year. In knowing the purpose of this League, we may be able to break the band that binds the limbs of our little countrymen and take them out of the dark dawn of their early life history.

At first let me repeat to you the creed of the ANTI CHILD SLAVERY LEAGUE. The Creed Committee believes in the right of every child to health and education, the child labor interferes with that right; the child labor is in itself cruel and wasteful; that it is a mentally, morally, and physically injurious to the child and it is distinct menace to the nation.

Let us think for a moment and consider the creed of this League. Its magnitude is so great that I feel it is our duty here in the Philippines to apply it to our people. In so doing we will uplift the poor children oppressed and crushed down by their parents. During their childhood they must be sent to school to receive schooling. Such children must continue to study until they are sixteen years old and until they can read fluently and write legibly simple sentences in English or Spanish language.

I believe you remember and see many instances in your districts that there are many able-bodied parents who are content to live in idleness upon the labor of their little children as servants. This is a kind of slavery which must be stamped out. This case is true to a great extent. There are men who take the earnings of their little ones—gotten, it may be at the cost of an early death or life of ignorance and misery—spend them for luxury, drink, cock-fight or self-indulgence.

Last year I succeeded in getting some children to school. They were indeed in wretched conditions. Four of them were looking after some carabaos and horses out of the sunshine every day. Three of them were fishing out every day for the support of strong vigorous parents laying in idleness at their homes. I went to see their parents and explained to them the importance of having their children sent to school while they are young. I told them that it is not enough that one class of Filipinos shall be educated but it is necessary that all children shall be developed in mind and soul till the true meaning of

liberty shall become a part of the life of the whole people. Therefore their parents realized the importance of the health and education of their little ones. Consequently they sent them to school and they have gone in the struggle for the almighty dollar to support their families.

If these needy parents who depend upon the labor of their little children, can remedy their immediate necessities and not employ them in any work that interferes with their studies; their children will be more helpful to them after the pursuit of their careers; because their earning capacity has already been developed. Their ability to read and write any foreign language [or their own dialect] intelligently will lead them to adopt better means of living.

You will be interested to know that Roosevelt, President of the United States is now a member of the ANTI CHILD SLAVERY LEAGUE and many prominent Americans are members. They carry forward to the best of their ability the aim of the League—the arousing of public sentiment in the cause of the children.

Some of the States in America have child labor law. Let us hope that the Insular Government will enact a law in the matter of child protection, that is to prohibit the employment of any child under sixteen years old at any time when the public schools are in session.

At the last meeting of the Zambales Teachers' Association, the President said emphatically that the Teachers' Association shall do all in its sphere to promote the interest and education of the community. The spirit of the Association is the great force in the social uplift of a people and the mighty power that shall nerve the Filipinos to do what the civilized people have accomplished.

Fellow-Teachers, you know now the purpose and the aim of the ANTI CHILD SLAVERY LEAGUE and you can realize its importance. Let us put our shoulder to the wheel and work steadily for the welfare of the Filipino children. Let us try to get the information in our communities which involves all matters connected with child labor, we all must help them to reach the height of enlightened life. In helping the poor children in this way, we shall be the key that would open to our people the poor of liberty and success, and he who helps a child helps humanity.

BERNARDO ELAYDA.

Normal Institute, Iba, Zambales, P. I.,
July 5th., 1907.

AMONG THE SCHOOLS

NEW SCHOOLS.

Secretary of Public Instruction, W. Morgan Shuster, in his recent trip south, made several allotments of money for school purposes, and in each case, the provincial authorities have promised to raise the same amount allotted by the insular government.

₱12,500 were allotted for a girl's dormitory in Iloilo which is considered a necessity in that district owing to the great distance of the school from the homes of the pupils. In Legaspi- an industrial school will be built on the school reservation there. ₱10,000 have been allotted and the province to raise the same amount first before they can receive the allotment.

The sum of ₱20,000 has been allotted for the construction of a high school at Nueva Caceres. A trade school will also be established in the same province for the construction of which ₱8,000 have already been raised by the people. Marinduque has asked for an allotment of ₱10,000 for the erection of an additional story on the intermediate school at Boac in order to accommodate the increasing numbers of pupils there. This matters has been taken under consideration.

At Batangas they are about to start the construction of a trade school which will cost ₱14,500, ₱10,000 of which is already on hand and the province has offered to advance, upon approval of the secretary of Public Instruction, from payment which they must make in the future from the special school fund of the province, to make up the sum of ₱14,500 for the construction of the industrial school.

The Secretary of Public Instruction is indeed very active and takes great interest in the advancement of education in the islands.

While he was visiting the different provinces, he saw the great and earnest interest of the Filipinos to progress. In speaking of this he said, "It is wonderful how even the poorer classes are willing to contribute their share towards the construction of public school houses, and the spirit shown throughout all the provinces, by the Filipino people towards educational work, would reflect greatest credit upon any people anywhere in the world.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

There will be built temporarily a building on camp. Wallace, where all the Industrial work of the Public

School of the Islands will be exhibited to the public during the Carnival Days. Probably some of the things will be sold just after the exhibition. Another chance for the public to see the doings of their school.

COMMISSIONER SHUSTER'S LEAVE.

Commissioner Shuster is to rest from his work for about six months beginning the 6th of next February. We hope that when he comes back he will be again fit of health, energy and vigor.

THE PUPILS OF THE MEISIC PRIMARY SCHOOL GAVE A CHRISTMAS CANTATA AT RIZAL THEATER.

The Rizal Theater was crowded from boxes to galleries on the night of last December twentieth to hear the Christmast Cantata given by the pupils of the fourth school district of Manila. The entertainment pleased a large audience. It lasted an hour and a half and there was not a dull number in the Program.

The school could secure about three hundred pesos as a net profit. Now the industrial work will go forward with a boom in the district. The entertainment was a grand success and teachers and pupils deserve praise for their brightly shown work.

NEW CAVITE HIGH SCHOOL

Governor Osorio of Cavite has visited the Governor General and invited him to be present in the inauguration of the high school in Cavite to take place January 10; the The Governor General has promised to attend.

LIBRARY IN EVERY SCHOOL.

Superintendent Turner of Pampanga urges his teachers to establish libraries in their respective school. He has issued circular to his teachers recommending the foundation of a library in every school as soon as possible for benefiting the children.

(Continued on page 16)

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA DE VENANCIO ABELLA

Se reciben toda clase de trabajos concernientes al ramo.

Sta. Cruz No. 225, Dulumbayan.

MANILA.



CONTRIBUTIONS

THE NAMES OF OUR HEROES.

Lives of great men all remind us
 We can make our lives sublime.
 And, departing, leave behind us
 Footprints on the sands of time.

—*Longfellow.*

What a pity it is that so innumerable are they who febl and who still are falling from the ranks of the faithful! They are become like unto the goats on the left hand, while those who remain true and loyal to all are the sheep on the right. Yet passing the character of such men through the prism of my intellect, like a scientist passes a streak of light through a prism of cristal to detect its various colors, there is but one name that presents before my eyes, namely,— a traitor. He, I repeat, who loves not the patriots and martyrs of his country is but a traitor—traitor to his native land, traitor to his countrymen, and traitor to himself. In every respect he should be shunned like a venomous viper. For he is a demon among angels, a fox among sheep, and a deadly snake among fowls. He should be bound with the strongest chains of steel and thrust into the darkest dungeons of shame. Perhaps it was but a forgetting. Still it does not make him less than a traitor. In his eyes shines but treachery; mark his words and they breathe but treachery; detect his actions and they are full to the neck with but treachery. Look at him any where and any way he is but a notorious traitor. Let him be driven from our presence with the foul words, "There goes a traitor."

Woe unto him who learns not to love the names of those who died and sacrificed their lives for his country, for his fellowmen and for himself, who now turns his face backward, forgetting the sacred blood of the martyrs! He is become like sounding brass and tinkling cymbal in the eyes of the faithful. Quiet as he is, he is but a fearful serpent in this "forfeited Garden of Eden", abominated and tor'd by his kins. Ingratitude reigns over his heart and gratitude cries with a lamentable and quivering voice because of such ungrateful deed of her once faithful friend.

However, men who have been stanch and steadfast in the hope of gaining that long sought-for Liberty and thus to give that sweet object as a boon to their countrymen shall receive a hundredfold. They shall

receive the lands of the nations and the blessings from God. They who have been loyal to their native land and to his family shall be praised and adored by mankind till the Judgement Day when all things, great or small, will be revealed unto men. And the shouts of the nations shall resound from the four corners of the earth filling all and every nook of this word with the echoes of praise and glory, like the triumphant entry of the Master into Jerusalem.

So far is but a heap of words. Yet place them in the tongue and eloquence of the great orators of antiquity, as well as in modern days and they will teach men's hearts to weep, to cry and to wail over those who had so faithfully laid down their lives for the freeing of these once so fertile lands abounding with all things that heart can desire, from the clutches of three-hundred-year slavery to more than one nation.

Our mother country ceases not even a moment to shed her tears and wailing over her disloyal sons. And these sons feeling the immense pleasure of Luxury heed not her ungent call, her voice of love and her bribes of gold. Let these sons then be trampled under foot by the faithful let them die beneath the heat of the burning sun; let them die of starvation. O mother let thy disloyal sons perish under the scourge of thy immeasurable power and then, mother, thy sorrows shall be over!

Let them be tortured by the Inquisition! Let them die such inglorious deaths. Fortune had not been held by men as a fitting reward for criminals. Yet if innocent men had been deprived of their lives by such inglorious torture, how much more fitting would it be to exercise this so-called cruel punishment on those found disloyal? Thus on this occassion, and on this occassion only, there is no other punishment on earth, which the minds of men could frame, more fitting to such men than torture.

And, Sir, having done so to those abominable creatures of this world and no trace of theirs whatsoever being left in the minds of men, Liberty, seeking a firm foothold in our country shall flourish in the midst of a crowd of loyal hearts. Then shall all men be made equal—no difference of rank, no difference whatever between men and the truthful maxim that all men are created equal will then be exactly observed by all. Then

shall the wish of our heroes be fulfilled and high there in heaven above shall we hear the faint echoes of their voice singing a song of triumph and victory.

The fathers and mothers of this would-be made independent islands have a sacred duty laid upon them, namely,—that the first lesson they are to teach unto their issue are the brilliant names of our heroes; connected with these are their memorable service to their beloved fatherland.

Such are the names of Mabini, Bonifacio, Evangelista, Luna, and a thousand others who looked not for their own comfort but for the welfare of the Filipinos as a nation. On the day of their over-lasting departure they seemed to foresee that terrific but glorious death that clouded the horizon of their lives, when after a long sojourn in this world, living a life of sacrifice and selfdenial they would depart from the midst of their beloved and loving countrymen. They foresaw that; with it they foresaw the limitless joys of Paradise and seemed to hear the angelic voices of the inmates of Heaven. A heart of steel he has, who sheds not even a drop of tear as a final token of love to those innocent martyrs! The hardest heart will melt at the thought and remembrance of these Martyrs of Liberty.

And now in the center of these sacred names, there arose, as a beautiful flower rises from the center of a century plant, an immortal patriot and brother, Rizal. Truly he was Rizal—Rizal of the Philippines, Rizal of the Orient and Rizal of whole world.

While Jesus was the last prophet and sacrifice to God, Rizal was the last martyr and sacrifice to Liberty. Christ died for the whole world, Rizal died for a nation. All the hope of the Philippines was lost amidst her disloyal sons, it was only regained through the blood of a single Rizal shed on the fields of Bagumbayan, and now, sir, while in a religious point of view you have Christ as the only pattern of a holy life you also have a Rizal to pattern your other life after. From the first moment I opened mine eyes and knew the world I have loved the numerous names of our numerous heroes who had long defended the Stars and Bars of our country.

Nay sir, if this love of our fellowmen be then revealed into the souls of these men, who now abide in the ample palaces of heaven, they, who still love us and the country for which they had bravely fought, would show to us their faces with a world of ecstasy and shall they pray for the final redemption of the land in whose bosom they were born and bred.

If, sir we are to pass ourselves for a moment into the realms of fancy we can say that the new enthusiasm and fervor now growing in the hearts of the Filipinos is extremely prophetic. For we can rely on the fact that in the long and ceaseless roll of years we shall find at last our beloved Philippines in the very pinnacle of power and dignity and grandeur.

Yet I am not only persuaded but thoroughly convinced that if the names of our patriots be forgotten,

this desire of our hearts would only result in an impossibility. Therefore let us proclaim, proclaim until our voices reach the silver walls of the skies and be heard by the immortals in Heaven, that the only way to prosperity is through the love to those sacred names of our sacred martyrs of Liberty.

And, Sir, this being carried on faithfully and unceasingly and also assisted by other means by the Filipinos, the Philippines will truly be the Pearl of the Orient and mistress of the Sea.

—FAUSTO G. MABANTA
Dec. 31, 1907.

“STRIVE TO FIND THYSELF FARTHER THAN
TO-DAY.”

[To the children's parents.]

“Time is gold.”

This is the most common expression heard among the people from both old and young.

I think the public perhaps do not realize, in thinking that the above expression is but a sentence merely meaning improve the time by doing something worthy or else, work in the living present while the world slides on, so that we may not be left behind the curtain of the dark epoch; and that they are committing a great error.

During the last three or four years the distinctive features of the Philippines have wholly changed, and a new, much livelier movement of the Philippine society has begun, and if this movement should continue I am pretty sure that prosperity will soon dawn, and then we will reach the desired goal. At present, nevertheless, the grandeur of the statement above-mentioned is yet overshadowed by an obstacle.

Many do not yet comprehend the value of the words. Now let us take this matter up in order to clearly understand it. This is the Industrial work. The industrial work of the public schools, in many respects is considered less important than any other subjects in the curriculum, and yet many trust that the local prosperity lies chiefly in encouraging the industrial developments of the Philippine products.

I observed as well that, despite the generosity of the Superintendent of schools to give an extra industrial work in the afternoon few consider it of value. If “time is gold” why do they not act at this “living present” to improve the hours? Why do they not compel their children to attend school and learn industrial work?

This problem is of vital importance and needs to be impressed upon the children's minds, that labor is not undignified and improper thing, even for those who are not absolutely compelled to perform manual labor in order to make their living.

Many of the parents neglect to urge their children to go to school, while the very few oblige their children to attend the private school, and be taught manual labor.

even they could hardly afford to pay the monthly tuition. These are the parents who know the meaning of the sentence; and the rest? Why do they not then improve the time by sending the children to the public schools both in the morning and afternoon to be taught manual labor when they are free from pay?

Bear in minds dear countrymen that, in this, depends the life of our progress, and is judged whether the country shall be a means of growth and development or a source of unworthy incitement.

Then urge the children to love manual labor. Send them to school while the blessings are in hand, and do not wait for tomorrow. Impress upon them, that Japan became the most progressive and powerful country in Asia, because its people are thrifty, industrious and patient laborers. And, then give a brief idea about the value of our imports, while the articles imported can be also manufactured in the Philippines. Taking for instance the "Panama" and "palm" hats for which we spend a great deal of money, while we have also local materials which are not inferior in quality and they can be also woven into hats and exported to foreign countries. Embroideries done in the primary schools of the Islands can be also compared to these worthy embroideries from India which are done by skillful well-trained hands. But, why are Philippine articles, which are as fine in quality as any other makes, not considered as good as those of other countries? It can be properly replied that it is not due to the lack of our business talent, but simply to the fact that we do not care much to profit the present moment; we do not utilize every opportunity in setting forth efforts in finding out how to manufacture our own materials like those of other countries. Doing these, it will be a guide by which we will always find ourselves farther than yesterday in every respect. So it is my brotherly advise to those parents who having their business nerves asleep to stimulate them up and send their little ones in any of the schools where they can find the best way which will bring them better results from life.

"Time is money, there is no doubt, if every parent of our children will take interest in the development of our prosperity."

Before concluding I beg to call the attention of my dear readers who are interested in the prosperity of the Philippines, especially those who are dreaming that time is gold and yet are sound asleep in the cradle of Procrastination.

Strive to find thyself farther than to-day.

Let us, then, be up and doing,

With a heart for any fate,

Still achieving, still pursuing

Learn to labor and to wait.

S. M. I.

Meisio P. School.

COMMUNICATIONS

Intramuros Primary.

From Grade IV A.

It is a fact that the condition of a country depends so much upon the education of its people.

A few years ago we have very few schools but now we have them even in the unknown, corners of the Islands. It is a surprise to every one what are taught in our school to-day. Even they have clubs which will give experience and will make the young souls accustomed in the hard work of life. These clubs will undoubtedly, give mighty help to the young students to be, not as timid bashful creatures as before, but as persons having self-respect, self-confidence in themselves and besides these clubs will train them to depend upon themselves.

One of these useful clubs is in one of the classes of the Intramuros Primary School. The name "Union Society" is chosen by its members among lots of suggested names. Members of this club, or society as you choose to call it, are of both sexes. The girls are obliged to do the same work as are obliged to the boys.

This class (IV A) before was III A. but according to the new course of study it was called IV B and now IV A.

Its constitution is followed as closely as possible. It also gives a literary program once or twice a week and its entertainments are always attended by many invited friends. Its other purposes are to study civics and to learn English faster by the help of the discussions during the meetings and also to make its members rest upon their power and to see how much they can do and can say when there are many people to be addressed.

Its officers, who are elected by votes, except the director, are a president, a vice-president, secretary, a treasurer, a sergeant-at-arms, and the committees on program and decoration. The committee on program has to look after the program of the week and that on decoration has to see about the decorations, and cleanliness of the room and books.

The actual officers, not including the Director who is the teacher of the class, are Mr. Julian Valeriano, President; Mr. Daniel Maranan, Vice-president; Mr. Pedro Alvarez, Secretary; Miss Felisberta Felicio, Treasurer; Miss Pacita Aspillera, sergeant-at-arms; Mr. Epifanio Imperial and Miss Ambrocia Santiago, committee on program; Miss Maria Garcia and Mesers, Santiago, Alfredo Gonzales, and Marcelo de León, committee on Decoration. Officers hold their office a month and then another election is held. The club divided itself into sections each with a chairman and a sergeant. This has been done for the purpose of seeing which section will give the best deportment, class work, attendance and recitations. This club is just one of the others now organized in numerous schools in the city of Manila especially, and I hope that those yet to appear will surprise many a soul in the future times.

C. BRZA.

Pearls Of Thought

The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt until they are too strong to be broken.

—*Johnson.*

Oh spirit of that early day,
So pure and strong and true:
Be with us in the narrow way
Our faithful fathers knew

—*Writtier.*

A man is rich or poor according to what he *is* not according to what he *has*.

A sunny, cheerful heart changes a heart of glooms into a paradise of beauty.

You may succeed when others do not believe in you but never when you do not believe in yourself.

Be noble--that is more than wealth,
Do right--that's more than palace
Then in the spirit there is health,
And gladness in the face.

Wisdom will not open her doors to those who are not willing to pay the price in self sacrifice, in hard work. Her jewels are too precious to be scattered before the idle, the ambitionless.

Mean ideas besmirch the spirit like dust in a house.

—*Maupasant.*

If the day looks kinder glooming
An' your chances kinder slim,
If the situation's puzzlin',
An' the prospect awful grim,
And perplexities keep pressin',
Till all hope is nearly gone,
Jus' bristle up, and grit your teeth,
An' keep on keepin' on.

—*H. L. Bland.*

NOBLENES IN WORK.

There is a perennial nobleness and even sacredness in work. Were he never so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, "there is always hope" in a man that actually and earnestly works. In idleness alone there is perpetual despair.

—*Carlyle.*

The Backbone of a nation's prosperity is the man who makes something grow.

—*H. D. Ward.*

It is not poverty that helps a man; it is the effort by which he throws off the yoke of poverty that enlarges his powers.

—*D. S. Jordans.*

Whatever is needed to prepare our boys and girls for their future duties must be incorporated into the school system. Nor children should not only be given that training which enable them to earn money but also that which will teach them "how to spend wisely and save prudently."

—*R. B. Dudgeon.*

Do not make "tug-boats" of yourselves to pull your pupils through the wave. Act as a rudder to guide them.

Every duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known.

Plow deep while sluggards sleep and you will have corn to sell and keep.

If you would have business done, go: if not send. Many a little makes a nickel.

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Lost time is never found again.

There are no gains without pains.

A fool and his money is soon parted.

When a will is dry we know the worth of water.

Get the habit of happiness.

The tendency of persevere, to persist in spite of hindrances, discouragements and impossibilities—it is this that in all things distinguishes the strong soul from the weak.

RECOMPENSE.

Free heartedness, and graciousness, and undisturbed trust, and requited love, and the sight of the peace of others, and the ministry their pain—these and the blue sky above you, and the sweet waters and flowers of the earth beneath, and mysteries and presences, innumerable, of living things—these may yet be here your riches; untormenting and divine; serviceable, for the life that now is, or, it may be, without promise of that which is to come.

—*Ruskin.*

The woman that loves, adores and worships the beautiful, will in the course of time become charmingly beautiful herself.—*A. K. O.*

WORDS FROM THE BIBLE

My son, attend unto my wisdom, and bow thine ear to my understanding:

That thou mayest regard discretion, and that thy lips may keep knowledge.

For the lips of a strange woman drop honey as a honeycomb, and her mouth is smother than oil.

But her end is bitter as wormwood, sharp as a two-edged sword.

Her feet goes down to death; her steps take hold on hell.

Lest thou shouldst ponder the path of life, her ways are movable, that thou canst not know them.

Hear me now therefore, O ye children, and depart not from the words of my mouth.

To do justice and judgment is more acceptable to the Lord than sacrifice.

Better is the poor that walketh in his uprightness, than he that is perverse in his ways, though he be rich.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow; for thou knowest not what day may bring forth.

A fool's lips enter into contention, and his mouth calleth for strokes.

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the snare of his soul.

A foolish woman is clamorous: she is simple, and knoweth nothing.

Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty: open thine eyes, and thou shalt be satisfied with bread.

—*Matahimik.*

THE CLASS RECITATION

(Conclusion)

By GEORGE HOWLAND, SUPT. CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

(The first and second parts of this article is found in the November and December issues of this journal respectively.)

A thorough knowledge of the subject to be considered—much beyond the limits of the lesson—a knowledge of what will be important in the future, and what forms a mere stepping stone to what lies farther on, its relations to other topics, will greatly aid the teacher in guiding the eager pupil to the speediest and best results; will save from many a fruitless digression, wearisome repetition, and empty recital. For the older, as well as the younger pupils, the proper method of approaching a subject, the logic of the exercise, is often quite as important as the facts to be learned. In many cases the recitation may well be little more than a reading of the unstudied lesson, with a running commentary of the teacher, briefly showing the bearing of this or that fact, the reason of one statement and the meaning of another, suggesting certain lines of thought and ready references for their better comprehension. Here and there a question may be started, perhaps some incident related, to quicken and arouse the interest and thought.

BE IN TIME

—o—

Be in time for every call,
If you can, be first of all;
Be in time.

If your teachers on finding
You are never once behind,
But are like the dial, true
They will always trust to you;
Be in time.

Never linger ere you start,
Set out with a willing heart
Be in time.

In the morning up and on,
First to work and soonest done;
This is how the goal's attained;
This is how the prize is gained;
Be in time.

Those who aim of something great
Never yet were found too late;
Be in time.

Life with all is but a school;
We must work by plan and rule,
Ever steady, earnest true,
Whatsoever you may do
Be in time.

Listen, then, to wisdom's call
Knowledge now is free to all;
Be in time.

You must daily toil and strive,
Treasures for the future hive,
For the work they have to do,
Keep this motto still in view
Be in time.

For this work the teacher needs, like the commander of an army, to have her well-trained powers and her mental resources well in hand, with perhaps a skirmish line of fine instincts and keen perceptions, protected on either wing by a well-assured confidence and a wise discretion, secured against unforeseen emergencies by a large reserve force of general information, ready wit, and close logic.

Of quite as much importance, too, she should have learned or discerned the character of those with whom she has to do—their mental powers, their dispositions, their habits and modes of thought, their likes and dislikes, a knowledge of their associates, their employment out of school, their home-life—all this should be as open and plain to her as the book from which she prepared for her work. She must adapt herself to the bright, easy learner and the duller, but it may be, the deeper student; to the flippant reciter and the slower stammerer; to the pliant fawner and the sturdy independent; and device means to encourage, chasten, and direct

with an ever-hopeful trust and kindly charity; an unsuspecting watchfulness and an unflinching personal interest.

Sometimes, too, the firm authority and timely severity find their true place.

The mere hearing of lessons, the asking of questions, however scholarly, and couched in choicest language, with no apparent personal interest in the success, the individual welfare of the pupil, will not win in this mental conflict.

How many a young, earnest heart has lost its fond ardor, wearied of its high, honest purpose, and fallen back into the ranks of the careless and undeserving, from the real, or supposed, lack of the teacher's interest in his progress.

The sharp censure, so that it come from the indignant heart of a friend at some delinquency will awaken and expand the young spirit and fill it with stronger purposes and better hopes than the cold indifference of the calm, uncaring critic.

A great barrier to success, too, cutting her off from any sympathetic relations with her class, does she raise, who calls upon her pupils by the card, one of those self-imposed restraints that hold the hands, the hearts, the thoughts of the teacher, depriving her of much of her power for good.

No teacher, I think, can well command the attention of her class who is shut into this practice; and no pupil, unless urged on by some superhuman impulse, can fit his thought upon the recitation whose fate is fixed by the run of a handful of cards.

To be interested he must feel responsible for every topic presented, for every question asked. But when his name has once been drawn, what further personal interest can he have? And if, by some change—as I have sometimes seen—is he called upon a second time he has a ready and safe refuge in the reply, "I have recited once," and may he not be questioned a second, a third time, or any number of times, when needful?

Two or three years since, after I had discouraged this use of the cards, one of our active, working teachers came to me with the inquiry, what she should do with them? I told her that the best use of them that occurred to me was, to open the drawer of her desk, quietly drop them in, and close the desk. A few weeks later she told me that she had adopted my plan and for the first time felt herself free to conduct recitation.

If the pupil's attention is to be held, he must feel that he is at any time to be called upon for an explanation, a correction, an illustration; and every day, as a rule, should he have the opportunity to recite. Sitting silent and unnoticed day after day, he soon loses all interest, becomes listless, or restless, and ere long ceases to prepare the lesson for which he has no use.

Though it be nothing more than a simple yes or no, he has had his say, has shown himself a living

entity, and goes home at night with a higher satisfaction with himself and the school for just that one small word.

What an opportunity, too, does the recitation furnish for imparting information, for giving the pupil an insight into the rich fields of literature, science, history, and real life.

The recitation as we have said, is more than a rehearsal of memorized pages; it is a discussion of subjects that have been already carefully studied. It may be that very little attention need be given to the reading of the text, which will be already clearly understood, but may suggest relations and conditions well worthy the consideration of teacher and pupil.

The mere fact may be nothing to the student, but indirectly bring about results of surpassing interest. An exercise in reading may suggest subjects in history, in biography, in botany, and astronomy. As an extreme example, take Macaulay's essay on "Warren Hastings," found in so many of our readers:

"The place was worthy of such a trial. It was the great hall of William Rufus the hall which had witnessed the just sentence of Bacon and the just absolution of Somers; the hall where the eloquence of Stafford had for moment awed and melted a victorious party, inflamed with just resentment; the hall where Charles had confronted the high court of justice with the placid courage which has half redeemed his fame. There were seated the fair-haired daughters of the house of Brunswick. There the historian of the Roman Empire thought of the days when Cicero pleaded the cause of Sicily against Verres, and where, before a senate that still preserved some show of freedom, Tacitus thundered against the oppressors of Africa."

As mere words, one might as well recite the alphabet or the multiplication table.

Who and what were Macaulay, Hastings, William Rufus, Bacon; Stafford, the historian of the Roman Empire, Brunswick, Cicero, Verres, and Tacitus? What did they do, and why are their names introduced here? What has Cicero or William Rufus to do with Hastings's doing with the Begum?

All this is beyond the grammar grades, and yet, without some definite knowledge, some fair idea of these characters, wherein is it more valuable reading than the prognostics of last year's almanac? The recitation is a reading-lesson in which the pupils should give expression to intelligent thought and true sentiment. But the investigation of all this story and biography is beyond them. The teacher must intercede, and, by a few graphic touches, place before them these pictures so vividly that they shall remain as a part of their mental constitution. Nor is it so difficult a task for him who is fitted for his place.

With an almost inappreciable inroad upon the reading exercise, these illustrations can be placed within the pupil's grasp as no stolid study of cyclopaedia

can do, and enliven the work with an interest which no professional technics can impart.

In the reading of a class are the possibilities of a liberal education, of an art and a culture beyond what the graduates of high-school and college so carefully infold in their diplomas. If we but know our opportunities, the professor of elocution and the countless exemplars of what Delsarte never dreamed of would soon find their occupation gone and our boys and girls, instead of thoughtless monthers, would sometimes become intelligent learners and thinkers.

The reading-lesson is not to be turned into a study of biography or history, nor are all these allusions to be learned at once. Enough can be done to give the character of the essay and inspire the class with the spirit of the matchless essayist—one suggestion here and another there, without serious hindrance or interruption. Some of the characters can be more fully studied at home or in the school library, not indeed in any exhaustive way, but surely enough for an intelligent reading, enough to awaken the desire to delve deeper into the exhaustless mines of literature and to enlarge the pupil's mental horizon and prepare him for the more thorough work of his school life and furnish some food for thought during the leisure hours of an active or laborious life.

One of the most accurate and scholarly of my college friends told me that he never sought thoroughly to prepare the whole of a lesson, in Latin, for instance, but having done enough for the purpose of a fair recitation, he then studied one or two lines exhaustively. This habit, long before his college course was completed, had made him a model for nice, discriminating scholarship.

It is not often in lumps, in masses, that wisdom or learning is to be acquired. The nuggets of knowledge in the school-room are as rare as those of gold in the hearts of the hills.

The love of learning of knowing, fortunately, is a common inheritance from which few are shut out. To keep alive this love—to turn this curiosity, inquire nature into the right paths, where the search shall be more sure of the reward in the speedy gratification of desire and show something of the relative worth of the different objects of desire and how to distinguish these, are the teacher's work; and to lead the pupil to see that small but continuous accretions, from worthy effort, hour by hour and day by day, make up the sum total of our work.

And before those little limbs are strong to mount rugged roads, or those laughing eyes have sadly learned to discern the miry ways, shall we never reach out a friendly hand, or sometimes even lift them up the steep, lest they dash their feet against the stones?

But are not the lessons assigned to be learned? and how can it be known that they are learned unless they are recited?

If we only could know that they are learned after the recitation! The subject is indeed to be understood, comprehended, made a part of the pupil's self—to be converted into something that shall avail him in his future work. But whether it is to be learned in the style of this, or that author is of little importance. Our school histories and geographies are generally but enumerations of a few bare facts, some important events, but even in these rarely show, by the relations of facts and events, why those mentioned are of more importance than a thousand others of which no mention is made. Other authors have expressed their views in different verbal signs; and the pupil, if indeed a student, should give his views in a still different form of words more consonant with his own mental condition and delicate shading of thoughts, opinions, and judgements.

A lesson is learned when the student has a clear, will-founded opinion of the subject matter, but not necessarily when the page can be declaimed.

The restriction of the pupil to a single book after he is old and strong enough to think, to study misfortune if the teacher is equal to the place. From the reading of one text-book the pupil is liable to receive a very limited, a narrow idea of the subject; and when, after school-days are over, he falls upon a different version of some event he begins to doubt of the wisdom of the schools, and of authors, and, perchance, to question whether there be any truth in the world.

He should be taught in schools, in the recitation, to compare different authorities, different mathematical definitions, to weigh carefully the evidences, and to form his own judgements as to their worth and correctness.

But can he, will he do this, with the cold, unimpassioned teacher before him at the desk, with well pointed pencil in hand, to enact the part of the recording angel upon his effort, with never a sympathetic tear to blot the unhappy entry.

The Arithmetic lays down certain principles, with examples enough for the pupil to ascertain whether he comprehends them. It is for the teachers to see, by the use of the same examples, or by others involving same principles, if he truly understands them aright. We adopt the topical method, and place upon the blackboard a column of a dozen or fifteen topics for each State or country—a very paltry and belittling device, as it seems to me, if carried too far. The pupil should learn, should have a method, it is true, but let him determine what are the important points to be presented.

These points do not always come up before the mind in the same order or in the same numbers. Sometimes the water-ways, sometimes the railroads, now the productions, and again the scenery, stand out in distinctness, and should enlist the interest and control the thought of the pupil. To one the civil devel-

Suggestions for Teaching Reading.

As soon as the new words in the lesson have been thoroly taught the child should study it for the sake of the thought. It is a good idea to have a systematic plan for silent reading.

Young children cannot study their reading in a profitable way unless their attention has been called to something particular in it. The pupil must have something definite to work for or soon tires of it. Any of the following exercises will help to keep up interest besides being of valuable mental training.

The teacher writes on the board two or three questions and the children find out and are able to tell the answers. The teacher writes a list of words and the children tell how the words were used in the story.

Have children write list of words that name things, colors, places, or people.

Write words that name thing you seen.

Write words you did not know at first, but found out for yourself. Write words you think will be difficult for the class, but which you know.

Write words you cannot pronounce.

Write words whose meaning you do not know.

Write words which tell what some one did, and the of the person or thing that did it.

Write a list of phrases beginning with "of,,"

How many question are asked in this story?

Make questions that you would like to ask us when, you come to class.

For a change, instead of writing have the children make picture of anything you choose that was talked about in the lesson.

Draw a picture showing the part you likes best.

Tell in a few words the story.

Tell the part of the story you liked best.

SADIE MACDONALD,

NEW YEAR.

The roses bud and wither soon

The apples ripen, then they fall

So every year is always sure

To have its last—the days of boom.

The air is fresh, the day is clear

All hearts are blithe, the sky is blue.

Each thing on earth has changed its hue

To new begins another year.

F. G. MABANTA.

AMONG THE SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 6.)

OUR EXCUSE.

We regret very much indeed the fact of the lateness of the issue of this number (and some other issues too).

We have tried all our best, but because of the heavy weight of our school work together with that of the Association and other minor but all-important necessities, nevertheless, it made impossible for us to issue this number in true. Even though errors in spelling are perhaps seen here and there: this is due to printers mostly for though the originals of the articles are correctly written, they not knowing English, are prone to make mistakes. So with all these we hope that our readers will generously bestow their pardon on the ones concerned.

CITY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

There were 8509 pupils enrolled in the school for Manila last December. The average attendance for the month was 54 percent. This number of pupils was under charged 329 teachers.

TEACHER ASSEMBLY AT BARIO.

The coming annual assembly for teacher will be held at Baguio on April 17.

The Director of Education proposed the erection of tents for the dwelling of the Teacher.

It is a great opportunity for the teacher to go and see the beautiful and attractive sceneries of Baguio, the summer resorts in the Philippines. Teachers make up your mind, go and enjoy the delicious and health climate of that place.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to request our subscribers in the provinces who have not yet sent in the amount of P2.00 for their annual subscription for THE FILIPINO TEACHER must do it now, without delay, otherwise we will stop sending them the journal.

Very respectfully,

THE MANAGER.

EL FILIPINO

(SUCURSAL)

Sastreria, Camiseria y Sombrereria

306 HERRAN.—Paco.

SE RECIBEN TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS

Confección de trajes, blanqueo de sombreros Panamá, Buntal, Baliwag, Pajas, Calasiao, etc., etc., ESPECIAL
Venta de diferentes artículos, sombreros del país y de Europa.

TOMAS DE JESUS, Propietario.

The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL

Órgano de "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Director, LEONCIO R. GONZÁLEZ.—Administrador E. PESTAÑO.

REDACCIÓN Y ADMINISTRACION:

Alix-102, Sampaloc, Manila, I. F.

Dirección Postal: 1090

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCIÓN.

EN MANILA	ANUAL	₱ 2.00
EN PROVINCIAS	"	" 2.00
NÚMERO SUELTO	"	" 0.25

ANUNCIOS.

Se reciben anuncios á precios convencionales.
Los anuncios que solo ocupen un espacio de 1x5 pulgadas
₱ 1.00 al mes y ₱ 10.00 al año.

PAGO ADELANTADO

Se publica en cada segunda semana del mes.

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores, suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Redacción cualquier cambio de domicilio, para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirlo á THE FILIPINO TEACHER, P. O. Box No. 1090, Manila, I. F.

EDITORIAL

LA PRIMERA LEY EN PRÓ DE LA INSTRUCCIÓN

La Legislatura filipina acaba de realizar un acto altamente democrático. Por la aprobación unánime de la Ley Gabaldón se manifiesta clara y terminantemente que los que están en el poder tienden á dedicar sus primeras energías en pró de la instrucción del pueblo.

La práctica de esta medida se observa sólo en un gobierno del pueblo, por el pueblo y para el pueblo; porque comprende positivamente que el cumplimiento de su fin social, el ejercicio de sus funciones y su estabilidad misma, dependen necesariamente de la generalidad y mayor grado de instrucción de las diferentes masas de individuos que viven dentro de su esfera jurisdicción.

Se deduce, desde luego, que un pueblo con la instrucción restringida es incompatible un gobierno verdaderamente democrático; y cualquier otro sistema de gobierno difícilmente podría cumplir su importantísima misión.

"Con la primera Ley"—decía muy bien un colega de esta Ciudad—"y mediante el establecimiento de escuelas, se devuelve al pueblo una parte de sus con-

tribuciones, pero se la devuelve con beneficios incalculables porque los que reporta la enseñanza tienden á asegurar para los pueblos un brillante porvenir."

El valor moral de la Ley Gabaldón se puede apreciar más en el siguiente fragmento del informe, referente á la misma, del Comité de Presupuesto:

"Claramente se comprende que por el proyecto se trata de realizar uno de los fines esenciales á los beneficios que proporcionan la cultura y la civilización bajo cualquier régimen, pero especialmente, bajo un régimen liberal democrático. Difundir la enseñanza hasta los últimos límites de los pueblos, construyendo escuelas en los barrios que cuentan con suficiente número de niños es, en verdad, una labor meritoria al par que una demostración práctica y evidente de que el pueblo filipino tiene conciencia, de la misión que debe cumplir, y espera cumplir, como nación civilizada é independiente, pues cuanto más se afirma la vehemencia con que el pueblo filipino desea regir sus propios destinos, soberano de sí mismo, mayor sentida aparecerá la necesidad de sostener á elevada

altura el nivel intelectual de la masa popular para cuyo logro es medio único é indispensable la difusión de la enseñanza.

Se ha dicho, y con razón, que la eficacia de las leyes depende de la prudencia y de la sabiduría de los gobernantes; pero también debe decirse que los gobernadores nada provechoso y estable pueden hacer, cuando un pueblo no comprende la misión del gobierno, la naturaleza de las instituciones y los fines á que responden las leyes que rigen la comunidad; y es evidente que un pueblo se mantiene en el pleno ejercicio de semejantes aptitudes solamente por medio de la instrucción y de la enseñanza. Los pueblos que han realizado grandes progresos no han hecho otra cosa que fomentar la instrucción y la enseñanza aún á costa de todo género de sacrificios.

Es también evidente que razones de conveniencia y de oportunidad aconsejan la aprobación del proyecto.

Es un hecho innegable que los barrios, por causas fáciles de explicar, están ahora, en materia de instrucción pública, como estaban antes, abandonados á su propia suerte huérfanos de toda ayuda del Gobierno; y de persistir por más tiempo este estado de cosas, correríamos el grave peligro de ver, á la larga, comprobado el supuesto desnivel que extrañas miradas escrutadoras han creído poder encontrar entre las clases sociales de Filipinas, señalándolo como una condición poco favorable al advenimiento de un completo régimen democrático.

El Comité desea al llegar á este punto, hacer resaltar el hecho de que con este proyecto de ley, que afecta á las clases más desheredadas y lleva la acción y el apoyo de las Cámaras á los distritos más pequeños y lejanos de las Islas, se afirma de una manera solemne el sentido de absoluta democracia de la Asamblea, tratando á todos por igual y tendiendo, á este fin, la mano á aquellos que más necesitan de nuestra provisión y auxilio.

Una de las causas principales, si no la única, que suele indicarse para explicar y justificar el deplorable estado de abandono en que se encuentran los barrios en punto á instrucción es la insuficiencia del erario público. Esto es cierto: más aún siéndolo y teniendo que reconocer, como reconocemos, que corresponden á nuestras múltiples necesidades bien escasos recursos, el Comité cree, sin embargo, que, habida en consideración la excepcional importancia del asunto de que se trata, debemos apropiarnos la suma que nos sea dable, para llevar á cabo en lo que se pueda, la idea que persigue el proyecto."

* * *

El bill Gabaldón, después de discutido por el comité de Instrucción pública y el comité de presupuestos, y de haber sido informado por el Sr. Quezon, ha sufrido algunas enmiendas quedando reductado en esta forma.

"Ley que dispone el crédito de un millón de pesos con destino á la construcción de casas escuelas en los barrios, bajo ciertas condiciones.

Por autorización de los Estados Unidos, la Legislatura Filipina decreta:

Artículo 1.º Por la presente se vota, de cualesquier fondos existentes en la Tesorería Insular no votados de otro modo, con destino á la construcción de casas escuelas de materiales fuertes en los barrios un crédito de un millón de pesos, de los que serán disponibles para inversión el primer día de Enero de mil novecientos ocho la suma de doscientos cincuenta mil pesos, y otros doscientos cincuenta mil pesos serán igualmente disponibles para inversión el primer día de Enero de cada uno de los tres años inmediatos subsiguientes, bajo las condiciones siguientes:


(a) Tendrán derecho ú opción á participar de los fondos votados por esta ley para el fin indicado, todos los barrios á cuyas escuelas el municipio al cual pertenecen garantice una asistencia diaria no menor de sesenta alumnos debidamente certificada por el superintendente de División de Escuelas, y por el principal de las escuelas del municipio: *Entendiendose sin embargo*, Que la suma no deberá exceder en cada caso de cuatro mil pesos.

(b) El municipio, bien votando un crédito de sus fondos ó bien por medio de contribución popular de fondos, materiales ó trabajo, contribuirá con una suma no menor del cincuenta por ciento de la cantidad total que puede ser concedida, según esta Ley, y elevará la solicitud del Concejo municipal, por mediación de la Junta provincial al Secretario de Instrucción Pública á cuyo cargo y aprobación estará la distribución de dichos fondos.


(c) Los edificios arriba citados solamente podrán levantarse en terrenos de la exclusiva propiedad del municipio ó que se done para tal fin. *Entendiendose sin embargo*, Que el título de propiedad debe estar en cada caso, inscrito en el Tribunal del Registro de la Propiedad, sin perjuicio de que el Secretario de Instrucción Pública pueda autorizar que se dé comienzo á los trabajos de construcción, previa presentación de la solicitud de inscripción del título en dicho Tribunal de Registro de la Propiedad: y *Entendiendose, además* Que la confección de los planos, especificaciones y la ejecución de las obras, así como el pago de las mismas se llevarán á cabo de acuerdo con las leyes y reglamentos actualmente vigentes.

Artículo 2.º Todos los saldos que queden sin gastar, cuando esté terminada alguna de las obras autorizadas por esta Ley, se devolverán inmediatamente á la Tesorería Insular á crédito de esta apropiación y no podrán ser retirados de élla ni gastados sino para los fines aquí indicados.

Art. 3.º Esta Ley tendrá efecto en cuanto sea aprobada"



La "The Philippine Teachers' Association" felicita sinceramente a la HON. LEGISLATURA FILIPINA por la aprobacion del Bill Gabaldon que dispone el credito de un millon de pesos con destino a la construccion de casas escuelas en los barrios.




SECCION PEDAGOGICA

LAS CLASES INDUSTRIALES

Algunas Noticias más Sobre su Importancia

A medida que progresa nuestra instruccion se justifica más y más la importancia de las clases industriales.

Su utilidad práctica y aprovechamiento dan motivo suficiente á que se fije á ellas la mirada de cualquier observador de los rumbos educacionales.

La pedagógica moderna basada de lo positivo y práctico para confirmar lo teórico no hace más que repetir constantemente la teoría *men sana in corpore sano*. La educacion industrial, que participa de dichos elementos, lleva un hueco importante en el ramo del saber humano.

Por otra parte ya que el hombre está destinado

á labrar su propia felicidad es indispensable que esta disposicion Divina se le debe inculcar desde su niñez, haciendo resaltar la fase de utilidad práctica que trae consigo los cursos industriales, á fin de que, una vez adquiridos sus principios, la práctica y su conocimiento encuentre fácil y llevadero la profesion ó negocio á que tendrá que dedicarse en lo futuro.

En vista del éxito que están alcanzando las clases industriales, el Dr. David P. Barrows, Director de Educacion ha dirigido recientemente, según los informes que he recibido, á otras autoridades escolares un circular que tiende á dar una buena idea á los discípulos, de los articulos de carácter industrial de fácil venta.

Hé aquí una lista, de algunos de estos artículos, preparada por B. R. Sawyer.

De tejido ilokano:—Tohallas para el lavabo; id. de mane; id. de baño; batas para id; etc.

Piña y jusi:—Pañuelos para señoras; lazos para abrigos de señoras: servilletas para postres; lazos Windsor; mantillas; mantelería para centro de mesa; tiras pintadas para almohadones; lazos para cortinas; etc.

De Arte:—Tarjetas, amorosas; id. para banquetes, souvenirs de carnaval; tarjetas postales de idem; tarjetas de navidad.

De algodón y paje:—Tohallas; almohadas, matrices, cojines para coches y sillas.

Tejidos morunos:—Tapetes; cubiertas para cojines, bandas de buró; fundas de almohada, lazos para cortinas, hamacas de tela etc.

Trabajos de fantasía:—Encajes, bordados, vestidos pintados de Batangas, trabajos de dibujo, etc.

Juguetes:—Muñecas; casitas de nipa; mueblaje demuñecas; sombreritos, esterillas; banquillas, utensilios de pesca, labranza, molinos etc., todo aquello que sea típico de Filipinas.

Objetos de bambú:—Caballetes; marcos para cuadros, marcos para manparas, biombos, caballetes para periódicos, esterillas para mesa.

Cestos:—Trabajos de canastos cajas, para pañuelos, para servilletas y guantes; pastas para revistas, libros y papeles de música; abanicos; esterillas para el suelo; id. para camas; perfolios; cajas para tabacos y cigarrillos, etc., etc.

La lista señala además infinidad de artículos escolares que encuentran fácil aceptación en el mercado de la venta.

Es de advertir que más de mil objetos de manufactura escolar han sido vendidos en la Exhibición industrial por valor total de unos P400.00; y un circular hace notar que en las próximas fiestas del carnaval mercantil, el Buró de Educación tomará parte con su exhibición, ocupando un espacio de 600 metros cuadrados.

El Buró espera, por lo tanto, que á esa manifestación contribuirán todas las escuelas con unos 2.000 artículos variados cuya venta, según se cree no será menor del número de objetos recibidos.

Dada la importancia de las clases industriales me atrevería á sugerir á las instituciones privadas la introducción de esta enseñanza en la lista de sus planes de estudio, con la seguridad de que sus esfuerzos serán coronados con creces.

REQUESENS.



CONFERENCIA (*)

(Dar Instrucción á los que han Menester)

“Hijos del trabajo:

Oidme; os voy hablar en esta conferencia de lo que se entiende por “Habeas Corpus”, por “allanamiento de morada” y por “la igualdad ante la ley.”

¿Qué es “Habeas Corpus”? ¿A qué se dé el nombre allanamiento de morada? ¿Cuál es la idea que se tiene de la igualdad ante la Ley? Tal vez me preguntéis así. Necesito vuestra atención para aclarar conceptos.

El “Habeas Corpus” es un derecho, un recurso sagrado al que apelan los detenidos ilegalmente. Cuando un individuo es detenido de un modo arbitrario por cualquiera persona, ya sea particular ó funcionario público ó agente del gobierno, cabe solicitar el mandamiento de “Habeas Corpus.” Se lo solicita para que la persona detenida pueda salir en libertad y la que detuvo sea responsable del delito de “detención ilegal”.

El “Habeas Corpus” se presenta, mis queridos compatriotas, á la Corte Suprema ó á cualquiera de sus magistrados ó al juez de primera instancia del distrito en donde se había cometido la detención ilegal.

En ese “Habeas Corpus”, que es un escrito, se han de especificar la persona que se interesa por la libertad del detenido, las señas de este y del que detiene, el lugar en que se ha verificado la detención y las causas de esta. Se acompañará también al escrito, si hubiere, la orden de detención.

Si se probara verdaderamente que la detención ha sido arbitraria ó ilegal, entonces el juez ó el tribunal ante quien se había presentado el escrito, dispondrá inmediatamente la libertad del preso, quien no podrá ser detenido por el mismo delito.

En este mundo, queridos hermanos, hay hombres que cegados por el despotismo y el caciquismo y la autoridad, fallan abiertamente al debido acatamiento de las leyes promulgadas y pisotean los inalienables derechos de los ciudadanos.

(*) Conferencia dedicada á los obreros filipinos que ha sido leída en el salón de actos del “Colegio Mercantil” por el director de dicho establecimiento de enseñanza Sr. M. F. Jhocson.

¿No habeis tenido alguna vez la noticia de que N. de tal, sin motivo justificado, ha sido encerrado en una cárcel? ¡Ah señores, triste es decirlo! Pero no importa. Contra el despotismo, contra el caciquismo y contra la autoridad de cualesquiera personas, tenemos nosotros un medio de que valernos para poner coto á sus demasías. Ese medio es el "Habeas Corpus"; este derecho está consignado en el Bill Constitutivo de Filipinas. Sabed ejercitar ese derecho. Seguid las instrucciones que con respecto á éste particular os he dado. Creo haber podido explicaros el concepto de lo que se llama "Habeas Corpus" aunque de un modo deficiente.

Ahora permitidme que entre en otra materia no menos importante que la primera: hablo del allanamiento de morada".

El "allanamiento de morada," señores, es un delito que se comete cuando una persona entra en las casas sin el consentimiento de sus dueños. Yo, por ejemplo, penetro en la casa de N. de tal, contra la voluntad de éste, me podrán acusar del delito de allanamiento de morada. Y es que el hogar, señores, es sagrado tan sagrado como la vida misma. Podrán penetrar en el hogar los rayos del sol y gotas de lluvia; pero ni el rey ni el emperador podrán penetrar en él sin el consentimiento de sus dueños.

Compatriotas, en vuestras casas sois los reyes, los príncipes. Ejercitad el derecho que teneis de poder presentar una querrela contra los que violan vuestras casas. No, os amilaneis. Sea quien fuere el que allane vuestros hogares, sufrirá el condigno castigo. Porque la ley no establece privilegios.

Mis queridos compatriotas, debeis de tener en cuenta que en vuestras casas podrán penetrar los agentes del gobierno autorizados por el poder judicial al objeto de hacer requisita aún contra vuestra voluntad. Pero, para que puedan penetrar en sus casas y hacer la requisita, debeis ver si en el mandamiento está especificado el lugar que se ha de registrar.

En el registro, los agentes del gobierno están obligados á desempeñar sus papeles prudentemente. De lo contrario, serán castigados por las disposiciones del Código penal.

Cuidaos muy bien, queridos hermanos, de velar por vuestras casas.

Ya os he dicho que la casa es inalienable.

Por último, voy á deciros que tengo hoy que que tocar una cuestión, la última. Yo creo que no debo ya molestaros mucho, pero la importancia del asunto exige que vosotros sigais prestándome vuestra atención. Tengo que hablaros de lo que es la "igualdad ante la ley."

"La igualdad ante la ley" es aquella que consiste en el hecho de que todos los ciudadanos, sean quienes fueren, deberán sufrir la misma pena, el mismo castigo caso de que cometieren determinados delitos. Permitid que ponga un ejemplo práctico. El gobernador general allana vuestra casa, contra este podreis presentar una querrela por allanamiento de morada, no importa el elevado cargo que desempeña.

Al Gobernador general se le llevará ante los tribunales de justicia y se le tomará la declaración como á un ciudadano cualquiera. Si se demostrare su culpabilidad, entonces tendrá él que sufrir la pena previamente señalada en el Código Penal para el delito de que nos ocupamos.

La silla donde se sientan los acusados simboliza la igualdad ante la ley. Id á los tribunales de justicia. La silla se una sola. Allí se sientan toda clase de personalidades. ¿Qué quiere decir esto?--Esto quiere decir que la ley no tiene en cuenta ni la autoridad, ni la posición social del culpable. ¡Bendita ley!

Hijos del trabajo, compañeros de trabajo y de fatigas, ya sabeis qué es la igualdad ante la ley. Por lo tanto, yo espero que sabreis ejercitar ese sacratísimo derecho.

En esta muy humilde conferencia he versado sobre tres puntos, tres cuestiones de trascendental importancia para todos nosotros: "el Habeas Corpus," "el allanamiento de morada" y "la igualdad ante la ley." ¿Qué me queda hoy deciros?

Mis queridos compatriotas, á nosotros nos acusan determinados individuos de las pretensas razas superiores de que nosotros no podemos todavía vivir por propia cuenta, más claro, regir nuestros propios destinos. Hay que desmentir esta afirmación infundada.

Para desmentirla, precisa que vosotros sepais los derechos que debeis ejercitar dentro de la comunidad en que vivís.

Yo os prometo, bajo palabra de honor, que en este salón del Colegio Mercantil tendríamos que congregarnos mensualmente para hablar siempre de nuestros derechos especialmente de esos que nos ha dado el Bill Constitutivo de Filipinas. Así y solo así llegareis á saberlos con la ayuda de la escasa luz de mi inteligencia.

Pensad en lo que os he dicho.

Todo ello os reportará utilidad. Aprendedlo como aprenden los católicos el Padre nuestro.

Hijos del trabajo: debo dar gracias á todos vosotros puestos que habeis respondido á mi llamamiento con vuestra presencia. Ojalá que hagais lo propio en lo provenir, pues debeis saber que no es esta la primera y última vez en que vamos á vernos, no. Si á todas las conferencias no dejareis de venir, tendríamos la inmensa satisfacción de hablar siempre de todo eso que regenera y redime.

Mis queridos compatriotas: voy á dar término á esta conferencia si así puede llamarse, suplicándoos hagais consideraciones, digo reflexiones sobre cuanto se ha dicho.

Os quiero mucho. He pensado siempre en vosotros. No soy amigo de exhibiciones por razones de temperamento. Pero por vosotros quiero exhibirme, vivir una vida pública para de esta manera poder yo ofreceros los pocos conocimientos que he recibido en los templos de la ciencia.

La Escuela Náutica

SUGESTIONES A LA ASAMBLEA FILIPINA PARA QUE PROPONGA SU REESTABLECIMIENTO.

En la historia de las escuelas oficiales de Filipinas no se registra una más antigua que la que es objeto de nuestra atención y estudio.

Para llenar un vacío que dejaba la instrucción pública, se fundó dicha escuela en el año 1839, gracias á la filantropía de los comerciantes de Manila.

No se podía esperar menos de aquellos desprendidos ciudadanos, que aparte de sus buenos deseos estaban impuestos de la necesidad de crear hombres expertos en el arte y ciencia de la navegación, cuyos conocimientos sirvan de segura garantía de los buques, de las mercancías trasportadas en estos y de las numerosas vidas que suponen la dotación y el pasaje de los mismos.

Aunque veinticuatro años después de su fundación, un terremoto vino á demoler el primer edificio que ocupaba, no por eso se dejó de contarla en el número de escuelas existentes. Sus fundadores, guiados siempre de sus nobles propósitos, la reorganizaron de nuevo, dotándola de más aparatos necesarios para su uso indispensable.

Nuestras grandes transformaciones sociales y políticas en nada afectaron á la existencia de dicha institución, como no sea en lo tocante á su bienestar y buena marcha.

Notables fueron sus adelantos, notable el número de entusiastas jóvenes que han aprovechado material é intelectualmente los grandes beneficios de su enseñanza excepcional, como notables fueron los sacrificios llevados á cabo por Pueblo y Gobierno para colocarla casi al nivel de las escuelas náuticas de los grandes países. Más, si las conmociones geológicas y políticas no influyeron en su existencia en cambio las medidas económicas debieron de pasar sobre ella y, en efecto, tres años hace que lamentamos su clausura.

Se ha repetido tantas veces que en la edad contemporánea, la preponderancia de los naciones se debe en parte á su pujanza naval, uno de los factores primordiales de su engrandecimiento. Nadie ignora que la base capital de ese factor es un núcleo de marinos expertos, y á formar esos marinos tienden las funciones de una escuela náutica.

Huelga advertir que en lo expuesto, no solo se nos presenta dicha escuela como un medio eficaz y trascendente para los fines inmediatos de Estado, (en propia conservación y prosperidad) sino también como un fin directo del mismo: (creación de instituciones educativas.)

Es un principio ineludible en la política, el que, reconocida la necesidad de uno de los fines del Estado,

no debe escatimarse, aún so pretexto de economía los medios necesarios para conseguirlo.

La instrucción general es la base sobre que descansa el edificio del Estado; la instrucción náutica es una parte integrante de esa base.

Se ha dicho que la Asamblea Filipina señala una era de ansiadas bienandanzas para la Patria. También somos de los que sostienen de un modo ferviente esta opinión, y no creemos que haya una cámara legislativa que se niegue á la aprobación de una ley regulando el establecimiento de una escuela náutica, ya que el exámen profundo de los hechos nos demuestra su necesidad.

¡Ojalá que los representantes de la voluntad popular se penetren de este asunto cuya trascendencia acabamos de exponer sumariamente!

B. MORALES.

La idea de dar clases nocturnas á los obreros de Filipinas ha partido de mi modesta persona, idea que ha sido acogida por el patriotismo de muchos. Después la Universidad de Sto. Tomás siguió el mismo derrotero marcado por mí y probablemente todos los centros docentes establecidos en Filipinas imiten tan noble proceder.

Las clases que doy en el "Colegio Mercantil" encomendado á mi dirección consisten en nociones de Aritmética y Gramática asignaturas, que yo creo que por ellas podreis mejorar esa triste condición en que vosotros os encontrais.

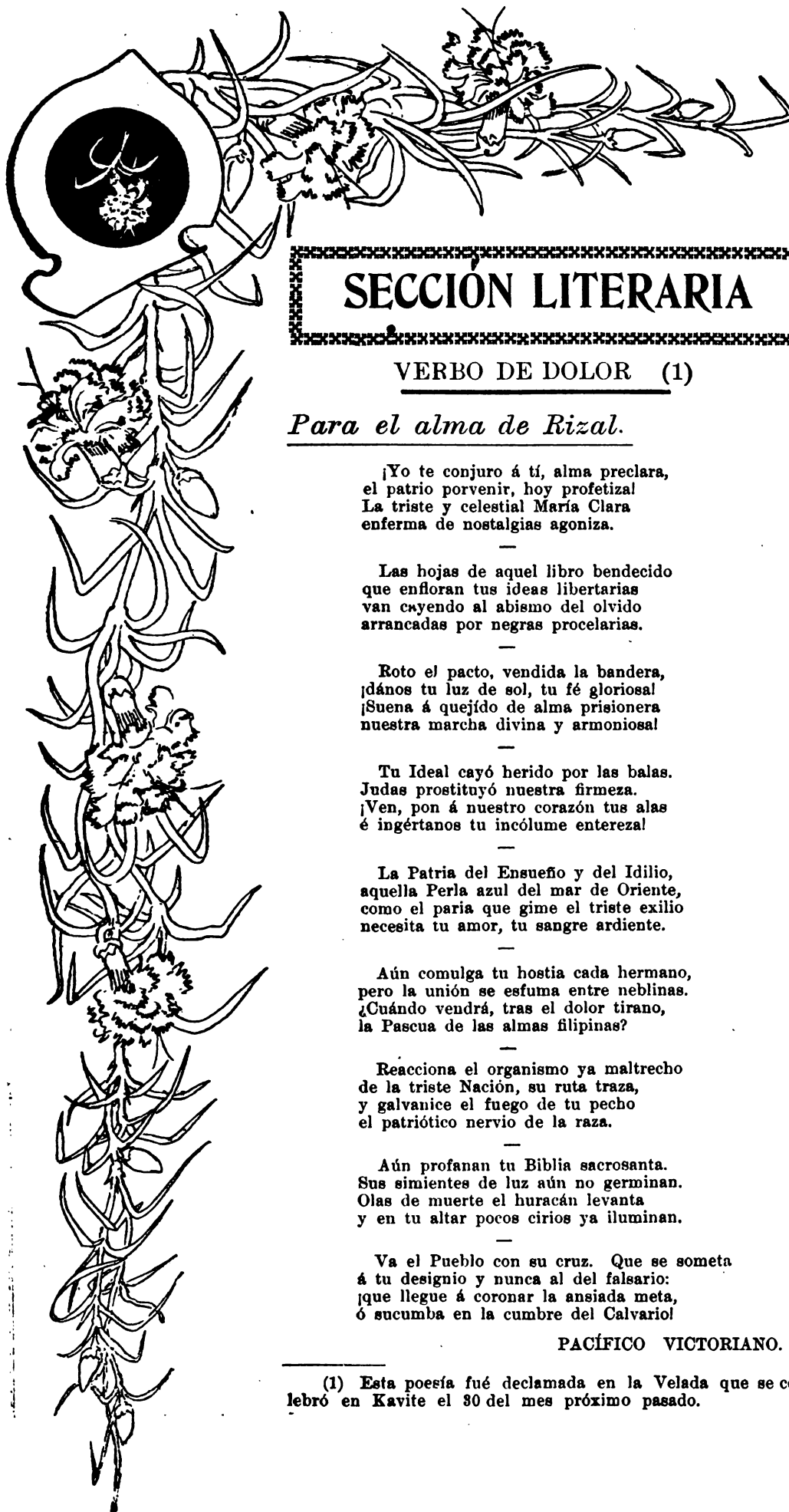
Muchos de vuestros compañeros vienen á este centro docente, aunque lloviendo, tan solo para asistir á mis aulas. Agradezco la puntualidad de mis alumnos obreros y admiro su entusiasmo por la instrucción.

El camino por donde pasais es el camino de la regeneración: obreros filipinos, no sintais desmayo de ninguna clase.

Convencido de que para vuestra completa regeneración no bastan los conocimientos de Aritmética y Gramática, me he decidido, á medida de mis fuerzas, á celebrar conferencias populares á las que quedan invitados no solamente mis alumnos obreros, como he dicho en el periódico "El Renacimiento," sino también los que quieran. Por eso me habeis oido hablar de lo que se entiende por "Habeas Corpus," por "allanamiento de morada" é "igualdad ante la ley."

He dicho."





SECCIÓN LITERARIA

VERBO DE DOLOR (1)

Para el alma de Rizal.

¡Yo te conjuro á tí, alma preclara,
el patrio porvenir, hoy profetiza!
La triste y celestial María Clara
enferma de nostalgias agoniza.

Las hojas de aquel libro bendecido
que enfloran tus ideas libertarias
van cayendo al abismo del olvido
arrancadas por negras procelarias.

Roto el pacto, vendida la bandera,
¡dános tu luz de sol, tu fé gloriosa!
¡Suena á quejido de alma prisionera
nuestra marcha divina y armoniosa!

Tu Ideal cayó herido por las balas.
Judas prostituyó nuestra firmeza.
¡Ven, pon á nuestro corazón tus alas
é ingértanos tu incólume entereza!

La Patria del Ensueño y del Idilio,
aquella Perla azul del mar de Oriente,
como el paria que gime el triste exilio
necesita tu amor, tu sangre ardiente.

Aún comulga tu hostia cada hermano,
pero la unión se esfuma entre neblinas.
¿Cuándo vendrá, tras el dolor tirano,
la Pascua de las almas filipinas?

Reacciona el organismo ya maltrecho
de la triste Nación, su ruta traza,
y galvanice el fuego de tu pecho
el patriótico nervio de la raza.

Aún profanan tu Biblia sacrosanta.
Sus simientes de luz aún no germinan.
Olas de muerte el huracán levanta
y en tu altar pocos cirios ya iluminan.

Va el Pueblo con su cruz. Que se someta
á tu designio y nunca al del falsario:
¡que llegue á coronar la ansiada meta,
ó sucumba en la cumbre del Calvario!

PACÍFICO VICTORIANO.

(1) Esta poesía fué declamada en la Velada que se celebró en Kavite el 30 del mes próximo pasado.

ANTE LA TUMBA DE RIZAL (*)

¡Somos los mismos! De la sien doliente
emana aún, al golpe del sicario,
nuestra sangre oriental; siempre caliente.
Aún sentimos el peso milenarío
de un grave fardo, sin tener en frente
más visión que la triste del Calvario.

Aún el gemido de los parias zumba,
aún el ave rapaz grazna y anida
en este árbol moral que se derrumba;
y en su inútil dolor, de muerte herida,
prefiere á renacer, hallar su tumba,
esta generación entristecida.

Y ¿hasta cuándo, hasta cuándo, en su deseo,
el pueblo rudo,—eterno Prometeo,—
verá la luz y borrará sus huellas;
y abriendo al fin los negros horizontes,
tremolará por valles y por montes
la bandera del sol y las estrellas?

Rizal, lo sé,—tú has muerto, y con tu muerte
de Redentor, cumpliste tu destino:
más al matar del suelo filipino
un gérmen vil, por lo viciado, inerte,
fecundastes en medio del camino
otra semilla más vital, más fuerte.

Por eso, á veces, el dolor me ciega,
al ver mi Patria, que á su afán se entrega,
sin fé, sin ideal, sin esperanza:
al sorprenderla en afanosa brega,
cómo entre sombras sin cesar avanza,
y avanza en vano, porque nunca llega.

Hoy no es ya reacción, hoy es ya un crimen
sacar á flote férvidos empeños
de aquellos pueblos que inocentes gimen;
y otros quizás más locos, más pequeños,
en medio de su inercio y de sus sueños,
se irguen, se transfiguran, se redimen.

Al ver las huellas de la edad presente,
en medio de estas explosiones de ira
que colocan á hermanos frente á frente;
en medio del hedor que se respira
en esta sociedad indiferente,
toda desolación, toda mentira;

De estos lagos de crápulas y orgías,
que confunden las noches con los días,
de este inmortál é insoportable yugo,
que ni el esclavo ni la historia han visto;
se ha de herir el laud de Victor Hugo,
se ha de empuñar el látigo de Cristo.

¿Y por qué no?—La religión no medra;
y el despotismo á la impiedad se abraza
cual á la tapia destructora hierda.....
..... ¡Cómo en tan pocos lustros de mordaza
no ha quedado ni piedra sobre piedra
del templo secular de nuestra raza!

Sacerdote de apóstrofes y apodos,
¡cual tronara mi acento sobrehumano
contra esos sin amor hijos beodos,
que ni ante el nombre de su muerto hermano,
un momento siquiera, se abrazan todos,
un momento siquiera, se dan la mano!

¡Malditos los imbéciles y estultos,
que alimentan en las del cinismo
la impúdica ambición de los tumultos;
y como Judas, de avaricia llenos,
venden al pueblo, al Mártir, y á Dios mismo,
por treinta sueldos, y..... por mucho menos!

No triunfarán; porque á Bathala plugo
que ostenten los eunucos en su frente
la maldición eterna como yugo.
La fuerza que traiciona, es impotente;
y la raza en sus vicios más latente,
halla hasta en los disfraces su verdugo.

¡Bien hayas tú, Rizal, hermano mío,
que ya en el polvo impenetrable y frío,
duermes el sueño postrimer del hombre!
De esta lucha mortal, saliste ileso:
duerma tu alma tranquila, bajo el peso
que te diera, al morir, tu mismo nombre.

MANUEL BERNABE.

(*) *Poesía declamada por su autor, en la velada que tuvo lugar en el "Grand Opera House" el 30 de Diciembre último.*

BAZAR SIGLO XX of Teodoro R. Yangco



Groceries, Flour, Hay, Oats and Crushed Food and other supplies too numerous to mention here, for want of space.

We are direct importers, and can and do undersell our competitors. If you have not visited our stores in the past, make it a point to visit us in the near future.

Free delivery in Manila and F. O. B. on all trains or steamers leaving Manila.

BAZAR SIGLO XX

PLAZA DEL CONDE 2 to 18 BINONDO
Near the Blanco Bridge and Binondo Canal

TEODORO R. YANGCO



OFICINA: 163 MUELLE DE LA REINA,
SAN NICOLAS, MANILA.

Teléfono No. 2311. Dirección Telegráfica y Cable "Oro"
Code: A. B. C. 5th Edition.

LINEAS DE VAPORES A LAS PROVINCIAS DE
LAGUNA, RIZAL, PAMPANGA, CAVITE,
BATAAN Y ZAMBALES

*Carbon y Productos del Pais
Comisiones y Consignaciones*

Escuela de Ingenieros Industriales

El Sr. Hernández, de Iloilo, presentó á la Asamblea un proyecto de ley, creando una escuela de ingenieros industriales en Manila.

He aquí las principales disposiciones que contiene dicho bill.

"Artículo 1. Por la presente se establece una Escuela de Ingenieros Industriales en Manila, con el siguiente plan de enseñanza adoptado en Barcelona, por ser el más adecuado á los usos y costumbres del país y á sus recursos económicos, á saber: •

ASIGNATURAS QUE CONSTITUYEN

LA CARRERA:

Primer año

Análisis matemático hasta las aplicaciones geométricas del cálculo diferencial. Geometría descriptiva. Física general con las aplicaciones del lumínico. Química general. Dibujo industrial de taller. Ejercicios sobre análisis matemático y cálculo. Trabajos gráficos de descriptiva.

Segundo año

Cálculo integrante y de variaciones; mecánica racional, Estereotemia; comprendiendo sombras perspectiva, geométrica y corte de piedras, maderas y hierros Física industrial, primer curso; Aplicaciones del calor, Análisis químico. Dibujo á la aguada, tofográfico y de reproducción. Ejercicios de cálculos. Trabajos gráficos y prácticas de Estereotomía Manipulaciones de análisis químico.

Tercer año

Mecánica industrial, Estática gráfica é Hidráulica Física industrial segundo curso; Electricidad Química industrial inorgánica con detalles de fabricación Topografía y naciones de Geodesia. Dibujo industrial de fabricación Ensayos y experiencias referentes á las aplicaciones de la luz y del calor y á la mecánica industrial. Manipulación de Química inorgánica.

Cuarto año

Física industria, tercer curso; Tecnología eléctrica, Mecánica aplicada á la construcción, Construcción de máquinas, Metalurgia, Química industrial orgánica cha detalles de fabricación, Economía política y legislación industrial, Dibujo de proyectos industriales. Manipulaciones de Metalurgia y Química orgánica, Ensayos y experiencias de Física idustrsal segundo y tercer cursos, y de Mecánica aplicada á la construcción.

Quinto año

Tecnología mecánica. Arquitectura industrial y organización de talleres. Motores técnicos. Ferro-carriles Tecnología química Dibujo de proyectos industriales. Manipulaciones de Tecnología química. Prácticas de Tecnología mecánica, y trabajos de taller de construcción de máquinas.

Art. 2. Para ingresar en la carrera de Ingenieros industriales es necesario:

(a) Ser Perito industrial ó ser Bachiller.

[b] Tener la edad de dieciseis años cumplidos en 1.º de Junio del año en que ingresen.

Art. 3. Los Bachilleres deberán someterse á exámen en las convocatorias que fijarán los estatutos de la escuela de Ingenieros industriales de las asignaturas siguientes, si cuya aprobación previa no tienen validéz académica las asignaturas de la carrera.

Aritmética y Algebra. Geometría y Trigonometría Dibujo de figura y adorno, Dibujo lineal y lavado, Idiomas francés é inglés.

Art. 4. Las asignaturas especificadas en el primer año podrán probarse examinándose de ellas como alumnos libres en dicha escuela de Ingenieros en las épocas correspondientes, pero podrán incorporarse, las que son iguales, si se tienen aprobadas en alguna Facultad de ciencias de los Centros Docentes del Archipiélago, siempre que su aprobación sea posterior á la de todas las asignaturas que constituyen el ingreso."

SECCION DE NOTICIAS.



La Escuela de Comercio.

La Escuela de Comercio de Manila cuyo deber especial es preparar estudiantes para ocupar cargos en el gobierno ó en entidades comerciales está haciendo

buena labor, pues desde el 1.º de Julio último ha colocado cincuenta y siete estudiantes con haberes mensuales de treinta á cincuenta pesos. La escuela instruye, á sus escolares en taquigrafía, teneduría de libros, telegrafía y mecanografía:

Para Maestros

Mr. Brink, uno de los directores auxiliares de Educación, acaba de estudiar los expedientes de unos cien americanos que se han sujetado á exámen hace poco en América para el cargo de maestros con destino á estas Islas.

Datos estadísticos demuestran que en el presente curso escolar sólo hay 650 maestros americanos con nombramiento, cuando la ley autoriza unos 840. El resto está cubierto por maestros temporeros, tanto americanos como filipinos y, la falta de provisión de dichas plazas vacantes obedece á las muchas dimisiones de maestros americanos.

Cree Mr. Brink que de los 100 examinados nuevamente en América sólo unos 50 serán nombrados porque algunos de ellos no reúnen todas las condiciones exigidas para desempeñar el cargo de maestros.

La convención de maestros en el verano.

Están haciéndose los preparativos para la celebración de la convención de maestros en el verano, en Baguio, á contar desde el 20 de Abril próximo. A este objeto se ha teleografiado á los Estados Unidos á fin de contratar conferenciantes que se encarguen de las diferentes disertaciones. Para esa misma fecha se celebrará en Baguio la convención de superintendentes de distritos escolares.

Instrucción pública.

El Comisionado Mr. Shuster, Secretario de Instrucción pública, ha dispuesto lo siguiente:

Destinar ₱5,000 para construcción de la escuela intermedia de Cabancalan en Negros occidental; para la de Bago ₱5,000 y para la de Cadiz ₱3,000. Para Dormitory y escuela de agricultura en Bacolod ₱9,000, accediendo la suma total de créditos para la construcción de escuelas en Negros occidental á ₱22,000.

Con el mismo fin se han destinado ₱1200 para la provincia de la Pampanga; ₱15,000 para la provincia de la Laguna y ₱7,500 para una escuela de artes y oficios en San José de Buenavista, provincia de Antique. Todos estos edificios escuelas serán construidos con arreglo á los planos trazados por el arquitecto consultor de la Comisión.

Crédito votado.

El 21 del mes próximo pasado el Secretario de Instrucción pública aprobó el crédito de ₱15,000 con destino á un edificio escuela que se proyecta levantar en la provincia de la Laguna, á condición de que esta reuna, por medio de suscripción popular, igual suma con el mismo destino y el vecindario dote á la provincia con un solar para ese objeto.

Colocación de la primera piedra.

El Comisionado Cameron Forbes ha regresado de su viaje á Lingayen, á donde fué al objeto de asistir á la ceremonia de la colocación de la primer pie-

dra de la escuela de artes y oficios que se proyecta levantar allí.

La nueva escuela contará con terreno espacioso donde podrán los estudiantes jugar.

Durante el ceremonial pronunciaron discursos el gobernador electo, el gobernador actual, el tercer miembro de la Junta municipal y el Comisionado Forbes.

Se habían hechos preparativos especiales para recibir al Honorable Gobernador general más el pueblo sufrió contratiempo al saber que no iría Mr. Smith.

Escuela de Ciencia doméstica.

Mr. Shuster, que estuvo en viaje por las provincias del Sur, en su visita á la Isla de Kuyo, Palawan, prometió á aquellos habitantes donar cantidad de ₱1,200 pesos de los fondos escolares con destino á la erección de una escuela de Ciencia doméstica.

El superintendente de aquella Isla escribe hoy el Buró reclamando dicha cantidad al objeto de poder realizarse cuanto antes, la obra.

Escuela en Baguio

Mr. Shuster, secretario de instrucción pública, ha concedido al ramo educacional la suma de pesos 17,800 con destinos para fines escolares. Dicha suma unida con los ₱6,200 producto de la venta realizada con un pedaso de terreno escolar en Baguio, se invertirá en la construcción de un edificio escolar en aquella ciudad veraniega, edificio subdividido en tres; uno, para "Dormitory School", otro para Artes y Oficios y otro para una Academia en la que se darán clases de tejer, coser y otros ramos.

A este efecto se ha encargado ya al Arquitecto consultor del Gobierno la confección de los planos correspondientes.

Casa escuela.

El presidente del municipio de Liban ha solicitado del "Bureau" de Educación contribuya en ₱2,000 para la construcción de una casa escuela en el citado municipio, cuya construcción se halla presupuestada en ₱7,500, habiendo de reunir el referido municipio el resto por suscripción popular.

Notas Importantes

Según carta recibida del superintendente de División de las escuelas de Ambos Camarines sábase que en el pueblo de Karaduy se ha inaugurado hace poco una escuela para uso exclusivo de negritos. Dicha escuela será dirigida por un maestro filipino pagado por el Gobierno Insular.

—El mismo superintendente da cuenta de que varios maestros filipinos con muy buen acuerdo han emprendido hace poco una activa campaña en sus distintos municipios tendente á extirpar el juego de *tanga* muy desarrollado entre la gente jóven, sobre todo, los niños.

—Acaba de inaugurarse en Bacolod, Negros Occidental, el Instituto Normal para maestros.

La apertura se ha hecho algo tarde con razón de la cosecha en aquella Isla.

—Mr. Coddington, superintendente de División de las escuelas de Nueva Ecija, ha pedido permiso del Departamento para poder comprar una hectárea de terreno enclavado en las cercanías de las escuelas provinciales, con destino á recreo para los alumnos.

El departamento no ha tomado aún acción alguna sobre el particular en espera de mayores informes.

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUANAN

Taga-pamansag ng "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Taga-pamahala: Gregorio Villa.

Tagapangasiwa—E. PESTAÑO.

PASULATAN AT PANGASIWAAN, ALIX 102, SAMPALOC.

Lalagyan sa Correo, blg. 1090, Maynila, K. P.

HALAGA NG PAGPAPADALA

Sa Maynila P2.00 — isang taon — Sa Lalawigan. P2.00
Isang salin. P0.25

PAGPAPALATHALA: AYON SA PAGKASUNDUAN

“NASAAN ANG LINGAP?”

(SA AKING MGA KAPATID SA TUNGKOL)

Labis ang pananalig n̄ sarili na, “ang sino mang bumabasa n̄ boong paginilay ay sapilitang makatutuklas n̄ hiblang gintong nahahabi sa tudling n̄ m̄ga titik.” At dahil dito’y di na kailan̄gan ang malakas at madalas na tawag, palamuting panganyaya upang iparanas at maakit ang alin mang p̄song umii-ibig sa ikasusulong n̄ sariling lahi.

Hanga n̄gayon ay wala pang nababagong kilos sa aking m̄ga kapatid sa layon at wari’y di nararanasan ang timias n̄ m̄ga tawag na sa alin mang tudling n̄ pahayagang ito ay natutunghan. Aywan! kung nagwawalang bahalá, at sa dakilang nais n̄ kapisanan ay kinukusa ang di pakikiayon.

Hindi ko pinaniniwalaan na ang kanilang pagsisikap sa ikadadangal n̄ ating lahi at ikalulúkluk sa mataas na likmang kapantay n̄ ibang malayá, upang di tayo tumitingala, ay ipalulúpig sa udiók n̄ m̄ga nalilinsad sa atas n̄ katwiran; sapagka’t panahon na n̄gayong dapat iwakef ang maling pagbibigáy loob sa kaulayaw n̄ sarili na may masamang pananalig. Panahon na n̄gayong dapat itanghal ang tunay na pagdamay sa pagpapalagó at pagpapasulong sa ating bayan. Huag tayong mag-alinlan̄gan sa paniniwalang, sa pamamagitan n̄ ating magandang halimbawá at tunay na pag-sasapsapi ay makatutulong sa pagpapasikat sa silanganan n̄ araw kahapon.

Nahihintakutan ba kayó? at bakit? “Hwag, at n̄gayó’y di naghaharap ang di matwid.”

Nanghihinayang ba kayó sa inyong itutulong, ó sa lillimos sa kapisanan munting bahagi n̄ inyong pagpapagal, dahil sa paniniwalá ninyong walang nagagawang anomang ang m̄ga nagkakápisán? Hindi ko pinaniniwalaang may tututol na ang kapisanang ito’y di tumutulong ó makatutulong sa lahat n̄ tagapag-tutó, hindi lamang dito sa Maynilá kundí sa lalong kasulksulukan n̄ sangkapuluán, sapagka’t ang tutól

nila’y pawawalang halagá n̄ m̄ga dahon n̄ “The Filipino Teacher”

Hwag kayong magbibingibingihan, magwawalang bahalá magkulang n̄ pag-asa sa lakas n̄ kapisanan upang hwag tumuloy ang pag-iral n̄ malamlam na panahon. Gunitain ninyong, sakaling di tayo lalakad sa iisang landas ay di tayo makakaasang aani n̄ nais n̄ ating pagpapagod, ni ang pag-asang bibihis sa malakumang damit na n̄gayó’y suot pa n̄ ating m̄ga batá. Hindi ba ninyó namamalas ang pakikitungali sa atin n̄ m̄ga ibang gurong di kabalat na ito’y ang pagpalagay sa ating tayo’y m̄ga batá. Ito’y dapat lunasan.

Hindi lamang itó ang udiók n̄ maling panam-palataya, noong m̄ga aayao umibig sa banal na nais; kundí isang halimbawang ikaluluoy kung tutularan n̄ ating pag-asa bukás (m̄ga batá n̄gayon.)

Sulong kayó sa pakikisapi at mahintakutan sa natatanaw na dilim, at matipik na landas, sapagka’t iyo’y walang anomang kundí isang ulap na kathà n̄ m̄ga kaaway at matuling isip, na kung mabiglá ang isang matatakutin ay sukat n̄ kagulatan.

Magsapi-sapi tayo upang tayo’y magkaroon nang pagtutulungan sa pagpapayaman at pagpapabutí sa tinutupad nating tungkol, sa pamamagitan n̄ kapisanang itó, at pahayagang itong di ikinakait sa atin n̄ malingaping Taga-pamahala n̄ m̄ga Pamahalaan.

Magdildili kayó, at hwag tigisin n̄ luhá kung dapat man; n̄guni’t pumisan kayó at iyon ang pagdamay sa Kapisanan.

M. I. SHARP

Meisic Primary School.

"ANG MAMAMAYANG PILIPINO"

Mungkahi sa mga "Teachers"

Hindi pangunang baít kundí pagpapaalaala lamang ang imumungkahi ko ngayón sa ating mga Gurong pilipino at itó pa ma'y babawin ko rin, kung sakali't hull na akó sa kaniláng munakalà.

Inásahan kong marami na sa mga "Pilipino Teacher", babayi't lalaki, ang kasalukuyang nag-lingat ó nakábasang na ng bagong kapalflimbag pang aklát na wikang inglés ni Mr. Prescott F. Jernegan. Ang pangalan ng aklát ay *Ang Mamamayang Pilipino* (The Philippine Citizen). Si Mr. Jernegan ay Guró ng Kasaysayang at Pámahaláan ng Pilipinas, sa "Philippine Normal School" dito sa Maynilà. Ang nakalám ng pagpapalimbág ay ang kilaláng si Mr. Frank R. Lutz, Editor ng "Philippine Education".

Isang aklát iyáng nag-áadhikang makatulong, ayon sa Paunawa ng maykatha, sa pagpapakilala sa mga Pilipino ng ating mga katuturán sapagka-taong-bayan. Katha ng isang amerikanong naririto't nagtuturo ng isá sa mahahalagáng karunungan dapat matutuhan ng ating bayan ngayón at sa hináharáp na panahon. Sa pagka americano ang maykatha at sa pagkaguró sa Pilipinas, hindi pa man nábabasa ang aklát, ay mahihinuha nang itó'y hitíp sa mga pagkukurong malaya, palibhasa'y mulát siyá sa kalayaan; batbát ng mga bagong palagáy at aral, palibhasa siya'y taong kasalukuyan at nakadadamay na ng mga nangyáyari rito sa ating bayan.

Sa isang haláw na pagbasa ng "The Philippine Citizen" ay sukat nang makáputi ng maraming bungang matimyás ang isang pilipinong nagháhanḡad mabusóg at lumusóg sa kanyáng pagka-mámamayan. Ang pilipino'y malaon nang panahóng uháw at gutom sa mga biyaya ng isang malayá at matatág na pamamayan. Matagál na nanaganá sa katungkulan, at nanalát sa karapatan sa bayang malaon nang hindi nátitikmán, ay nápatulad siyá sa isang bumaháng tubig, na, nang apaw na sa masikip na sisidián sa mga bundók, ay maragasáng lumipana sa kapatagan. Ang ginawá ng pilipino ay siyá ring nagawá ng lahát ng lahi at bayang nauhaw at nagutom sa karapatán. Sa pamamagitan ng laksáng pagapi. Dátapwa't ngayóng ang pagusig ng karamihan sa mga karapatáng iyán ay nagágawá na sa loób ng mga páaralán at nátatamó na sa aklát, ngayóng sa páaralát sa aklát na rin, ay náatutunghán ang mga katungkulang lalong mahahalagá at kailangang unahin at pangatawanán ng isang taong-bayan... ngayón, alín mang aklát na gangaya ng kay Mr. Jernegan ay dapat mahalín natín at ipakilala sa lalong maraming kababayan, sapagka't malaki, maraming buhay, dugó at salapi ang náari-

muhanan ng isang bayang nag-úsig ng karapatán niyá sa pamamagitan dunong, kay sa pamamagitan ng sandata. Ang hináhanap ng sandata ay makamatáy, ang hináhanap ng dunong ay makabuhay. At habang kumakalat sa marami ang karunungan sa pamamayan, ay umúunti namán ang bilang ng mga mangaapi at mang-uulol sa bayan. Dahil dito'y walang pagkasyahar sa loob ang aking galák sa tuwing nakakábasang ng mga aklát na nagpápaaninaw ng ganganyáng bagay sa bayan ko, na baguhan-baguhan sa mga karapatán at tungkulin sa isang malayang pamamayan.

Hindi kailangang ang magíng sino lamán at magíng taga-ibáng lahi ang maykathá, kung ang katháng aklát ay kápupuluhán ng magalíng ng lahi ng bayan. Tangi sa rito'y akó ang una-unang nagtátapat na sa ati'y bíbihira pa ang mga kababayang pantá na naglalathala ng mga aklát na ganyáng nagpápakilala ng ating uri at lagáy sapagka-mámamayan.

Ang "The Philippine Citizen" ay dapat mabasa at pákinabangan, hindi lamang ng mga marururong ng wikang inglés, kundi ng lalong marami nating kabawikang, bayang walang nálalaman kundi ang sariling wika; sapagka't magíng ang mga iyón at magíng ang mga itó, ay pangang may katungkulan at karapatán sa pamamayan. Sa bagay na itó'y iminúungkahi na sa mga maestra at maestrong pilipino na matatalino sa wikang inglés at nakasúsulat ng katampatan sa wikang sarili, na ang aklát na iya'y kaniláng pagtiyaga tagalugin, bisayain, ilokohin at ihulog sa mga ibá pang wikang gamit dito sa Sangkapuluán. Marami akóng nákilalang *teacher* na tagalog, sa mga bayi man at sa mga lalaki, na maysapat nang kayarito pag-gawá ng higt pa sa rito. Silá ang mga una-unang dapat magmalasakit at mag-adhiká ng ikákilalala bayan uatin sa mga mabubuting bagay na náatutunghán sa mga aklát na na sa wika ni Shakespeare. May ilá nang taóng sila'y nag-áaral at nagtuturo ng sinabin sa wika, at tila namán hindi mapaniniwalaang sa kaniláng kúkulanḡin pa ng mga may kaya na. Ang kulang ay kaunting lakás ng loob, kaunting pangangahas at pagtitiyaga, at malaking panghihinayang sa panahóng makararaan. At sukat din namáng maguníta ng mga kababayang guró, na ang dunong nilá sa inglés, ay kailangang mapakinabangan, hindi lamang ng pará bukas nating mga batang nag áaral sa kaniláng sadyá, kundí pati ng mga matanda man at mga kagulangang ngayóng panahóng itó'y mámamayan natín, at siyang lalong nangangailangang makákilala ng mga bagong-urí nilá at halagá sa pamamayan,

Ang aklat ni Mr. Jernegan ay hindi namang totoo ng makapal at mahaba: may 200 lamang mukha o 'pagina'. Ang bawat isa sa dalawangpung banghay o 'capitulo', ay karaniwang may tigilima o anim na dahon lamang. Sa akala ko'y magaan naman ang pagkaká-ingles, palibhasa'y isang aklat na sadyang aralan at gawa para sa isang bryang bago lamang na tututo ng wikang-iyán.

Lahat ng banghay ay dapat tagalugin, sapagka't para parang kakulangán.

Ang Estado o Bayan at ang Mamayan.—Ang iba't ibang pagkátatag ng Pamahalaan.—Ang Kapangyarihan ng Bayan.—Ang mga tungkulin ng Pamahalaan.—Ang Pamahalaan sa Estados Unidos.—Ang pagkátatag sa Pilipinas ng Kapangyarihan Amerikano.—Ang Comision sa Pilipinas, pagkátatag at mga layon.—Ang Kapangyarihang Taga-gawa ng mga Utos: Comision Civil at Asamblea Filipina.—Ang Kapangyarihang Tagaganap.—Mga Kagawaran ng Pamamahala sa Sangkapuluán.—Ang Batas sa Paghahalal.—Ang mga Pamunuang lalawigan.—Ang mga Pamunuang bayan.—Ang Consejo Municipal.—Ang Mamamayan at ang Kautusan.—Ang mga Hukuman.—Mga Buwis.—Ang Bangko Postal at ang Kautusan sa Homestead.—Ang mga Paaralang-bayan.—Ang pag-ganap sa pagka-Mamamayan... ito ang mga pamagat at kabuod ng bilang ng mga "capitulo" ng tinurang aklat, na sukot na siya na lamang mabasa upang pagkahiwatigan ng malaking kabuluhan ng mahal na katha ni Mr. Jernegan.

Tinawagan ko ang Kapisanan ng mga Gurong Pilipino sa bagay na ito at ako'y umaasang ang nagsaipamahala riya'y siya nang gagawa ng lahat ng mga kailangang pakikipag-usap sa ginoo ng maykatha at sa ginoo ng nagpalimbag, upang ang tatagalog o bisaya o sanoman, ay magtamog ng ukol na kapahintulutan.

LOPE K. SANTOS.

Sa pagkabasa namin sa sinusundang lathalang napamumutihan ng dakila't mayamang mungkah; at sanhi sa di maitatanging katungkulan kung tunay din lamang may pag-ibig sa Inang bayan, ang mamuhunan ng pagal sa ikatutulong ng pag-laganap sa ikasusulong nating mga Pilipino. At yayamang ang mga Guro'y halos natatanging may mahigpit na sagutin sa harap ng sang bayanan sa pagdulang nang ikadadakila ng ating mga bunsod; kaya ang "The Filipino Teacher" ay lumalakip at nakikitulong sa pagtawag ng ating mahal na kaibigan, at kapatid na si G. Lope K. Santos sa kapisanan ng mga Gurong Pilipino, upang sa madaling panahoy pagsikapang mabalak ang boong nauukol na maisawikang Pilipino ang aklat na pinamagatang "The Philippine Citizen" at kung ang mga bagay na ito'y di ipag walang bahala, ng nasabing Kapisanan ay isang dakilang pagpapatunay, ng maalab na nasá ng mga Gurong Pilipino sa ikadakilá ng lupang tinubuan.

Añ tao sa mga unang panahon ng kabuhayan ay nangangailangan ng lubus na pagkakandili ng kanyang mga magulang.

Añ mga halaman nama'y nangangailangan ng magsasaka at patabang nauukol, ngunit,

Añ pahayagang gaya ng "The Filipino Teacher" ay ano naman kaya?

Sagot. Añ pagkalingá ng mga guro na siyang pinaka magulang na sa kanya'y dapat kumandili.

Kung Gayón. Ay ipinamamanhik sa lahat ng kanyang mga mambasá na di nakababayad, na mangyaring sa mandaling panahoy ipadala ang kanilang suscripcion sa Taga-pangasiwa, sapagkat ito ang tanging magbibigay buhay sa paha-yagan.

SILANGANAN

113 Carriedo 113

Venta de Sombreros del Pais blanqueados y hormeados de diferentes formas a gusto del publico, notable, especialdad en el blanqueo de Sombreros del Pais.

All class of native hats for sale, we bleach and clean hats, and make into any shape you desire.

Talumpati nang Isang Gurong Binibini

SA KASAYAHANG IDINAOS SA ISANG BAHAY PAARALAN.

Mga Ginoo:

Iniirog kong mga kababayan.

Baga ma't di ko kagawian ang makitalad sa ganitong pulong ng mga kalakip at mga mahal na tao, pinagpilitan kong iwaksi ang kahihyan at hawanin ang madlang kasukalang gumugubat at labis na pula na tatanggapin sa mga ganitong panahon.

Hangad ko ang makapagsaysay sa harap ng lahat, ng bagay tungkol sa ikatatanghal ng bayan at ng malalaking ginhawang nakakamtam, ligayang natutuklas ng pagsisikap sa ikatututo ng lahat, lalong lalo ang ating mga musmos na mga bunsó.

Malaking katungkulan nating lahat na anak nang Filipinas ang pagsikapan ang pagtuturo sa ating mga bata, palibhasa'y lubos kong kilala na ang pagsisikap at pag-aaral ó ang kaalaman, ay siyang hantungan ng lahat ng ginhawa. Sa isang sabi, ang nakakatulad ng mga Paaralan [Escuela] yaong matitibay na moog at mga haliging malusog na siyang pagbabatayan ng mga madlang kasakunaan sasapitin ng ating Bayan.

Ang kaalama'y nagdadala sa atin doon sa mataas na impapawid ng katalinuhan, ang ating isip kung mabusog na sa maligayang turo ginagaso ang mahalagang bunsuran ng lahat ng matataas na haka; hakang nakatutuklas ng ligayang layon, hakang nakatutuklas ng mahalagang kayamanan, sa makatuid baga, mga hakang magdiriwang sa sa salasalabat na sakunang sa pilitang dadanasin nating lahat sa kabuhayang linalayon.

Panahong nararapat nating pagpilitan ang pagsisikap sa ikauunlak, lalo na ngayong kasalukuyang binabasa natin ang iba't ibang munukala; panahong hinahanngad natin na ang ating Baya'y matanghal subalit sa pamamagitan ng kaalaman.

Samantalang ang ating mga bunso'y ibinubunsod natin sa malawag na dagat ng katalinuhan, tayo'y malagay sanang taga pang-una diyang sa mga murang isip na maglalayag. Ang nakakatulad ng mga murang isip ng ating mga bata, ay yaong maluluwang na pangrang na sa kakulangang palad ay pawang pinabayan ng mga pisig na siyang may mga tangin katunkulang linisin, aruruhin at alisin ang mga bagay na nakasisira sa pananim. Kung ang mga murang isip na ito, ay ito ang makakatulad ibakit di natin pagpilitan ang hawaning matiyaga, upang kung diligin ng hamok ng kasipagan, ay madaling nagsusupling at pagdaka'y susuluyan ng mga halagang bulaklak ng igigiuhawa.

Ikararangal nga nating lahat ang tayo'y matuto ng iba't ibang wiká, at ang bagay na ito, ay isang kaylangan, bilang mahalagang palamuti subalit malaking katungkulan ng lahat ng anak sa Filipinas

ang pag-ibig sa sariling wiká at ito'y di dapat limutin kailan man; palibhasa'y ang di umi-ibig sa sariling wika'y di umi-ibig sa kanyang bayan at ang di umi-ibig sa kanyang bayan ay taong walang lahi at walang Bayang tinubuan. Ini-irog kong mga batá, tunguhin ninyo ang landas ng kaalaman, huwag manghilambot, huwag damdamin ang mga kapaguran, palibhasa'y kahit mga babayi at pawang musmus, sa araw ng bukas kayo'y tunay na pamantungan, at may irog na Ina na magmamahal sa kanilang mga anak na maging matitibay na suhay ng nalulugaming Inang Bayan.

Nariyan ang América na sa pamamagitan nang kanyang mga taga pag-turó [Maestro] ay tayo'y inakay na mahinay sa ika-gagaling, pinagpilitan niyang matupad ang mga mahalagang hangad ng kaniyang mga unang lalaki na walang iba kundi ang kalayaan at Pananarili.

Mabuhay ang América.

Mabuhay ang Filipinas.

Mabuhay ang Bayan natin.

Sinabi ko na.

Paunawa: Ang pangalan at ikalawang pangalan ng binibining nagtalumpati'y akin ng nalimutan, kaya't malabis kong dinaramdam ang di maipakilala sa mga mambabasa.

PEDRO R. ANTONIO.

PAG-IBIG SA BAYAN

Hindi lamang ang pagsasalitá ng mga sarisaring mahalagang bagay na tungkol sa bayan ay pag ibig na sa tinubuang lupá, hindi lamang ang pagpaparangal sa ating mga Gómez, Burgos at Rizal ay pag ibig na sa ating tinubuang lupá, kundi ang pagpapadalá ng kanilang mga batá sa mga paaralang bayan. Ang isang pook ay hindi matatawag na bayan kailan pa man at walang bahay pamahalaan, sambahan at bahay paaralan. Ang bahay paaralan ay hindi sa anó pa mang linilikhá ng Maykapal kundi sa mga batang katamtamang dapat ipasok sa paaralan. Ang mga batang pumapasok sa alin mang paaralan ay siya nating ipakikiharap sa alin pamang taga ibang lupá na dito'y dumarating. Ang mga batá nating iyan ang magpapakilala nang ating karapatan sa lahat ng ating mga nilalayan. Sa langansa'y walá silang makukuha kundi pawang ya-git, alikabok at putik, sa langansa'y hindi nila makikilala ang kanilang pagkatawo at karangalan kundi pawang kadalamhatian at pagsisipi sa hulng araw ng

panangailangan. Tatawagang ko ang aking mga kapatid sa pagtuturô na kami'y magtulong tulong ng pagpapakilala sa ating mga batang maykahustuhang gulang at isip na nanasok sa paaralan upang ito'y dumating sa mga kaisipan ng kanilang mga magulang. Ang mga magulang natin ay hindi dapat magpabayâ at mawili sa kasayahang parati, iisipin sa twitwina na ang ating mga batâ ay kailangan sa araw ng bukas. Nasasabalikat na nila ang kaginhawahan ng ating bayan, sila'y haligi ng apat na sulok ng mapa ng Kapuluang Filipinas; at kung walâ ang mga batang iyan, ay walang bayan, walang lalawigan at walang Filipinas. Ang lakas ay natapos: ang salapi at kayamanan ay nauubos; dapwa't ang karunungan ay hindi. Súkat naba sa atin ang mangâ araw na [jornalero] laman? Kung sakali't tayo ma'y maylakás na ipagsaka ng ating lupâ, papaanong matutuklasan natin ang kaparaanan ng mabuting pag-

sasaka kundi tayo mag-aaral sa paaralan ng tungkol sa lupâ? [Agricultura]. Kung sakali man at tayo'y may sapat na salaping ipangangalakal, papaanong makikilala natin ang mabuting kaparaanan ng mabuting pangangalakal kungdi tayo mag-aaral sa paaralan ng tungkol sa pangangalakal? [Comercio.] Ang lahat ng bagay dito sa ibabaw ng lupâ ay sa mga paaralan natutuklasan at hindi sa paraan ng salapi at lakás. Ang salapi ay nakukuhâ sa dunong, dapwa't ang dunong ay hindi nakukuha sa salapi at lakás. Sa bagay na ito ang taong tunay na may pag-ibig sa tinubuang lupâ, ay sukat na ang ipadalâ ang kanilang anak sa mga paaralan at doo'y matutuklasan ang malinis at maayos na magiging kabuhayan niya at ang katungkulan at karapatan ng isang pagkatawo at pagka mamamayan.

H. COPE.

“Ang anak sa magulang at magulang sa anak.”

Kayong mga magulang ang tunay na pag-asa ng isang anak, kayo ang pangagalingan ng kanilang ikagiginhawa at ikapananatili naman sa masaklap na buhay ng kaalipinan. Sa inyo magmumula ang paraan ng tunay na ipagiging tao ó kayay pagkasaliwang palad; at masdan ninyo, sa pagka't ang lahat ay nagising muna sa pagkamusmus, at ang katutuhanay ang hindi nagkapalad magsikap sa kanilang pagiging matalino, ay siyang dahilang pagka abâ at pagkatangi sa kapua, sa pagkat ang walang namumuwangan ay ano nagiging kasaysayan nila sa mundo at ano naman ang sa kanila'y ma aantay? Wala liban sa silay may dalawang kamay, walang nakakatulad kondi ang isang instrumento na maypagkakásankapan at pinakikinabangan kailan pama't kinakailangan ng sinomang sa kanilang mangâ-ilangan. Ang isang taong mang-mang ay natutulad ng isang makina na hindi makapihit na mag-isa kailan pama't di paaandarín ng gumagamit sa kanya. Gusto ba ninyo na ganito ang maging kalagayan ng inyong mga anak? Gusto ba ninyo na sa tuituina'y kapos ang karapatan ng kanilang pagkatao at palagui na sa isang gawaing hindi kanila ag kapakinabangan, na catulad ng isang hayop na di siya ang nakinabang sa halamang nagbunga parang na kaniyang binunkal sa pamamag-itan ng taguyod ng kaniyang panguinooon? Inyong pagnilaynilayin sapagka't ang isang

hayop ay kahima't magkaganito ay may pag-asang makatagbo ng kaniyang ikabubuhay sa parang na na kaniyang matahak. Ang ganitong pag-asa ng isang magulang na dapat niyang hanapin ang pagka-unlad ng kaniyang anak kaparis ng paghanap sa kaniyang ikinabubuhay, busuguin ang pag-iisip paris ng pagbusog sa kanyang katawan. Na kilala ko na ang casualatang tinatawid ngayon nitong ating bayan ay siyang malaking gumagambala sa inyong pagtupad ng ganitong katungkulan, ang malaki ninyong pangangailagan sa pagtutipon ng ipagtatawid buhay, sa ganitong mga pagdadalita ng bayan, ang pinagkakadahilanan sa pagpalaala ng bagay na kinakailangan ng inyong mga anak sa arao ng bukas, ngunit sandaling isipin pagkatapos mapahid ang tumatagaytay na pawis sa noo sa kabigatan ng kasalukuyang gawain na sa bawat landas ng ating bayan ay makikitang matibay ang pagkatayo ng mga bahay pag-aralan, isipin ninyo at dito nagmula ang tunay na pag-asa ng inyong mga anak. Mga magulang, ito ang unang katungkulan ipinagkatiwala sa iniyo ng may Kapal upang maituro sa inyong magtutuin bunga Kayong mga anak pag-aralan naman ninyo kng alin ang inyong katungkulan sa mga magulang.

P. A. ARCETA

(Itutuloy)

[PALATHALA]

Isang Kasiglahan ng mga Gurong San Pablo (Laguna)

Ang di pa nalalalong pagsapit ng panahong tadhalà sa pagtigil ng mga paaralang hayag at tanġi, ay sina ksihan ng di gagaanong sikap ng mga gurong nagturo sa S. Pablo.

Sila'y ang mga walang pagod na sina Miss. W. T. Townsend, C. E. Harris, Pilar Fernandez, Primo S. Borja, Vicenta E. Alimario, Ines Valenzuela at Antonia Oulaw.

Ang kanilang ipinungla at ipinupunglang kasalukuyan sa isip ng kabataan, ay ipinamalas sa ginawang "Velada" bilang pagfasaya sa malualhating pagsapit ng pagpapahinga (vacación).

Dahil sa kahabaan ng palatuntunan, ay nangailanġan ng dalawang sunod na gabi. (Sabado at Lingó ika 21-22 ng Diciembre.)

Isang lingó bago magsará ang mga paaralan, ay inimulan na ang pagpapahiyas ng bahay paaralan; kaya't ng dumating ang kaarawa'y handang-handà nanopa't ang kasayahang ito bago nadsos, ay nana, muhanan muna ang mga guró rito ng pagod, puyat at gutom. Pagod sa pagtutulongtulong sa pag-gawá puyat sa pamamahala ng gagawin, [bukod ang katunkulang pagtuturo] at gutom naman sa pagkalibang sa mga gawaing ito.

Dito nama'y katulong ang lahat ng nagáaral sa Intermediate at Central School na sila BB. Filomena Brion, Fidela Gonzales, Catalina Jule, Sergia Cabrera, at ang mga GG. Lucio Robles, Eugenio Maghirang, Isabelo Eubinag, Elias Aguirre, V. Bautista, E. Ambion, Itigo Eubinag, at marami pang lubha.

Ang "Tribuna" ay natatayó sa isang dulo ng paaralan na siyang pagbibigkasan ng mga makahulugang talumpati sa wikang tagalog at Ingles. sampú ng mga diálogos at nakawiwiling kantahin.

Baga ma't naguuplan sa mga arao na ito, ay di naging sabid sa pagdaló ng di mabilang na tao.

Ika 8:00 p. m. ng simulan ang palatuntunan. Lahat ng guró ay nakaluklok sa isang panig ng "Tribuna" at ang Principal Borja ang siyang nag Toast-master. Ang órgano at quinteto ni G. Valenzuela, ay nagparinig ng maiipam na tugtugin na sinasaglitán maminsan-minsan ng bantog na pianistang si G. Ruperto Cabueg na taga rito rin. [Ito'y ang idinaos ng Sabado ng gabi.]

Ang pagkakarao ng lingó ng gabi ay di rin nagiba, liban sa sayawang isinunod pagkatapos ng "Velada". Isang rigodong binubwo ng 20 pareja ang siyang nangulo sa pagsasaglit saglit ng mga mapanghalinang Valse at Two-step na tumagal hangang kalaliman ng gabi. Ang pamatid uhao ay lubhang ragana na nagsilbing pangakit sa mga kampon ni Terpsicora.

Ang kasayahang ito'y nagpakilala ng dalawang bagay. Una'y ang malaking nagagawa ng mga paaralan na tinatankilik ng mga matatalinong guró, at pangalawa'y ang di dapat ipagpaubaya ng mga magulang sa pagpapasok ng kanilang mga anak sa paaralan.

Sumulong nawa ang bayang San Pablo sa ganitong kaligayahan!

YATNET.

S. Pablo, Laguna 25 ng Diciembre 1907.

SARI-SARING BALITA

S. L. M.

Nang ika 20 ng Diciembre nagdaan ay tinawag sa sinapunan ni Bathala ang isa naming pinakamamahal na kaibigan at kapatid sa katungkulan na si G. Perpetuo Pestaño namatay sa sakit na "Laringitis".

Ang kapatid nating ito'y isa sa mga uliran sa mga gurong nagturo sa Paaralan ng Pamahalaan sa Maalat tanġi sa kanyang katalinuban, gayon din sa kanyang pakamausig sa pagdulang ng mabibisang paraan sa ikasulong ng kaniyang pagd dictipulos.

mga ng libing ay ginanap sa Sambahan ng Maalat na sinama. Ag mga gurong nananahanan sa lugal na nasabi; at bago han ng ang pag lilibing ay kinunan muna ng larawan na ginana ng makabayang si G. Potenciano Alonso.

handogwan sa kadalambhatian ang kanyang ginigiliw na asawa. Nai anak na sangol na siyang pinakikidamayan ng at isang ng mga Guró sa Kadalambhatian.

Pag iisang puso.

Nang ika 9 ng buang ito ay ginanap ang paghahayin ng dalawang puso sa sambahan ng Lucban lalawigan ng Tayabas ng aming mahal na kasapi at kasama sa "Philippine Teacher's Association" na si G. Juan de Guzman kasalukuyang Guro sa Paarglan ng Singalong sa isang magandang binibining taga nasabing bayang Lucban na si. Fortunata Baldovino.

Magmulá sa mga dahon ng pahayagang ito'y kami'y naghabatid sa kanila ng maligayang bati at maalab na nasang magsama nawa sa lubos na kaligayahan at mamunġa ng maibuting mamamayan.

Aug kapisanan

"Isang Binyag"

Nang ika 5 ng Enerong nagdaan ay bininyagan ang anak ni G. Simeona Salazar asawa ng kaibigan naming si G. Lope K. Santos sa sambahan ng San Pedro, Catedral.

Ang naging "godmother" ay ang talá sa singalong na sa binibining Josefa Aragon. Maraming totoong tawo ang doo'y dumalo at pagkatapos ay itinuloy sa Mandaluyong, Rizal, sa bahay ng ama at ina ng batang bininyagan.

Ng mag-iika 7 ng gabi ay dating at datingan ang makapal na tawo at halos mamunó-munó ang bahay. Sa mga ito'y kabilang ang ilan nating mga Diputado at ang Speaker na G. Sergio Osmeña. Nagkarón ng masasayang sayawan at tugtugan, at may nagtatalumpati pa sa dulang pagkatapos ng kainan.

Ang kompalsang doo'y humarap ay tumugtog ng marcha Filipina bilang pag-galang sa presidente ng Asamblea ng ito'y maulis. Ang isang banda ng musika de vientong doo'y dumalo ay hindi pa dumarating ng si G. Sergio Osmeña'y yumaon, da tapuwa't nakatulong din naman sa pagtugtog ng kompalsang naroroon ng samantalang ito'y kumakain at kami nama'y nagsasayawan.

Nang maghiwahiwalay at mag-uwianan na ang lahat nang tawo ay mag-iika 12 at kalahati na ng gabi na ang lahat ay nasisiyahan.

Ang "The Filipino Teacher" sa ngalan naming mga sumulat sa pamahayagang ito'y ninanais na kahit manawari lumawig ang buhay ng batang bininyagan, ama, ina at sampú ng ninang nito; ay mamalagi sa kapayapaan.

KAMING—DALAWA

Isang mahalagang bagay

Sa huling sandaling sinulat naming ito'y aming naba itaang na yari na ang memorial ng mga Gurong Pilipino na ibaharap sa Asamblea ayon sa pulong na ginanap ng ika 17 ng buang ito.

EL ARCA DE NOE RESTAURANT

CARRIEDO 125 Y 127 Y SAN PEDRO 25, STA. CRUZ.

Cubiertos de -P-0.30, 0.40, 0.50, 0.60, 0.70, 0.80.

Servicio esmerado, económico y a gusto del más delicado paladar; todo el día hasta a la una de la madrugada.

En todas las comidas se sirven Tinto Valdepeñas y Cerveza, al que lo desee, aún en días de domingo.

Se encarga de platos especiales y biandas para funciones, avisando con anticipación debida.

¿Quereis entonar el estómago?

AL RESTAURANT

EL ARCA DE NOE.

CARRIEDO 125 Y 126 Y SAN PEDRO 25, STA. CRUZ.

Cubiertos na sari-sari ang halaga; buhat sa -P-0.30, 0.40, 0.50, 0.60, 0.70 hangang sa tig -P-0.80.

Masasarap at kaaya-ayang pagkain; mura, masarap at maiibigan n̄ lalong maseselang na panglusa; araw-araw ay nakahandang tumangap sa madla hangang ika 1 n̄ madaling araw.

Sa lahat n̄ pagkain ay magdudulot n̄ Tinto Valdepeña at Cerveza sa bawa't humiling kahit na sa m̄ga araw man n̄ lingo.

Gumagawa n̄ m̄ga pagkuing sadyá sa m̄ga handaan ó pigin̄an; sa halagang walang makakasing baba, kuilan pa ma't sila'y pagsabihan n̄ maaga upang hwag magahol sa panahon-

¡Pagsadyain at upang kayo'y maniwala!

ANG RESTAURANT

EL ARCA DE NOE.

RESERVADO

RIZAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Do you know that stenography is a profession which pays well those who are experts? There is now, and always will be, a great demand for stenographers and typists. Many famous men have used stenography as a stepping stone to high positions in official and private life. The tuition fee is only **Five pesos** per month, and we guarantee to find positions for obedient pupils upon completion of the course.

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

142 Escolta, Manila P. I.

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

145-147 Escolta

ESTABLISHED 1898

Kodaks, Camaras, Films, Platas, Cramer, Illford, & Seed's Tropical. Developing and printing. Aristo Platino
P.O.P. Bromida & Velox, Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Send for Catalog

ROBERTS & WRIGHT, Props.

Taller de Plateria

DE

GREGORIO SAMANO

••••

Calle Lemery N.º 415, Tondo, Manila

BAJADA DEL PUENTE DE JOLO

••••

Recibe trabajos de joyeria al estilo modernista.
Se dora, platea y tumbaguea toda clase de metales
por medio de electricidad.

"Boreal Studio"

JOLO 313, BINONDO, MANILA

TELEFONO N.º 270



:: Bajo la direccion de ::

B. GOMEZ,

Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografia Zofra"



PEINADORA GRATIS

TODOS LOS DIAS

245 — DAANG SAN ANDRES — 245

SASTRERIA

NI

**Isidra Aragon
ni Villa**

Tumatangap ng lahat ng tahiin sa lalong murat at
sa magaang pagbabayad ng mga Kasamahan.

MGA MAYSALÁ ANG KATAWAN

Ang Japonés na si D. Yunetsu
ay humihilot ng mga nalilinsad
na butó, ugat at kasukasuan.
Gayon din gumagamot sa
mga pasá at bugbog sa alin man
lugar ng catawan.....

Daang Marquess blg. 161, San Sebastian, Maynila.

"CENTRO ESCOLAR"

Colegio de 1.a y 2.a Enseñanza para Señoritas

— — — CALZADA DE IRIS N.º 841, SAMPALOC, MANILA — — —

Se admiten internas, medio internas y externas.

The Filipino Teacher



THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

ONLY ₱2.00
A YEAR

Office: Alifan, 102, Sampaloc,
P. O. BOX 1090
MANILA

25 CENTAVOS
A COPY

Imp. "Tagumpay" 16, Plaza Santa Cruz

**Ang balitang Nigg's Dictionary na
Ingles at Tagalog; Tagalog at Ingles,
ang siyang mabuti sa lahat.**

**Ipinagbibili sa AGENCIA EDITO-
RIAL, daang Carriedo blg. 38-42, Maynila.
Dumalo kayo't baka maubusan.**

SOMBRERERÍA

DE

V. LIWANAG

Calle Lemery 449, Tondo.

Creed señores, porque lo hemos visto. Allí se encuentran sombreros del país forma paja de diferentes clases: como Calasiao, Buri, Jipijapa, etc. etc. Son tan blancos como la nieve. Se hacen formas á gusto del comprador. Precios, al alcance de todos.

Anuncio de Verdad.—Si Vd. tiene un sombrero viejo mándese á la Sombrerería Liwanag y se lo devolverá blanco y nuevo.

FELLOW TEACHERS:-

Is not your desire and hope the success of our journal? Then lend a helping hand. Send us things you have and that are worthy of being published and read by others. Send in your ideas and let other teachers read the n.—When will you do it? To-morrow? Yes?—No! Do it now, to-day. To-morrow never comes.

To-day is the living present,

To-morrow is doubtful,

To-day, a bird in the hand.

To-morrow, a bird in the bush.

Are you a TEACHER?—Yes?—Why do not subscribe for THE FILIPINO TEACHER?

**Send your two pesos subscription to P. O. Box No. 1090,
Manila, P I.**

The Filipino Teacher

VOL. I

MANILA, FEBRUARY, 1908.

No. 11

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY
"THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

JUSTO JULIANO, Editor.—E. PESTANO, Manager.

Business Office, 102 Alix, Sampaloc. P. O. Box 1090, Manila.

Entered at the Post Office of Manila as Second Class Mail Matter.

ADDRESS all communications, regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to "THE FILIPINO TEACHER", Manila, P.I. P. O. Box No. 1090.

SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE YEAR -P-2.00 MANILA.
" " " 2.00 PROVINCES.
SINGLE COPY 0,25

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are: -P-1.00 per month and -P-10.00 per year for a space of 1x5 inches. Special discounts for large space.

Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.
Change of address:—Subscriber must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.



EDITORIAL

The Philippine Teachers' Association

The objects of this Association shall be to form a more nearly perfect union and fraternity among the members of the society, to defend the interest of the Filipino teachers in general and that of the Philippine Teachers' Association; to promote among the members of the Association social intercourse, to assist the government, to advance the interest of the people, to bring before the people in the most effective way the purposes of the government as represented by the Department of Public Instruction, to mutually protect and benefit the members of the Association.

(Art. II Constitution of the Philippine Teachers' Association.)

Such are the objects that promoted the creation of Philippine Teachers' Association which can be contained in these two words, *union* and *progress*.

Union and progress; these are the two incarnate desires, which though handicapped by unconceivable difficulties through ever-rolling centuries, has remained alive within our breasts fostered by that nourisher of life, Hope.

Union and progress; these are the two holy causes which impuled the patriotic heart of our illustrious hero, Dr. José Rizal, to give up his own dear life. He knows that his death will be the only zeal which will forever annihilate that monster of oppression which guards the portals of the orient sun, thus preventing him from dispelling the gloom which reigns around. Dr. Rizal knows well that his death means life to one nation, and that his blood means the nourishment of the thousands of hearts which suffer the thirst of oppression and slavery.

Dr. Rizal gave his dear life without hesitation because he foresaw that his death means the union and the progress of the people he so dearly loved. And we, as Filipinos and as teachers, are we to disappoint our beloved hero's belief? Are we to let it fall down on the dust and be trampled underfeet? Are we to let the wind blow the fragrance of his almost celestial thought?

His body now rest in his tomb and his soul has ascended the stars but the living spark kindled in

our hearts shall forever blaze with the sun of the ever-rolling centuries to come.

Union and progress are the incarnate causes of the sacrifices and deaths of the heroes of our land.

Union and progress are the blended incarnate purpose of the Philippine Teachers' Association. Union and progress are at once the pedestal and the monument of their hope, the protoplasm of their desire.

Many strange prophecies have been forecasted by many modern prophets of fate upon the Filipinos. One of these even ventured to say that Filipinos can never become united together. Of course we know it is a great farce. Dear brethren, let us take the lead; let us show to the world that it is a slander; let us be united together. Let the teachers from the distant and secluded barrio schools to the insular teachers of every town and province, let each and all join the Association, thus showing ourselves once more as people believing that in union there's strength.

Dear brethren, are you yet hesitating? Don't yet turn your faces. Let us tell you some of the benefits to be derived from this Association.

Firstly, the promotion of union and solidarity among the teachers of all the provinces far and near and as a consequence the social intercourse between people of different provinces throughout the Philippine Islands will be greatly developed and as a result of this consequence the Filipinos will be consolidated into one compact nation having one motto: "Union and progress." The result means added prosperity to the country.

Secondly, the interest of the teachers will then be aroused to the highest tension from the results above stated thus adding more to the success of the Department of Public Instruction and of the Government.

Thirdly, the mutual protection and benefit work of the Association extended to every member means a great deal--a protection against misfortunes and calamities which may happen to come unbidden at any moment. As an example of this we have the case of one of our enthusiastic comrades, Mr. A. Ilaya of Cebu. The comfort and helps which come pouring in from every friend upon the ill-lucked companion will alone relieve him of half his misfortune.

There are many other priceless benefits we can get but they are too innumerable to be related here.

Knowing all the benefits above stated, fellow teachers, are you yet to hesitate? Won't you yet throw that mantle of bashfulness and seclusion which has so long kept you at the bottom? Won't you like to fly upwards, where the sky is clearer, the air purer the horizon wider? Come, and join us. What? Did you say and would any one dare to say, "We'll join when we see that the Association has already accomplished some great thing"?

This is an excellent idea, but won't it be a far

nobler act to join the ranks before the battle is issued or is issuing, than when the fight is already half-won? What would you call a soldier who would not join the lines until the victory is almost gained? You would not think much of his courage, would you? and when the victory is won, who would you call the real heroes? Of course, not those who have lately joined who did so only to share the already won glory of victory.

Come, then, fellow teachers, swell the ranks; join us to win the glory. We are long in waiting for your help. We need your co-operation; and certainly you would not refuse it.

Let provincial committees be established on all provinces, since ample autonomy is granted. You can do it. Let there be a strong link between each teacher in the Philippines. It is one of our duties. Let the bond of friendship, brotherhood and the association bind each one of us, thus exerting among our own countrymen a powerful element which will influence and lead every one of them and every one of us towards the culmination of our sacred purpose.

Fellow teachers, in the name of progress, in the name of our dear country, and in the honor of our profession, come and join the phalanx of the Philippine Teachers' Association.

ATTENTION!

Filipino Teachers

Do you want a technical Education? The International Correspondence Schools can prepare you during your SPARE TIME. Are you ambitious? Then write for our FREE catalog and terms today regarding any of the following:

Mechanical Eng	Marine Engineer	Structural Engineer
Mechan'l Draftsman	Hydraulic Eng.	Structural Draftsman
Teacher	Municipal Eng.	Chemist
Foreman Molder	Bridge Engineer	Window Trimmer
Gas Engineer	Surveyor	Sheet Metal Draft
Refrigeration Engineer	Mining Engineer	Ornamental Designer
Electrician	Mine Foreman	Navigation
Electric-Railway S	Foreman Plumber	Stenographer
Telephone Engineer	Building Cont.	Civil Service Exams.
Telegraph Engineer	Architect	To Speak Spanish
Civil Engineer	Architect'l Draft	To Speak English
Stationary Eng.	Bookkeeper	

Address Gen'l Agency I. C. S.,

P. O. Box F 429

Manila, P. I.

Who is "Old Teacher?"

Before delving within the crater of this man's sophistical accusations it seems necessary for us to say that it is not our purpose nor intention to waste our time in matters of this sort. We repeat, dear reader, we do not want it.

But, what could we do; shall we (and should we) leave Falsehood to bear the victory and prodly march in triumph? No, and a thousand times no.

Under the cloak of "Old Teacher," [as the Angel of Hades in the guise of a venerable man] this *wise* man, who in all probability has a world-wide knowledge of the affairs of others like the most celebrated and renown of all barbers, the "weasel faced" Pedrillo Pedrugo, of Granada*, tries to convince Public Opinion and advises the Philippine Assembly to be on the look out. "Old Teacher" [the pseudonym of this dignified gentleman and newsmonger] in his celebrated philippics published in the Cablenews-American Feb. 7th, accuses that the Filipino Teachers have not the right to petition from the Assembly "presumptuous" salaries [as is to his "logical view"]. His clear reasonings convinces even the most optimistic judge that the Filipino teachers are now receiving salaries they "should not" perceive. Is it because the Civil Service examination they are required to pass and the weight and responsibility and hardship of the work they are to perform, are not the same---nay, the work of the teachers are easier compared with that of a clerk who copy letters on the typewriter, and therefore the latter should receive, as they do at present, higher salaries than the teacher?

He states further on that "teachers have nothing to complain of" and "have everything to be thankful for."

Wise "Old Teacher's" statement is so very true---yea; more than true, because he believes that the teachers are such miserable beings who can be satisfied with "a scanty ration" in return for his slave-like work as he has now practically. A beast of burden is treated more humanely than that. If "Old Teacher" believes not in this he must be either a man of his reasons or a being whose seat of mind is clouded with pessimism. To the following question let "Old Teacher" meditate with care.

Why do many Normal graduates and Government students have not decided to belong in the Bureau of Education? Is it because "they have nothing to complain of?" Is it because "they have everything to be thankful for?" Dear Mr. "Old Teacher!" You surely don't mean what you have said!

* See Legend of the Moor's legacy, Irving's Alhambra.

And he is not satisfied with these two accusations. He further said that the *Filipino teachers are not worth anything* for, "they are men in years but children in knowledge" and that "paying them is an imposition on the tax-payer."

That *Filipino teachers are not worth anything* is a statement which clearly reflects the soul of the writer—a soul which breathe nothing but the essence of a lie! He might as well ^{have} said that the end of the world has come, and the people would believe it rather than say such a ridiculous phrase, devoid of truth, cowardly spoken,---in a word, a superlative slander!

"Old teacher" has had that ripe experience, perhaps, which enables him to know that the Filipino teachers are *men in years but children in knowledge*. Hate is so close to his eyes that he lost sight of everything else. Every worker should be paid according to the value of the work he renders not according to what he knows of the theoretical part of the work. Let us repeat to you, sir, the weight of the work actually rendered, the result of his work must be and ought to be the basis of his salary. It is the product that counts. We do not see any reason why a simple worker would not receive as much or more compensation than a forensic speaker, when the former has rendered a more worthy work than the latter. The fact that some Filipino teachers are in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades does not mean in the least that they know only so much. It may be that they know only so much in English but it must be understood that many of them have had years of actual practice in teaching. Many Filipino teachers may be inferior in knowledge than some American teachers but now that the result of the work rendered by the former is not inferior compared with that of the latter, the Filipino teachers must surely and rightly receive a compensation equal to their work at least, if not equal to that of the Americans. Why should there be that hateful difference in salary between Americans and Filipinos? For, as long as this gulf exists between the two, the barrier of discord will never be dissolved!

The one can not help himself to consider that he is superior than the other simply because of his salary as this man, "Old Teacher," is at now. So let that difference of salary be remedied and the ever existing hatred shall be dissolved.

The last statement, "paying the Filipino Teachers in an imposition on the tax-payer" is of course a great absurdity,---product of "Old teacher's" ripe experience

mixed with rage. He perhaps thought that Filipino teachers are like him. No, dear "Old teacher". They are people who are ashamed of receiving even one cent which they should not receive and have no right to get. Every cent paid to them weighs lighter than the works given by them in return. At present, as we have stated somewhere, they are poorly paid—so poor that many have, and still many are, discouraged and withdraw their weapon of battle.

To sum up, and to say in short, these accusation formulated against the Filipino teachers are all sophisms and slanders and libelous. They are spoken only to create discord and hate, to awaken the dying vibrations of the inharmonious string of antipathy.

What we can not decide till at present is the question. "Who is old teacher? Is he a teacher of the public school, or is he a teacher of something else? Now he is old; what has he done while he was yet young? We ignore. He has come to the eyes of the world already old with experience of a great sophist(?)

And yet, he says all the same and does not change it. He thinks he says the truth, perhaps.

That is the reason why he has the moral courage to hide his real name among the shadows of pseudonyms. Why did he choose to do so? Because that is honest, and honorable. Because that proves he is signing the truth and nothing but the truth, for his if it is a lie will he not without hesitation attach name with his article? Why, most assuredly!

For next time friend "Old teacher" if you wish to convince Public Opinion, if you wish the world to believe in your philippics, if you so desire every one and all not to doubt on your sincerity, if you really care to persuade even us that you are exposing the truth and nothing but the truth without any streak of falsehood, *don't be afraid of signing your true name.* Don't be ashamed, don't be bashful. Be courageous and straightforward. Another quite important thing is, don't waste your powder for nothing. They are costly and besides it may do you harm dear "Old teacher". So, beware.

We close with the hope that "Old teacher" is again hushed to sleep in the cradle of his old age. May he rest profoundly.

J. J. B.

The Tattling Newspaper

"Daily Bulletin" is a respectable newspaper who believes that school children here in the Philippines are given an "exaggerating importance," and consideration due persons of ripe intelligence.

And further more, that "he" (the pupil) dictates in many cases whom his instructor shall be. All of this is believed by Daily Bulletin. Its view is undoubtedly either beyond truth or below it. A dream!

The world knows that there is no "exaggerating importance, or consideration or privilege" given to school pupils here in the Philippines. It is a ridicule. And it talks of dangers ahead.

And accuses the Philippine Teachers Association. The fact that Daily Bull. has previously uttered a slander proves that is this nothing but another dream. It tattles that the said association is under the control of a demagogue.

It ought to be forgiven, for it knows not of what it is talking! Poor thing. It perhaps thought, while in slumber, that the Filipino teachers do not have their own opinion, their own judgement, their own courage, their own points of view. They do not need of any demagogue to guide them for they know that no slaves can train up free men. Daily Bulletin can now rest assured that the Filipino teachers are not what it pictures in its canvas.

Furthermore, Daily Bulletin has shown its utter ignorance of the memorial the Philippine Teachers' Association has presented to the Assembly, it when

reforms, "counts on the control of the Small Voice [meaning the students] behind the primer of its strength,"

Fallacy! Sophism! Slander!

Daily Bulletin is another germ of discord, another stirrer of the sediments of dissension which has so long poisoned this soil. Talks of things it does not clearly understand. If Daily Bulletin explains itself clearer, expresses itself definitely, and with a right sense then, and then only, that the Philippine Teachers Association can consider its accusation founded on the ground, and not in the clouds as now apparently, is.

Speaking of a thing you are not sure of is quite a hazardous business. Take care!

February 7th has been a day of tattle.

J. J. B.

E. O. Calvin

CONTRACTOR

MANILA

Tel. 4247 461, Paz St.

THE LAST NUMBER OF VOL. I.

This is the last number of the first volume of *The Filipino Teacher*. It has been foretold that this journal will not last three months, because in the first place our capital is not quite enough as it should be, and secondly, that with the already hard work we have it is almost impossible for us to run it. But notwithstanding these difficulties, we have at last reached and completed a milestone of our journey.

Sincere thanks are due to all our friends who helped us uplift the paper, and we sincerely hope that as they wish the success of this journal, as they desire the prosperity of this paper, they will not withdraw their support and patronage and good will and encouragement.

We notify our subscribers whose subscription expire with this number that they should kindly fill the following blank. As a convenience to them and to us we desire in the future issues, that they should inclose the amount of subscription with the order, and prompt attention shall be given.

Cut and mail the Coupon below.

<p>Manager, "The Filipino Teacher." Enclosed please find _____ for which send to the following address a year's subscription to "The Filipino Teacher."</p> <p>Very respectfully, Name</p> <p>Address</p> <p>Town</p> <p>Province</p>

Address delivered by Mr. H. A. Bordner, Division Superintendent of Bulacan, in the inauguration of the Philippine Teacher's Association, on that province, which took place Jan. 11th 1908.

Mr. President, Members of this Association, and Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I consider myself highly honored by being asked to address the members of this association—the teachers of Bulacan Province.

Somewhere in the BOOK of all books it says "No man liveth unto himself," and in the same BOOK it is said "It is not good for man to be alone" and of much more recent origin comes the saying "In union there is strength"; I have no doubt but that the teachers of Bulacan have had some or all of these quotations in mind when they founded "The Philippine Teachers Association of Bulacan."

The combination of persons who belong to the same profession, trade or occupation into unions is a very prevalent and customary occurrence in occidental countries and more or less common in the orient.

The result, value, and importance of such organizations must necessarily depend on several things.

In the first place the character of the men and women who make up or constitute an organization are the most important factors in determining the trend and value of its existence.

The social, political, and religious condition of a country together with vital existing problems which are begging for solution form another factor that determine the value of an organization.

The intent and purposes of the men and women who form an organization have a great deal to do with the importance of the organization.

It is therefore safe to say that if men and women of brains and aptitude, together with high and noble intentions, possessing breadth and depth of character bind themselves into a union or organization in a country in which there exist burning questions and problems for solution, and if these very men and women meet and deliberate for devising solutions for applying remedies when needed, I repeat, it is safe to say that such an organization is of the highest type and is fraught with value to both the members and the community in which the society exists.

Let us consider for a few moments the condition of the schools in the archipelago in general and those in Bulacan in particular. The primary object for which schools exist is to give every child an education,—a training of the mind, eye, and hand coupled with a certain amount of ethical or moral elucidation so that the child may become a law abiding, peaceful citizen; capable to earn a living for himself and family and capable to take an intelligent part in the civic functions of his town, province and country. Do our schools give this education to all the children? Do our schools give the proper kind of training of a satisfactory quality and quantity? Are the schools financially receiving sufficient aid? Do the schools have the proper moral support of the community i. e. of the various individuals which comprise the community? Is the attitude of the various officials, municipal, provincial and insular satisfactory?

There is no doubt but that the answers to the foregoing questions would all be negative, and if this be so then there arises at once the question, why? I have neither the time nor the ability to enter into a full discussion of these questions but I shall devote some time to them for I am thoroughly convinced that conditions can at least be improved if not completely alleviated.

The school facilities in Bulacan, nor in any part of the archipelago, are insufficient to educate every boy and girl. There are two reasons why this is so. There is not enough money spent on the public school and too much is used for police and military purpose. Take a concrete example; a certain town in

an adjoining province has 26 municipal police who receive 18 pesos per month and a chief of police who receives 60 pesos a month making a month expenditure of 518 pesos. In this same town there are 11 municipal teachers who receive an average salary of ₱21.60 or ₱237.60 monthly. The town actually spends more than twice as much for police as for teachers. It is certain that if they would spend still less for teachers and schools they would have to spend still more for police. The remedy for this insufficiency of the public school is the provision of more school funds. This is one of the burning problems that should demand attention from this organization.

Do the schools give the proper kind of training of a satisfactory quality and quantity? The answer to this query is dependent on the teacher and not on the officers in charge of the schools. A complete discussion of this problem involves a discussion of the teachers. In the circular letters of the 1907 series there has repeatedly appeared this statement, "The school is no better than the teacher." And I might add that the teacher is no better than his training, or he is no better than his salary, but his salary depends on his training, and his training determines his value.

The Bureau of Education in the past has considered that a boy or girl who can read and write can act as a teacher or at least as an assistant teacher. This is erroneous because "A third grade boy cannot teach a first grade class." Of course in the early days of the organization of the public schools we frequently had to hire teachers who were totally unfit to teach because they lacked preparation. As time advances the requirements of teachers should and do become higher. In the Normal Institute for Filipino teachers conducted in 1904 there were about 95 of the teachers in Bulacan enrolled in the lowest grade—grade IV then, and grade V now. In the 1907 institute, our last, there were but 16 teachers in this grade. This shows that in 3 years we got rid of no less than 79 teachers belonging to our present 5th grade, and I trust that by June of the present year we shall be able to put ourselves on record as having no teachers lower than grade VI. In 1904 we had no teachers who had completed the intermediate course of instruction and today we have at least 25 teachers who have completed the intermediate course.

In the Division of Bulacan there are given two grades of appointments to municipal teachers—permanent and temporary. Temporary appointments are given to all beginning teachers. If such teachers whose original appointments were made in June give satisfactory service during the following six months the appointments are made permanent. Temporary teachers are not wanted and in almost every case they are retained only because no better material is available

for appointment. The members of this association may feel sure that temporary teachers will receive permanent appointment after six months trial providing the work is satisfactory, and that temporary teachers after having served six months during which they have not demonstrated capacity or ability will be dropped just so fast as better candidates for appointment are available. The salaries of teachers in Bulacan province depend on the kind and class of work the teachers are able to do and on the amount of school funds at the disposition of the division superintendent.

As time advances and progress continues the educational qualifications of teachers will become higher. I am of the opinion that in less than 5 years no one may be appointed to teach who has not completed the intermediate course. Knowledge of subject matter coupled with unlimited patience and sympathy, together with tact and a love for hard work and persistent application and a high moral standard are the desirable and necessary qualifications of every teacher. Enhancing the qualifications of teachers thereby increasing their efficiency together with securing better financial emoluments is another field in which this organization should lavishly spend a part of energy.

Time forbids me to take up the three other questions. Do the schools have the proper moral support of the community—the people? Of the officials? And do they received proper patronage?

In conclusion I should like to outline what I consider should receive attention, deliberation and recommendation of the members of this association, and for that matter from all of the teachers belonging to the Bureau of Education.

1. Recommendations on how the schools can be made more efficient.
2. Recommendations to the Philippine Assembly to make better financial provisions for the schools, through proper and adequate legislation.
3. An effort to raise the educational standards of the teachers.
4. United effort should be made to win the wholesome support of the public, citizens, children, and officials.
5. You should enkindle enthusiasm among you for the schools of Bulacan and to induce the people of the province to patronize our schools rather than those of Manila.
6. Efforts should be made to bring about and maintain good fellowship among the teachers.
7. You should encourage benevolence; give help to one another in time of want or distress.
8. The exchange of ideas in order to obtain better methods of instruction should form a part of every program for the meeting of this organization.

In fact there is no limit to the number and amount of good things this association may accomplish. Stay out of politics and religious controversies and consecrate yourselves to your noble profession and strive ever to reach lofty ideals.

Resolution of The Philippine Teachers' Association

Feb. 12th 1908.

WHEREAS:

On January 28th 1908, Miss Anna E. Hahn, a teacher in the High School of the city of Batangas, the capital of the province of the same name, was assassinated and,

WHEREAS:

Upon her tragic death the Bureau of Education has lost a worthy members; the teachers, an esteemed sister of profession, the pupils a valuable guide and companion on their difficult journey to success;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED:

That the highest expression of sympathy of the "Philippine Teachers' Association," in the name of all the Filipino teachers of the Philippine Islands, be extended to the family and immediate relatives of the late lady, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

That copies of this resolution be sent to the Director of Education, be published in "The Filipino Teacher," and be forwarded to the family of the late Miss Anna E. Hahn thru the hands of Dr. David P. Barrows.

Very respectfully,

For the Association,

(Signed) THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MANILA, P. I., FEB 21, 1908.

We, the members of THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, in the name of all the teachers in the Philippine Islands, respectfully submit the following resolution:—

WHEREAS:

The Municipal Board approved the resolution presented by the Philippine Carnival Association, to exhibit so base a gamble, the cock-fight, and,

WHEREAS:

The said cock-fight is not of any importance, therefore no worth seeing at all neither to the citizens of the Philippine Islands nor the foreigners, and,

WHEREAS:

This most noxious vice is of no benefit but will only stimulate the interest of the people in gambling, and,

WHEREAS:

This above said gamble is one of the sources which convey the Filipino citizens upon criminal action, and,

WHEREAS:

The mission of the Philippine Teachers is to educate the Filipino people and bring them in such a more progressive stage of life, and,

WHEREAS:

It is also the policy of the Supreme authority of the United States and of the Government of the Philippine Islands to deter all the injurious vices that might have an evil effect upon the moral progress and civilization of the people, and,

WHEREAS:

The aim of the Philippine Carnival Association is to show the progress, ability and the state of civilization of the Philippine Islands to foreign spectators and at the same time the said "Carnival" be of more beneficial to the public and is therefore illegal to exhibit so base a vice before the coming foreigners; as it will trample the dignity of their sacred purpose.

Be it therefore resolved:

That in the name of the Philippine Teachers' Association and all the teachers of the Archipelago this resolution be forwarded to the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, to respectfully petition his Excellency to adopt a prompt measure to avert the above said resolution of the "Philippine Carnival Association" approved by the Municipal Board, and.

Be it further resolved:—

That copies of this resolution be sent to said Carnival Association and to each newspaper of Manila, as a token of our most profound regret for the proposed resolution concerning the cock-fight, and as a result we beg them not to carry out the above proposed resolution, concerning the cock-fight for the sake of the Filipino people and of the ground made sacred by the blood of our most beloved martyr Dr. José Rizal.

Very respectfully,

JUSTO JULIANO
Secretary

JOSE TOPACIO
Director

CAYTANO LIGOT
Director

L. B. GONZALES
President

VICENTE DIAS
Vice-president

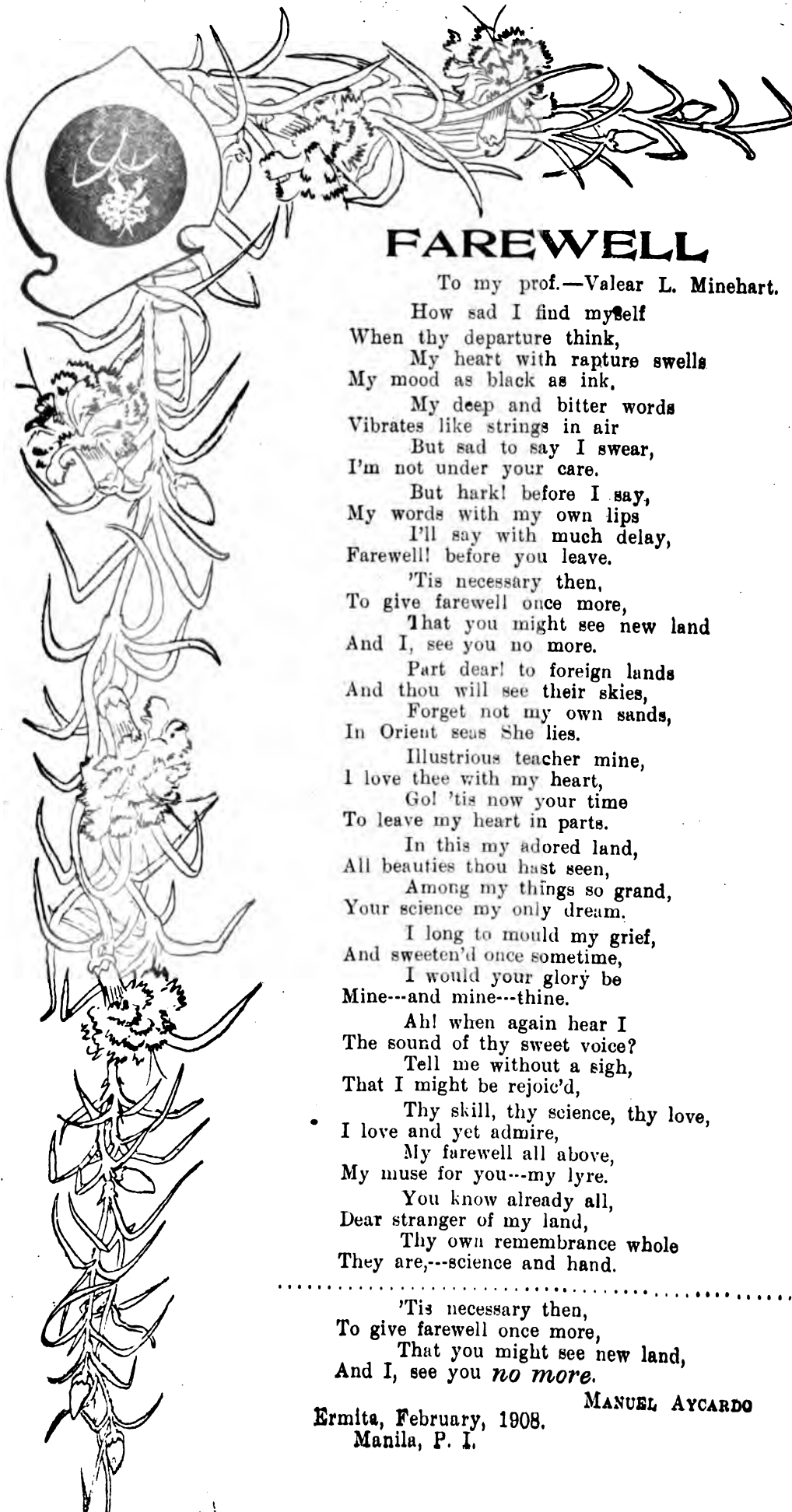
SEGUNDO INFANTADO
Vice-secretary

TIMOTEO FAUSTINO
Director

GREGORIO VILLA
Treasurer

ALEJANDRO ALMOALLA
Director

AGAPITO FRANCISCO
Director



FAREWELL

To my prof.—Valear L. Minehart.

How sad I find myself
When thy departure think,
My heart with rapture swells
My mood as black as ink.

My deep and bitter words
Vibrates like strings in air

But sad to say I swear,
I'm not under your care.

But hark! before I say,
My words with my own lips
I'll say with much delay,
Farewell! before you leave.

'Tis necessary then,
To give farewell once more,
That you might see new land
And I, see you no more.

Part dear! to foreign lands
And thou will see their skies,
Forget not my own sands,
In Orient seas She lies.

Illustrious teacher mine,
I love thee with my heart,
Go! 'tis now your time
To leave my heart in parts.

In this my adored land,
All beauties thou hast seen,
Among my things so grand,
Your science my only dream.

I long to mould my grief,
And sweeten'd once sometime,
I would your glory be
Mine---and mine---thine.

Ah! when again hear I
The sound of thy sweet voice?

Tell me without a sigh,
That I might be rejoic'd,

Thy skill, thy science, thy love,
I love and yet admire,

My farewell all above,
My muse for you---my lyre.

You know already all,
Dear stranger of my land,
Thy own remembrance whole
They are,---science and hand.

.....
'Tis necessary then,
To give farewell once more,
That you might see new land,
And I, see you *no more*.

MANUEL AYCARDO

Ermita, February, 1908.
Manila, P. I.

Pedagogical Department

ORAL GEOGRAPHY.

BY J. T. (TEACHER)

LESSON IX.

Inland Bodies of Water.

Bring out:—

1. When we walk upon the land we shall surely come to some body of water.
2. This water is either at rest in pool, ponds or lakes, or it is flowing in streams on the surface of the land.
3. If we see small body of water standing in a low place, we call it a pool.
4. A pond is a body of water surrounded by land but larger than a pool.
5. A lake is a body of water surrounded by land
6. It is large, than a pond.
7. A tiny stream of water which flows on the surface of the land is called a rill.
8. A Brook is a stream of water larger than a rill.
9. A Creek is a stream of water larger than a brook.
10. A river is a large stream of water that flows on the land into a sea or lake, or a still larger Stream.
11. The mouth of a river is where it empties its water into the sea.
12. The source of a river is where it rises.
13. The two sides of a river are its banks.
14. The rill, brook, and creek are the branches of a river.
15. These branches are tributaries to the river.

Questions:—

1. When can we find some body of water?
2. What is this body of water doing?
3. What is a pool?
4. What is a pond?
5. What is a lake?
6. Which is larger, lake or pond?
7. What is a rill?
8. What is a brook?
9. What is a creek?
10. What is a river?
11. Where is the mouth of a river?
12. Where is the source?
13. What are the banks of a river?
14. What are the branches of a river?
15. What are these branches?

LESSON X

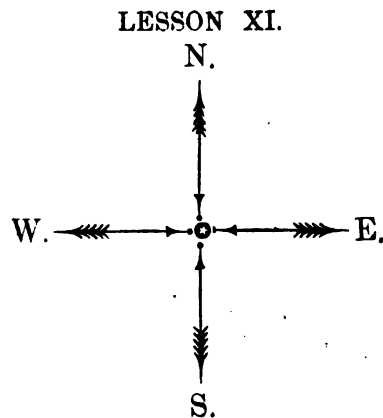
Plants and animals.

Bring out:—

1. We have already studied that the earth's surface is made up of land and water.
2. We know that plants, people and animals live on the land.
3. Many plants and animals also live in the water.
4. Animals and plants live where at they are suited best to live.
5. Plants and animals which need much water must live where water is to be found.
6. Plants and animals which are not very fond of water will live in dry places.
7. Some land plants that grow near my house are; palay, banana, manga, and chico.
8. Kiapo, lilies and kang-kong are water plants.
9. Some common land animals are carabao, horse, dogs, cats and goats.
10. Some water animals are fishes, crabs and lobsters.
11. Animals live where they can obtain food.
12. Their coverings vary with their needs.
13. Plants and animals have means of protecting themselves from their enemies.
14. People and animals depend upon plants for their food.

Questions:—

1. What is the surface of the earth made up?
2. What lives upon the land?
3. Do all plants and animals live on the land?
4. Where are plants and animals suited to live?
5. What kind of plants and animals live in the water?
6. Where do plants and animals which are not fond of water live?
7. What land plants grow near your home?
8. Name some water plants.
9. What common land animals are there?
10. Name some animals that live in the water.
11. Where do animals live?
12. Tell me something about their covering?
13. Do plants and animals protect themselves from their enemies?
14. What living things depend upon plants? Why?



Chief Points of the Compass.

Bring out:---

1. There are four cardinal points; They are North, East, South and West.
2. The position of the sun enables us to find these points.
3. The east lies in the direction of the "rising Sun."
4. If we stand with outstretched arms facing the east our right arm points toward the south.
5. Our left arm points toward the north, which lies exactly opposite the south.
6. The west lies in the direction of the "Setting Sun."

Middle Directions.

7. There are also four intermediate or middle directions.
8. They are Northeast, Southeast, Northwest and Southwest.
9. Northeast is the direction between north and east.
10. Southeast is the direction between south and east.
11. Northwest is the direction between north and west.
12. Southwest is the direction between south and west.
13. A compass is used to determine direction.

Directions on the map of the earth.

14. The upper part of a map is called the north.
15. The lower part of it is called the south.
16. Looking at the map, the right hand side of it is east.
17. The left hand side of a map, as we look at it, is called the west.

Questions:

1. How many cardinal points are there?
2. What are they?
3. What enables us to find these points?
4. Where is the east?
5. How do you find the south?
6. Where is the north?
7. Where does west lie?
8. Are there other means of finding the cardinal points?
9. What directions do you know beside the four cardinal points?
10. What are they?
11. What is the direction between north and east called?
12. Where is the south east direction?
13. What direction lies between north and west?

14. Between what directions is south west?
15. What is used to determine direction?
16. What is the upper part of a map called?
17. What is the lower part of a map called?
18. Where is east in the map?
19. What is the left hand side of the map called?

Note:— The teacher should bring a pocket compass into the class and show his pupils the difference between the Magnetic Pole and North Pole.

Tell your pupils that a compass is an instrument that has a dial something like the face of a clock. It is used to determine direction.

The Philippine Teachers' Association

Central Board Items.

—The Association will rent a house, the monthly payment of which shall not exceed ₱20. Said payment will be obtained from voluntary contributions from all members and friends. The members of the past and present board of Directors are each to pay ₱1.

—A committee on "Personal property" [mobiliario] is now created, the purpose of which is to collect voluntary contributions from all sources. The following were elected members, Mr. Tranquilino Buenaventura, Chairman, and the other members are Miss Consuelo Agrava [Malate], Mr. Vicente Morales [Ermita], Mr., Justo Juliano (Intramuros), Mr. Demetrio Gloria [Concepcion], Miss Cesarea de los Reyes [Singalong], Mr. Emilio Pestaño, [Sampaloc], Mr. Eduardo Guazon [Pandakan], Mr. Pedro Antonio [Pako], Mr. Agapito Francisco [Peñafrancia], Mr. Hermenegildo Cope [Santa Ana], Mr. Segundo Infantado [Meisic], Mr. Vicente Diaz [San Nicolas], Mr. Antonio Bacho [Tondo], Mr. Manuel Buenaventura [Gagalangin], Mr. Ildefonso Hernandez [San Miguel], Mr. Apolinario Haber [Dolores], Mr. Tranquilino Arrieta [Sta. Cruz], Miss Vicenta Mata [San Lazaro], Miss Adela Silva [Quiapo] Mrs. Emilia Vitan [Sta Mesa], Miss Librada Avelino [Centro Escolar].

—The Association received a bronze medal from the Rizal Committee some days ago.

—Admission of New Members.

The following teachers have joined the phalanx of the Philippine Teachers' Association. No words can express the feelings of happiness and pride and interest they will bring into the Association. They are Misses, Elisea Gonzaga Teofila Asico, Lucia Fernandez, Paz Constantino, Ramona Ponce de Leon, Paula Serrano, Benedicta San José, Messers. Simplicio Manuel, Gavino C. Bernabé, Mariano Legaspi, Alejandro Santos, Domingo Rodriguez, Ceferino Francisco, Nicolas Francisco, José Limchangco, Santiago Clemente and Roman Patricio.

—A bill of ₱ 20 was provided for the expenses of a flag for the Association. The colors shall be red, white and blue; and the badge of the Association to be put in the middle part.

The following members were given charge of its execution: Mrs. Micaela Flores de Claro, Chairman, and Misses Concepcion Garcia, Elisea Gonzaga, Messers. Feliciano Navarro, Filemon Cosio, Julian Moreno Marciano Rojas, are the other members.

—The Committee on relief for Mr. Ilaya, has now collected the amount of ₱40 and expects to collect some pesos more the coming pay-day.

---An amendment to the constitution that an office for an assistant secretary be created was approved and henceforward the Board of Directors shall be a president, a vice-president a secretary, an assistant secretary, a treasurer. and five directors.

Another amendment is the including in the constitution of the creating of branches of the Association in every province throughout the Philippine Islands, and the giving of ample autonomy to each.

---Mr. Segundo Infantado, and Mr. Vicente Diaz were consecutively chosen as Assistant secretary and Vice president.

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

George Washington was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1732. He was the eldest son of a planter, Austin Washington to Mary Ball.

At the time of George Washington's birth, his father lived by the banks of the Potomac in Westmoreland Country.

George's father owned a large and valuable property in lands which he acquired chiefly by his own industry.

We believe, that, in the concerns of business, he was methodical, skilful honorable, and energetic. His occupation was that of a planter. This kind of work had been the pursuit of nearly all the principal gentlemen of Virginia.

Austin Washington died at the age of forty-nine. He was buried in the tomb of his ancestors. Each of his young children inherited a vast separate plantation. To George were left the lands and mansion where his father lived and died. They were five young children. The eldest of whom was eleven years old. And he was George. The superintendence of their education was confided to their mother, Mrs. Washington. Her good sense, assiduity, tenderness, and vigilance overcame every obstacle.

As the richest reward of a mother's solicitude and toil, she had the happiness to see all her children come forward with a fair promise into life, filling the sphere allotted to them in a manner equally ho-

norable to themselves, and to the parent who had been the only guide of their principles, conduct, and habits.

George Washington attended only a rural school. Tradition says that he was inquisitive, docile and diligent. It adds that he formed his schoolmates into companies, who paraded, marched, and fought mimic battles. In these battles he was always the commander of one of the parties.

He was very fond of all athletic sports. He liked the games of running, jumping, wrestling, tossing bars, and other feats of agility and bodily exercises.

He continued these practises until he was a tall grown man. While at school, his probity and demeanor had won the deference of the other boys. In their disputes he was made their arbiter. And George never failed to be satisfied with his judgment.

His manuscript school books, have been preserved, from the time he was thirteen years old. "Forms of writing" was the name of his manuscript. It contained bills of exchange, receipts, bonds, indemnitures, bills of sale, land warrants, leases, deeds, and wills. They were written out with care. The prominent words were in large and varied in imitation of a clerk's hand-writing. Then followed selections in rhyme. These were distinguished in good sentiments. In them pervaded the religious tone and not the poetical beauties.

But his "Rules of Behavior in company and conversation is the most remarkable part of the book. It is a system of maxims and regulations of conduct. This book is very important. It is suited to form the habits of a child. Also it is fitted to soften and polish the manners. It is good to impress the obligation of the moral virtues.

It teaches what is due to others in the social relations. And above all it inculcates the practise of a perfect self-control.

This code of rules had an influence upon his life. His intercourse with men, private and public, was marked with a fitness to occasions. His earliest compositions were often faulty in grammatical construction. By practise, reading and studying, he gradually overcame this defect. In the choice of his words, he was always scrupulous. In this respect his language may be said to have reflected the image of his mind, in which candor, sincerity, were prevailing traits.

E. L. ROD.

PHILIPPINE TYPEWRITER SHOP

M. BADUEL & CO.

229, Plaza Calderon de la Barca. Binondo.--Manila.

Gumagawa ng mga Makina sa pag sulat, Makina sa Pananahi, Caja de registro, mga Makinas Electricas, Bicletas. at iba' tiba pang naukol sa Herreria Fina.

Juan Villanueva

—
DENTIST
—

CALLE LEMERY No 415, TONDO

Bajada del Puente de Jolo.

DEPARTMENT OF NEWS

—Commissioner Shuster left for the United States on Tuesday, February 11. Mr. Shuster will be absent about six months. We wish him a speedy voyage and safe return.

—Mr. Frank R. White, second assistant director of education left for the United States on Tuesday, February 11, for the purpose of selecting over a hundred new teachers for the bureau of education in the Philippines.

—Mr. T. W. Thompson, division superintendent of education of Ilocos Sur, returned to the United States on a vacation. He will be absent from the Islands for about six months.

—The Philippine University bill, introduced in the commission by commissioner Thuster was passed by the commission and will be forwarded to the Assembly for its action.

—The committee on education of the assembly favored the Bayles' bill providing that an appropriation of ₱400,000 be made for the payment of salaries of teachers of barrio schools.

—Miss Vicenta E. Almario, a municipal teacher of San Pablo, Laguna, expresses her great sympathy to the Azores family in the said locality for the loss of her friend, Miss Hospicia Azores who died last Friday Jan. 17, 1908.

—Feb. 21st 1908 at 9 o'clock p. m. the Ladies Dormitory of the Philippine Normal School gave a reception in honor of the 1908 graduating class. The reception line was composed of Miss Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Beatie Miss Reyes, some other ladies whose names we do not know and then the entire senior class. After the reception the ball was begun which lasted until past midnight. The two halls of the two buildings were used. The dancing halls, the corridors and the dining hall, where rich things were generously served by generous and pretty young ladies, were all artistically adorned. Countless were the invited guests and the result was as usual, splendid and the memory of it shall forever dwell in the hearts of all.

—On the night of the following day at 8:30 the Manila High School gave its first annual reception. The decoration hall of the hall and the dining room showed the exquisite taste of the hands that worked them. And the court which was adorned with growing plants made bright by the hanging Japanese lanterns and electric lights. Here rested those who became tired of the dizzying whirls of the dance. The dance began soon after the literary program was finished. The program consisted of an address of welcome by the principal of the school, a vocal solo by a young man pupil, then a recitation, which was splendidly executed by Miss Pilar Hidalgo, and last the Courtship of Miles Standish dramatized was given, in which was portrayed the unquestionable ability of the pupils and the perseverance of the teachers. Great enthusiasm prevailed from beginning to the end which was about half past twelve o'clock. The officers of the Association had had the honor of being invited.

—On the same night and at the same hour the teachers of the 1st school district of Manila tendered a farewell reception to their American supervisor, Miss Fannie McGee who will leave for the United States on March 6th to enjoy a short vacation. The reception will be held at the Sta. Mesa School, Sampaloc.

—Sunday evening Feb. 23 at 7:30 the teachers of the 1st district gave a banquet in honor of their American Supervisor R. G. Neale who will part from the Philippines to her native land to rest for short

Mr. Guerrero, [F.] Mrs. Engracia Yamsom and the hostess of honor were all introduced by the toastmaster, Mr. Vicente Gonzalez, who with eloquent words, charmed his audience.

The banquet hall was superbly decorated with "anahaw" and other leaves. After the well-served dinner the dancing followed which lasted till nearly midnight. During the dancing hours, the lady teachers proved themselves accomplished in all respects.

The Dolores School was selected as the best place for the occasion by the executive committee who where composed of Mrs. Engracia Namzon, Miss Vicenta Mata, Mrs. De Ver. Mr. Ildefonso Hernandez. Mr. Catalino Arabit Mr. Emilio Romero.

—How many spare moments are wasted every day? How many have you wasted now, dear reader? Whether you are a teacher, a student, a clerk, a Business man or any other you should spend your spare moments for something useful for something which will enable you to rise up higher in the plane where you are found at present. "How can I do it?" you would surely ask. Well, the International Correspondence Schools can explain it for you. See their advertisement found in one of these pages and ask them explanation. What more could you wish, if even you are far away in a secluded barrio or town engaged in business, you can study any technical study you wish? You do not need to leave any other pursuit when you take any of these courses.

—All boys love to play. They should be given playthings. But care must be exercised in this, for the playthings of children exercise a great deal on their character. Thus a boy who is inclined to play soldier likely become soldier in his mature years, and boys who are allowed to gamble money as this play, would likely become gamblers where they become men. As the main object of play is physical development, we should therefore give our boys plaything which will develop their muscles. And base-ball is one of the bests we can afford to give. Let each school, small or large, have at least one team. And you can not buy any cheaper articles of base-ball than the newly arrived goods of the American Hardware and Plumbing Co. They are first class goods. write them for informations, and they will gladly respond you. Try it.

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA

DE

VENANCIO ABELLA

**Se reciben toda clase de
trabajos concernientes al
ramo.**

**Sta. Cruz N.º 225, Dulumbayan.
MANILA.**

The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL

Órgano de "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Director, LEONCIO R. GONZÁLEZ.—Administrador E. PESTAÑO.

REDACCIÓN Y ADMINISTRACION:

Alix-102, Sampaloc, Manila, I. F.

Dirección Postal: 1090

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCIÓN.

EN MANILA	ANUAL	₱ 2.00
EN PROVINCIAS	"	" 2.00
NÚMERO SUELTO	"	" 0.25

ANUNCIOS.

Se reciben anuncios á precios convencionales.
Los anuncios que solo ocupen un espacio de 1x5 pulgadas
₱ 1.00 al mes y ₱ 10.00 al año.

PAGO ADELANTADO

Se publica en cada segunda semana del mes.

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores, suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Redacción cualquier cambio de domicilio, para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse tambien hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirlo á THE FILIPINO TEACHER, P. O. Box No. 1090, Manila, I. F.

EDITORIAL

NOTAS LUCTUOSAS

La Naturaleza es siempre la misma y siempre invariable con su exacrable sentencia.

Hay en verdad, en la vida humana actos tristes, muy tristes. A veces, dichos actos llegan á tal naturaleza que la misma pluma se conmueve á reproducirlos.

La infausta cuanto inesperada muerte del Hon. Secretario Ejecutivo que tuvo lugar el 30 del mes que acaba de finalizar ha vestido de luto al pueblo filipino.

¡Oh! ¡Qué fatalidad! Una enfermedad traidora le arrastró en la tumba.

Las masas sociales confundidos en un solo sentimiento tomaron parte en sus funerales, para prestar el último tributo á un ser tan querido.

La desgracia tiene también su consecuencia. Su fallimiento ha sido una gran pérdida para el gobierno que ha sido despojado de sus valiosos servicios; para su familia, un padre cariñoso y un buen esposo, para la comunidad entera por ser uno de sus mejores miembros, pues, era inteligente, laborioso y cumplido caballero. Además, Mr. Arthur W. Fergusson, fué en vida uno de los pocos Americanos que han sabido interpretar y cumplir la alta y noble misión que tiene aquí que cumplir la Metrópoli, la gran república de los Estados Unidos.

Si estas sentidas líneas pueden servir de lenitivo

al duelo que enluta tanto al gobierno como á su desconsolada familia, acéptalas del "The Filipino Teacher." Oremos por él.

Esta es otra nota triste, pero sangrienta. Se trata de la maestra, Miss Anna E. Ahn, asesinada vilmente el 28 de Enero último, en su propia casa, en Batangas. Ella enseñaba la "ciencia doméstica" en la High School y era muy querida de sus alumnos.

Hasta en la fecha no se sabe definitivamente el móvil del crimen; pero muchos opinan que es el robo.

Cualesquiera que sea la causa que indujo á cometerlo debe tenerse en cuenta que la ocsisa es una mujer indefensa y venía cumpliendo una labor sublimemente humana, sin tener en cuenta las energías que se malgastan y la nostalgia que embarga al corazón de todo extranjero.

"The Philippine Teachers' Association" en nombre de todos sus hermanos de profesión y el "The Filipino Teacher" se lamentan sobremanera del trágico suceso. Por tal motivo, al par que envía su humilde condolencia al buró de Educación y á su queridísima familia, pide al mismo tiempo á las autoridades competentes que se aplique con rigor todo el peso de la ley á la cabeza del culpable.

LAS ESCUELAS NORMALES DE VERANO.

No hay para que ponderar los grandes beneficios que reportan á los maestros públicos filipinos esta clase de institutos que se abren en todas las provincias del archipiélago al fin de cada año escolar. El Departamento de Educación no se há equivocado al establecer en Filipinas estas escuelas que tienen sus similares en muchos estados de la Unión.

Con la implantación de este nuevo sistema de instrucción, los maestros filipinos aumentan sus conocimientos tanto científicos como pedagógicos. Además de esto, por convivencia y contacto de unos con otros, llegan á tener relaciones de afecto, que debe existir siempre entre hermanos que tienen una misma misión que cumplir en la sociedad.

No vamos á mencionar las materias que se enseñan en tales institutos. Todas son buenas, útiles y prove-

chosas para nuestra juventud que ansía llegar á la cumbre del saber.

Ya que el departamento de Educación despliega mucha actividad en pró de la instrucción en estas islas, sugerimos á su digno director, Dr. Barrows alivie en parte los sacrificios de los maestros filipinos que concurren á esos institutos de verano.

La mayoría de estos maestros perciben salarios exigüos. Al abrirse esos institutos, esos compañeros nuestros de profesión hacen enormes gastos por el traslado de un punto á otro. Así es, que pedimos que el gobierno vote cierta cantidad para dietas de los maestros durante el tiempo que duren las clases en esos institutos, y que el director de Educación disponga de esas dietas.

Esperamos que lo que acabamos de exponer merezca su debida consideración.



SECCIÓN PEDAGÓGICA

LA DISCIPLINA.

Por JOSE J. BERRUTTI.

El verdadero concepto del fin de la educación está en contra de todo artificialismo en materia de disciplina, así como lo está con relación á muchos prejuicios que se oponen al desenvolvimiento natural de las facultades y actividades del niño. Es, sin embargo, un defecto bastante común predicar de acuerdo con las leyes de la libertad y obrar contrariamente en la vida práctica de la escuela.

Obsérvese y se verá que hay marcada diferencia entre lo que se afirma y lo que se hace, como si en muchos casos hubiera incompatibilidad entre las ideas y la acción derivada.

“El fin de la educación—se dice—es formar un ser capaz de gobernarse á sí mismo”, y, no obstante, al niño en la escuela no se le permite hacer sino lo que se indica ó impone, olvidando casi en absoluto el valor de observación y el esfuerzo personales.

Convengamos en que ciertas prácticas debieran estar ya excluidas: han pasado de moda.

Se predica la libertad dentro del orden y de la cultura indispensables para el alumno, y apesar de ello se lo encadena con posiciones violentas en las clases y con formaciones tan molestas como aquéllas, exigiendo además

un silencio casi absoluto, que solo se consigue en parte mediante penitencias más ó menos disimuladas, gérmenes de indisciplina y rebelión por cuanto el maestro, aún de espíritu ecuánime, está expuesto á ser injusto á cada paso.

Esa disciplina de hierro, de cuartel, diríamos mejor, no conduce con la naturaleza del niño, ni está de acuerdo con el fin de la educación. Ella despierta sentimientos de odio contra la escuela, en vez de inspirar cariño y respeto por su obra augusta.

Por otra parte, si el hombre debe saber gobernarse á sí mismo, ¿cuando hará su aprendizaje en el conocimiento y práctica del deber y del derecho?

Está bien que se acostumbre al niño al orden y á la cultura, haciéndole entender su necesidad: pero esto no está reñido con una libertad de acción más ó menos amplia basada en sus esfuerzos y en sus observaciones propias.

La verdadera disciplina surge del trabajo constante, metódico, variado y ameno; del conocimiento de las cosas, del trato familiar en la escuela y del ambiente de orden que debe notarse en toda casa de educación.

Sea el maestro ordenado, activo y trabajador; manifiéstese amigo de sus niños con un trato dulce y afable; tome parte discreta en sus juegos y conversaciones; impóngase á su respeto por su amor á la escuela y á su

(Continua en la 5.a página)



 ** SECCIÓN LITERARIA **

“LA VIDA.”

Para el “THE FILIPINO TEACHER.”

¡Vivir! ¿Y qué es vivir? Breve un camino
 Que entre llanto y dolor raudo se pasa,
 Fugáz como la esencia que despide
 Desde su caliz la purpúrea rosa
 Cuando el copo de nieve que en el aire
 Se deshace líquida y vaporiza,
 Cual columna de humo que en la altura
 al elevarse se consume, se pierde.

Misero humano tu existencia es corta,
 Que eres sobre la tierra peregrino
 Que con paso veloz por entre breñas
 Llegas al fin de tu carrera triste;
 Fugáz como el suspiro es ¡ay! tu vida
 Que al exhalarlo se perdió en el viento;
 Como la luz que al ostentar su llama
 Para no mas brillar desaparece.

Triste es mirar á la elevada torre
 Perenne, y como eterno centinela,
 De los siglos y tiempos que pasaron
 Darnos con su existencia testimonio,
 y hollar con su firmeza las edades
 Que febles á su vista sucumbieron

¡Oh misero mortal! las obras tuyas
 Siglos mil vivirán mientras tú triste
 Solo conservas de tu bella forma
 Huesos inmundos, ceniza, y polvo.
 Suerte fatal del hombre que infelice
 Se aduerme en los placeres orgulloso
 y con soberbia planta hollar pretende
 A la miseria con su fausto y brillo,
 Sin contemplar al misero que es débil
 Como el reptil que por el polvo bulle.

MC. JAMES ST. JOSEPH.



FERGUSSON

¡Gloria al Héroe! No importa que sucumba
en época de paz no garantiza:
está cantando del himno de la vida
más allá de la vida, en ultratumba.

No muere, nó, el titán que se derrumba
puesta en embrión la savia bendecida;
cuando mi patria con la suya unida
se olvidan del color ante su tumba...

Descansa en paz: y ese vital reguero
que tu dejaste á mi patria en ruinas,
sirva de ejemplo eterno á tus hermanos...

Descansa en paz, espíritu extranjero...
...¡¡Acaso eres el solo en Filipinas
que no duermes en fosa de tiranos!!!

M. BERNABE

BAJO LA LUNA

A mi amiga Rita Gaerlan.

I

Era una noche de esplendor sublime
Hena de luz de encanto de misterio
como es feliz para el que siempre gime
olvidar la tristeza en un momento.

II

Y bien aquí es'oy siempre muerta, el alma
gustoso de soñar bajo este cielo
vengo á buscar en mi angustiada calma
las horas de mi pristino sosiego.

III

Sucumbida me encuentro de dolor
por amargos y tristes desengaños;
envano las mentiras del amor
podrán sacar las fuentes de mi llanto.

IV

Llena de duda el negro pensamiento
cansada de sufrir; desesperada
busco la paz siquiera un momento
en esta vida que fastidia y cansa.

V

¿No veís? como la pálida tristeza
roba el matiz rosado de mi rostro
cubren de blancas hebras mi cabeza,
y cuando pienso en mi dolor----- ¡ya lloro!

VI

Es un suspiro de pesar profundo,
cada suspiro que mi pecho exhala
mentira es el amor en este mundo
una sombra no más es la esperanza.

LUZ AYCARDO,

Ermita 10 de Enero de 1908.

LA CREACIÓN

A la maestra filipina.

¡Ahí el angel!

¡Contempla enagenada tu creación! ¡arrúllala con
tus besos gloriosos! adormécela con las melodías de tu
alma. Díganle tus miradas, tus caricias y tus encantos
lo que élla no puede comprender aún sinó en este idioma
de indecible cariño. Dios te ha enviado ese ángel para
que cese la solitaria monotonía de tu hogar. Ahí lo tienes,
ámalo, él es tu sueño de ayer, tú promesa de hoy y tu
adoración para toda la vida. ¡Tierna y feliz criatura! En
su angélica inocencia no tiene mas que un deseo incons-
ciente: ese deseo eres tú. Tú, la creadora de su vida;
tú, la soñadora de sus dichas; tú, la responsable de sus
actos futuros. Ámala y bendícela hoy; ámala y edúcala
mañana, ¿Eres madre? Pues, piensa que has de vivir su-
jeta á ese deber ineludible á ese deber indeclinable, el más
elevado y trascendental de los deberes sociales ¡Oh!
ser madre no es solo elevar en su seno la linda miniatura
de una Venus ó un Apolo, y contemplar sus inocentes
sonrisas; ser madre es algo mas difícil y más bello
todavía: ser madre es hacer del ángel el niño cautivador,
y del niño cautivador el hombre digno.

¿Ves como ha de ser laboriosísima tu misión? ¿Ves
como no has de poder depositar en ningún ajeno corazón
los deberes del tuyo? Acepta y adora esa santa esclavitud
que te ha dado el altar, que te ha confiado Dios. Inspi-
rada por Él, piensa y estudia; sí, piensa y estudia que el
tiempo corre veloz como la corriente de fuente cris-
talina, el ángel será niño, y el niño será hombre. Y ¿qué
dirás mañana cuando con palabra inteligente le inter-
roga sobre todo aquello que despierte en su pensamiento
la idea de una reflexión? ¿Qué le dirás si nada sabes?
¡Pobre de ti entonces! Pobre de ti que aún amando tanto
no podrás ocultar el borronoso rubor de tu ignorancia.

¡Ah! ¡tiembla si no sabes llevar hasta el espíritu del
ángel la soberana majestad del hombre! Hazlo humilde
si quieres, pero hazlo digno; modesto, pero no indigno,
que marcará la sociedad su frente con sello infame y
entonces lo que habrás hecho será un cadáver infecto.
Mira ese coro de jóvenes perdidos para la patria; mira
aquel tumulto bullicioso de jóvenes hermosas perdidas
para la virtud. Esas no son mujeres ni aquellos son
hombres. Empero, piensa tú, que tanto amas, que esas
esperanzas marchitas también tuvieron un día sus besos,
sus arrullos y sus cantos y que hubo también una madre
que los soñaba como su adoración eterna.

¿Ves como no son bastante para dar la vida los
ósculos del cariño? ¿Ves como el ángel no puede ser
hombre sin estar unido con el óleo fecundo de la educa-
ción? ¿Ves porqué te queremos engradecida por esa
virtud é iluminada por esa brillante aureola? No preten-
demos condenarte á un aislamiento horrible, nó, el dolor
no ha de ser siempre nuestro sombrío compañero; para
todos hay una gota de néctar delicioso en la copa de la

felicidad. Goza, toma tu parte de dicha en el banquete social; pero no vayas á él como la ilota que aceptaba cobarde su destino, sino como la matrona que revelaba en elocuentes frases la religión de su conciencia.

Ámate en cuanto debes amarte; ámate en lo que te enoblezca y santifique, tú también eres una sacerdotiza; predica en el hogar tu evangelio sublime: el bien de la sabiduría, la ventura de la fraternidad. Arráncale sus presas á la sombra y sus víctimas á la noche.

Edúcate, instrúyete, no seas la negación de ti misma. Lleva al corazón de tus hijos la pureza de los sentimientos. Bésalos y ámalos con esa fruición seráfica que tú solo sabes experimentar, pero úngelos al propio tiempo con el óleo fecundo de la educación. Que el ángel no se rebele contra su progreso; que con el reflejo de tus encantos y de tus virtudes entre en el mundo revestido con la majestad que dignifica.

Esa es tu labor de madre. Cúmplela y después dí á la sociedad ¡ahí tenéis á mi creación!

SANTIAGO A. LATORENA

(Continuación de la 2.a página.)

profesión, y verá que sus alumnos son obedientes, respetuosos y cultos.

Maestros hay que ven en la disciplina el fin de la escuela siendo así que ella es apenas un medio. Esto explica por qué se pierden clases y hasta días enteros en "obligar a los niños á que se porten bien", y resulta que esos niños, en la ociosidad de la disciplina, se vuelven más indisciplinados ó se convierten en momias incapaces de pensar y obrar obedeciendo á convicciones propias.

La escuela moderna es una pequeña sociedad en la que deben ejercitarse deberes y derechos cuya noción clara puede estar al alcance de los educandos según la tendencia que se dé á la enseñanza. En ese aprendizaje el alumno adquiere por convencimiento, nociones y reglas más ó menos fijas; que han de servirle de norma de conducta cuando sea hombre.

Con la disciplina libre, sin llegar á exageraciones de Tolstoi, se forma el carácter, se estimula la inteligencia y los sentimientos generosos, dentro de una corriente natural.

En ese ambiente de libertad, el niño se manifiesta tal cual es, tiene confianza en sí mismo, aprende á obedecer y á valorar los esfuerzos de los demás comparándolos con los propios, sintiendo la noble emulación de ser mejor cada día, intelectual y moralmente, obligado por el medio en que actúa.

Podríamos citar casos de niños tachados de rebeldes, que han vuelto al buen camino con el solo cambio del sistema de disciplina.

Con razón se ha dicho que el niño es como el ave que siente, ansía de volar: la libertad es el más puro de sus goces.

Muy injustos son, pues, los maestros que imponen

una disciplina de hierro á sus alumnos, teniéndolos aprisionados en la escuela.

Demos libertad á nuestros educandos, formando en ellos hábitos de orden, de estudio y de trabajo, sin imposiciones ni castigos, Lleguemos hasta su alma, comprendiéndola, y con método, amor y perseverancia, predicando de palabra y de hecho, acerquemoslos á la verdad, enseñándoles el camino que conduce á ella recordando la sentencia de Demócrates: "La ignorancia del bien es la causa del mal".

(Del "Boletín de las Escuelas Primarias" del Ecuador.—América del Sur.)

The Philippine Teachers' Association Ante la Asamblea Filipina

Hon. Sr. Presidente de la Asamblea Filipina.

Manila, I. F., 26 de Enero de 1908.

La "The Philippine Teachers' Association" tiene el grandísimo honor de elevar á ese alto cuerpo Legislativo por conducto de los que suscriben como miembros del comité nombrado al efecto por la mencionada Asociación, la adjunta moción, que tiene por fin procurar los medios más adecuados y de más pronta realización, que den alientos á los que están encargados de conducir el progreso de la instrucción de este nuestro querido pueblo mediante la aprobación de una Ley liberal que remedie la actual situación lamentable de los Maestros nativos.

El deseo de ver que nuestro sistema actual de educación no sufra ningún entorpecimiento en su marcha progresiva sino antes al contrario aportar nuestros grano de arena en la difícil tarea de construir nuestra Patria Filipinas á fin de ponerla en el nivel de las demás naciones que gozan un puesto en el concierto internacional por razón de su cultura y progreso, ha sido y es el móvil que ha impulsado á "The Philippine Teachers' Association" para solicitar la mencionada Ley.

Rogamos por lo tanto á su Honorabilidad, que teniendo en cuenta los datos especificados en la referida moción que no son más que resultados de un detenido estudio en el curso ordinario de los acontecimientos, lo acoja con el interés que merece sometiéndola á la sabia resolución de la Asamblea, para que á su vez adopte la medida más conducente que tienda á beneficiar el orden social.

[Sello] Muy respetuosamente,
El Comité del Memorial:

(fdos.)

LEONCIO R. GONZALEZ,

GUILLERMO SANTOS,

LUIS SARACHO,
JOSE TOPACIO,

A la Honorable Asamblea Filipina.

Honorables Señores:—

La "The Philippine Teachers' Association" cree cumplir el más imperioso de sus deberes llamando la atención de la Asamblea sobre la triste situación en que se encuentran actualmente los Maestros Filipinos por carecer de una Ley liberal que remedie la causa generatriz propulsora de tan sentido mal; cuyo remedio implica necesariamente el progreso de la instrucción que constituye una condición indispensable para un pueblo que aspira á ser grande, feliz y próspero.

Ciertamente y está fuera de toda racional que la profesión del magisterio tiene el carácter sagrado, patriótico y social. Como consecuencia del resultado de su elevada misión surge su necesidad: Un pedagogo cuya opinión es muy autorizada llegó á decir que el termómetro indicador de la civilización de un país es la educación, que se halla en razón directa del grado de cultura de los ciudadanos.

La educación se considera como la base del edificio nacional que se está construyendo. Conforme la solidez de esa base así será la estabilidad del edificio; por lo que se vé la grandísima responsabilidad que pesa sobre los maestros filipinos al hacerse cargo de una obra tan principal y delicada como esta.

No vamos á exponer otros puntos más referentes á la importancia y responsabilidad de ésta profesión, pues, harto las sabemos por la experiencia misma.

Pero todos las alabanzas y encomios en pró de los trabajos directos y constantes no satisfacen á los encargados de ejercerla, los humildes obreros de la idea quienes grandes y sublimes en sus pequeñeces son los formadores de los miembros sanos y útiles á la sociedad.

Hé aquí los datos recibidos por la Asociación que á nuestro entender dignos de ser considerados por la Honorable Asamblea á fin de formular cuanto antes su pronto y eficaz remedio.

1. El haber de un Maestro Filipino no recompensa al valor y responsabilidad de sus servicios. Y la necesidad de aumentar su haber concurda á la posición social á que está revestido.

2. Muchos de los maestros, especialmente los de provincias, reciben sus salarios muy atrasados.

3. Así mismo muchos de los maestros, tal vez por estar distanciados de sus Jefes ó por no estar en la lista de los protegidos, no han sido ascendidos en nada apesar de estar trabajando cuatro ó cinco años.

4. Que el poder de dar cesantías y traslados entre escuelas de una misma división reside exclusivamente entre los superiores; de aquí que á muchos tras largos años de servicio se les declaraban cesantes sin la correspondiente investigación con la sola excusa de que sus servicios no eran satisfactorios.

Tal conducta no debía observarse, pues, en los primeros meses de la ocupación Americana, la mayor parte

de los nativos se han mostrado muy opuestos al estudio del lenguaje inglés. Los maestros Filipinos que eran entonces estudiantes de dicho idioma han influido mucho en el pueblo para que simpatice con este estudio.

5. Las materias que la "Ley del Servicio Civil" especifica para el exámen de los Maestros Filipinos son más numerosas que las del segundo y primer grado tanto en inglés como en castellano; y, según la misma ley asigna salarios ínfimos á estas personas á quienes se exigen más conocimientos y mayores servicios.

6. Que los Maestros sufren doble descuento de sus haberes respectivos por el hecho de no haber cumplido sus funciones profesionales en los días Viérnes ó Lúnes de la semana, aunque ellos estuviesen verdaderamente imposibilitados. Esto es, si uno estuviese ausente el Viérnes ó Lúnes sufriría el descuento correspondiente á este día y así mismo el de los días Sábado y Domingo de dicha semana; siendo considerados los dos últimos días de sueto. Es más, sufren otro descuento durante las vacaciones en conformidad con la regla XVI, Sección No. 8, inciso b, Ley del Servicio Civil. Creemos que estas disposiciones deben ser modificadas de tal manera que no sean aplicables á los Maestros Filipinos por razón de que éstos trabajan más de cinco horas diarias sin incluir las clases por la tarde y otros trabajos especiales que en algunos casos les obligan á cumplir. Los trabajos que consisten en preparación de lecciones, corrección de papeles y otros actos necesarios é inherentes al cargo de su profesión los cumplen aún en sus propias casas.

7. Que algunos maestros han sufrido reducción en sus haberes á pesar de llevar largos años de servicio en el departamento.

8. Por último, los maestros, después de haber servido cinco horas reglamentarias por la mañana, sufren un descuento en sus haberes por falta de asistencia en algunos "Institutos Normales de maestros." Este descuento es á razón de un día de haber por tres faltas de asistencia en dichos Institutos Normales. Si mal no recordamos los maestros que enseñan en estos institutos perciben un extra-haber y no pueden sufrir dichas consecuencias.

Cualquiera que sea el objetivo de ésta disposición es corrosivo al par contraria al carácter estudioso de los filipinos, pues, claramente se deduce la idea de que los maestros nativos carecen de voluntad en estudiar; y, para instruirles es necesario una amenza. [descuento de sus haberes.]

Estos son los puntos más culminantes que, á juicio del "The Philippine Teachers' Association," dieron origen ora á que muchos de los graduados en las Escuelas Normales del gobierno y de los estudiantes que vinieron de la Metrópoli procurasen de no pertenecer al "Bureau de Educación," ora el cambio continuo del personal de este departamento por dimisiones de un número considerable de maestros. Este cambio continuo del personal estamos todos obligados á evitar, puesto que ocasiona un notable perjuicio al estudio de nuestros jóvenes; el cual perjuicio significa para la patria un retroceso,

La "The Philippine Teachers' Association," siempre oportunista para todo aquello que conduce al mejoramiento de la esfera social en que vivimos, respetuosamente presenta á la Hon. Asamblea Filipina la sugestión siguiente:

1.a Insularización de los Maestros Filipinos examinados por la Junta del Servicio Civil y de aquéllos que con anterioridad á la implantación de ésta ya regentan escuelas públicas.

2.a A instancia y siempre que ocurran vacantes, los Maestros Filipinos tengan el derecho de ser trasladados de una provincia á otra, inclusive Manila, con el mismo haber á que cada uno están remunerados.

3.a El Maestro insular debe percibir un haber anual no menor de ₱960.

4.a El Maestro Municipal, que será aprobado por un exámen departamental, debe percibir un haber anual no menor de ₱480 abonado por los fondos del tesoro provincial.

5.a Que el Maestro Municipal, á su instancia, tenga el derecho de ser trasladado de un Municipio á otro de cualesquiera provincia, inmediatamente antes de la apertura del curso escolar.

6.a Los aspirantes á maestros tanto insulares como municipales deben ser mayores de 18 años al tiempo de formular sus solicitudes correspondientes.

7.a Supresión de maestros temporeros.

8.a Que los haberes de maestros no sufran reducción alguna por ningún pretexto.

9.a Legislación de los deberes y obligaciones de los maestros, principales, superiores, etc.

10.a Que uno de los dos Ayudantes del Director de Educación sea filipino.

11.a Que se practique la investigación oportuna por cualquier miembro de la Junta del Servicio Civil cuando se trata de expulsar á un maestro.

12.a Que la mitad de los maestros supervisores de Manila sean filipinos.

13.a Así mismo que la mitad, por lo menos, del número de maestros que enseñan en las escuelas nocturnas, especialmente las de esta Ciudad, sean filipinos.

14.a La enseñanza del dibujo, bordado y otros trabajos industriales, sea obligatoria en las escuelas públicas.

15.a Que las escuelas públicas tengan clases por la tarde.

16.a Que la asistencia en las escuelas de verano sea obligatoria á todos los maestros.

17.a Por último, jubilación para los maestros que han prestado servicio más de veinticinco años consecutivos.

La "The Philippine Teachers' Association" somete á la Hon. Asamblea esta sugestión con los datos arriba expuestos, y espera de la misma que, reconociendo la

urgente necesidad de medidas legislativas en el sentido solicitado, los tomen en consideración.

Muy respetuosamente,
Por la Asociación.

LEONCIO R. GONZÁLEZ,
Presidente.

JUSTO JULIANO,
Secretario.

GREGORIO VILLA,
Tesorero.

ALEJANDRO ALMOALLA,
Vocal.

GUILLERMO SANTOS,
Miembro.

JOSÉ TOPACIO,
Vocal.

AGAPITO FRANCISCO,
Vocal.

CAYETANO LIGOT,
Vocal.

FONDOS PARA ESCUELAS

El 40 por 100 de la venta de terrenos se destinará á las escuelas.

Washington, Diciembre 7.—El Representante H. A Cooper, de Wisconsin, ha presentado á la Cámara un bill proponiendo la creación de un fondo escolar con el producto de la venta de terrenos públicos. El proyecto es idéntico á otro presentado por él mismo en la última sesión del Congreso.

Los comités del Senado y de la Cámara informaron favorablemente sobre el bill, mereciendo la aprabación de dicha Cámara baja. La aprobación definitiva del Senado no se pudo obtener por falta de tiempo.

El bill Cooper contiene las siguientes disposiciones:—"Que el gobierno de las Islas Filipinas separe el 40 por 100 de todas las ventas hechas hasta ahora de los terrenos públicos de Filipinas, cuyo por ciento constituirá un fondo perpétuo en la Tesorería de dichas Islas, para ser empleado en bonos de los Estados ó bonos de garantía cuyos intereses serán inviolablemente apropiados por el gobierno de las Islas Filipinas y gastados únicamente por medio de apropiación legal en la compra de lugares y construcción de edificios para escuelas públicas primarias y escuelas industriales en dichas Islas, y para el sostenimiento de dichas escuelas incluyendo el sueldo de los maestros; y que dicho gobierno destinará también el 15 por 100 del producto de tales ventas que constituirá un fondo perpétuo. Los intereses de tales bonos serán inviolablemente apropiados por el gobierno filipino y gastados únicamente por medio de apropiación legal en la compra de lugares y construcción de edificios para escuelas públicas de educación superior en las Islas, y para el sostenimiento de dichas escuelas incluyendo el pago á los maestros. Entendiéndose, sin embargo, que esta ley no será aplicable á los productos de las ventas de terrenos conocidos por haciendas de los frailes compradas en virtud de las disposiciones de los arts. 63, 64 y 65 de la Ley del Congreso aprobada en 1.º de Julio de 1902."

(Del "Cablenews-American.")

INSTRUCCIÓN PÚBLICA

Por ANTONIO REGIDOR.

El gobierno americano no decae en su esfuerzo para plantear en Filipinas la instrucción primaria. Ahora, dando un paso más, adelante, trata de extender en las islas las escuelas de Artes y Oficios, esto es, quiere hacer obreros, y lo conseguirá.

El complemento de la Escuela de Artes y Oficios debe ser la de Bellas Artes. Sin el dibujo, en todos sus ramos; sin la pintura, la acuarela y el pastel; sin la escultura, la Escuela de Artes y Oficios carecerá de su complemento artístico. El Secretario de Instrucción pública, Sr. Shuster dijo en la recepción del Partido Popular Nacionalista, que la Escuela se establecerá, por estar en el programa del gobierno. Si se hace, merecerá nuestro aplauso sincero, porque un país esencialmente artista, que ha dado pintores como Luna, Resurrección, Hidalgo y Euriquez, que han obtenido premios en las Exposiciones de Bellas Artes en Europa, tiene derecho á que no se olvide este ramo importante, en donde tenemos ya "pionners," que aseguran, que ese esfuerzo no será vano. Si los filipinos llegan á ser pintores, escultores y grabadores de primer orden, cosa muy factible, si se tiene en cuenta su sentimiento artístico, se habrá abierto á este país la base de nuevas carreras y de nuevos triunfos.

Pero la sociedad requiere no sólo obreros inteligentes, instrucción primaria; necesita del propio modo la enseñanza de las carreras literarias, las que adoptan las clases acomodadas; y este ramo lo tiene completamente abandonado el gobierno americano de las Islas, sin duda, porque ya existen Centros docentes á cargo de los elementos católico-romanistas. El gobierno no puede, ni debe abandonar este ramo; debe fijarse en el una vez completado su programa con relación á la enseñanza primaria.

"El Renacimiento" haciendo eco del sentir general, arremete ya sin embajes, ni rodeos, contra los establecimientos de enseñanza de jesuitas y frailes, porque cree que en ellos, en vez de enseñar, se imbuye á los niños y jóvenes, errores y prejuicios inconcebibles. En Londres he visto jóvenes procedentes de esos Centros docentes, con títulos tan extrafalarios, que no han podido menos de causarme impresión desagradabilísima. Hubo un joven de 18 años, que traía los títulos de Bachiller en Filosofía, Agrimensor, Ingeniero Civil, Ingeniero de minas é Ingeniero de montes, lleno de orgullo y vanidad por sus adelantos, y sin embargo, aquel desgraciado filipino, cuyos padres habíanle prodigado recursos, entusiasmados con la capacidad de su hijo, no sabía absolutamente nada de los principios rudimentarios que se enseñan en las Academias Europeas autorizadas á librar tales títulos. Es imposible

seguir con el sistema actual; y las necesidades de la juventud intelectual requieren mayor atención. Verdad es, que ya tenemos en embrión una Escuela de Medicina laica; pero ésto no basta; preciso fundar ese Centro en donde los filipinos puedan también adquirir los títulos para esas otras carreras. Se ha pretendido resolver la dificultad con el envío de pensionados á las Universidades y escuelas profesionales de América. Ya van volviendo los jóvenes con sus carreras terminadas, pero no sabemos que se hayan subvencionado otros que establezcan la corriente iniciada: y es que resulta lo lógico: que los estudiantes que aspiran á esas carreras ornamentales y dispendiosas no se amoldan á las pensiones por insuficientes, sino que buscan el ambiente amplio que necesitan para su alimento intelectual las clases progresivas y pudientes. En el Japón, se fundaron escuelas y Universidades al estilo europeo y americano y no al español, que representa el retroceso; pero no se cometió el error de encerrar la instrucción dentro de la nación, sino que aquellos Centros docentes eligieron luego los alumnos más aventajados que fueran á completar su instrucción en los Centros docentes de Europa, y gracias á este sistema de exteriorización, el Japón ha marchado y marcha en cuanto á la enseñanza científica y profesional, á la altura de los países más adelantados.

No basta esa enseñanza interior; hay que aprender también la escuela del mundo y el trato social. Ahora por consecuencia de las condiciones especiales del país no debe olvidarse tampoco lo que un asambleista filipino quiere con acierto, que se incluya á los niños, que amen á su patria, conozcan á sus héroes, estudien la historia de su país, la historia verdadera, nó la escrita por esos frailes y zánganos que mienten á más y mejor; y para ésto de cuidarse de dar lo mismo á los estudiantes en Filipinas, que á los que aprendan en el Extranjero, una orientación fija en el orden de su nacionalización; y esto se consigue, mediante la subordinación de la juventud en el Extranjero á elementos interesados en el provenir de su patria, como hicieron los japoneses, subordinando sus estudiantes á sus representantes en cada país. Cuanto bien hizo en este orden el amigo, el filipino José Maria Basa en Hongkong; cuanto bien acarreó en París la égida de aquel Joaquín Pardo de Tavera, que fué de hecho, el consejero de la juventud enviada sin dirección alguna, á la bulliciosa ciudad de París.

El mismo Rizal nos lo dice también en su libro "Noli me tângere," cuyos párrafos sustanciosos habremos de reproducir otro día.

(De la "Asamblea Filipina")

LA FÉ DE RIZAL EN EL CARÁCTER DEL PUEBLO

Por el DR. DAVID P. BARROWS

Hay innumerables aspectos bajo los cuales la vida y enseñanzas de Rizal pueden ser estudiadas. He escogido un solo aspecto, á saber: su fé en el carácter del pueblo filipino: su creencia en el futuro. Rizal no solo vió que el carácter de este pueblo es esencialmente genuino y sano, sino que vió esta naturaleza sana de la vida y el corazón pertenece al pobre y al ignorante al igual que al rico é instruído. Él tuvo fé en el carácter filipino como la base de todo el progreso filipino. Algunos han creído que Rizal había retratado este carácter con exageración. Yo no lo creo así. Creo que el retrato es el de un maestro, un reflejo vivo y verdadero.

Algunos han acusado á Rizal de ingrato, que en varios de sus escritos, particularmente en sus anotaciones á los "Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas de Morga" había quitado toda importancia á los servicios prestados por la civilización de España. Si Rizal erró en este respecto debemos tener presente que él escribió esos artículos contestando á aquellos que querían enaltecer esos servicios rebajando la cultura de los filipinos antes de la conquista. Rizal era muy celoso, no de su reputación personal, sino de la reputación de su raza, y la calumnia, el vilipendio y la mofa lanzados contra su pueblo herían grandemente su alma.

La reforma política popular de la época de Rizal era la asimilación á las maneras españolas, la política asimilista. Rigorosamente hablando Rizal no era partidario de esta política. Comprendió sus desventajas políticas y cuán fácil era que semejante política podía convertir á sus devotos en objetos de ridiculez y de la mofa social. En la persona de D.ª Victorina pintó lo absurdo y vulgar de las maneras españolas postizas, y de igual modo, la persona repugnante del capitán Tiago ---en paz con el gobierno, con la iglesia y con su propia conciencia---pero á costa de todo instinto humano, independiente y del respeto propio, contrasta en el "Noli Me Tangere" con un grupo de hombres humildes cuya bondad caballerosidad, sentimientos delicados y cualidades admirables, son genuina é indistintamente filipinos.

En el admirable capítulo de "El filibusterismo," en donde el gran conspirador Simoun y el joven estudiante de medicina Basilio entablan á media noche una conversación en el bosque fronterizo á Laguna de Bay, Simoun exclama:--"Reclamáis igualdad de derechos, la españolización de vuestras costumbres, sin comprender que lo que pedís es la muerte, la destrucción de vuestra nacionalidad, el aniquilamiento de vuestro pueblo y la

consagración de la tiranía! ¿Qué será de vosotros en el futuro? Un pueblo sin caracter, una nación sin libertad, todo en vosotros será prestado hasta los propios defectos."

Suponemos que estas extremas declaraciones de Simoun no representan los verdaderos sentimientos de Rizal como no pueden representar su política las intrigas sin escrúpulo y de venganza del mismo personaje; lo que Rizal quiso manifestar en el carácter de Simoun es poner de relieve de modo exagerado para que pudiese llamar la atención, la necesidad de la fé y confianza en el carácter nativo.

La cuestión que preocupó la vida de Rizal ha sido la del carácter de su pueblo entre los pueblos del mundo, y este es el problema de la edad presente, un problema que cinco centurias de descubrimiento, de conquista y relaciones han determinado un climax cuya solución no puede ser aplazada por más tiempo. De algún modo ó de otro durante el presente siglo, las razas deben ponerse en contacto, en una mejor relación unas con otras, una relación que comprenda la mútua inteligencia y estima, el mútuo respeto y auxilio. A tal resultado solo puede llegarse por medio del progreso de todas las razas interesadas, por un reconocimiento de ideas morales comunes, por la lucha, por la rectitud común y por la conservación de una paz común. Todos somos herederos de un legado común al cual cada raza y pueblo es capaz de aportar su contribución característica.

En este gran movimiento, cada raza [aquellas razas al menos viriles y que van en aumento, y de estas la malaya es una de ellas] debe laborar por su propio futuro, debe escoger libremente los medios de su progreso y hacer por si misma lo mejor que sus cualidades inherentes le proporcionan. La humanidad no tiende á la formación de un solo tipo sino más bien á una conjunción fraternal bajo diversos tipos de raza y carácter.

En esta gran labor de todas las razas y pueblos, los filipinos tienen un lugar, quizás mucho más grande que el entrevisto por la visión profética de Rizal, y los filipinos tienen una legítima ambición para hacer bien la parte que les corresponde y aporta su contribución característica.

¿Cómo podrá efectuarse esta participación? ¿Por medio de la asimilación al tipo español ó al tipo americano? No, sino mas bien perfeccionando el carácter filipino mismo. ¿Y cómo ha de ennoblecerse, elevarse y perfeccionarse más el carácter filipino? Mi contes-

(*) Discurso pronunciado en la velada que tuvo lugar en la "Grand Opera House" en la noche del 30 de Diciembre de 1907, con motivo del XI aniversario del fusilamiento del Dr. Rizal.--N. de la R

tación es: inculcando en el pueblo filipino, en las masas todo lo bueno que esa labor puede ofrecer, poniendo á su alcance todas las riquezas de la humana herencia: no es de temer que el mundo asimile a filipino á algo extraño y extranjero matando su propio carácter inherente, Mas bien se asimilará lo que el mundo le brinda y formar con ello el mejoramiento de su naturaleza y su cultura.

En este punto debemos hacer una distinción entre la "política asimilista" que tiende á absorber un pueblo en la vida del más fuerte, y el "poder de asimilación" por el cual un pueblo se convierte en dueño de las nuevas fuerzas de civilización" y las utiliza y transforma su beneficio de la inteligencia y del bienestar.

Comprendo que existen entre nosotros algunos que no reconocen esta diferencia, que participan en algún modo de la exaltada opinión de Simoun. Para estos, la civilización extraña ofrece una amenaza á la civilización nativa; y creyentes en la necesidad de conservar el carácter filipino, lo cierran contra todo peligro; estos retrotraerían la civilización filipina á los orígenes de su desenvolvimiento; limitarían la atención filipina á las cosas estrictamente filipinas y arrojarían toda luz que no viniese dentro mismo del carácter filipino.

Ah, mis amigos; ¡cuán errónea me parece esta concepción! Cuál diferente de aquella dócil confianza con que un joven filipino á quien las puertas se abren al fin, entre en el mundo. No hay un conjunto de ideas para filipinos, otro para los americanos. pues, como Rizal mismo dijo, las ideas no tienen patria. Son una riqueza común, la herencia de la raza conocidas, al griego y al hebreo, en parte por todos los hombres, claramente comprendidas en algunas edades, vagamente en otras, pero siempre la "veritas" hacía la cual se encamina todo progreso.

Pero esos caballeros, nos dicen; debéis persistir en las antiguas costumbres, conservar vuestra propia cultura indígena. Mis amigos; no existe ya la cultura puramente indígena excepto en la barbarie. La cultura puramente indígena desapareció hace siglos en el primer comienzo de su progreso. El malayo primitivo anglo sajón, era rudo morador literato del bosque. No conocía el empleo de animales sino que incendiaba su primitivo "kaingin" y plantaba con sus propias manos. Vinieron los hindus, y la civilización india se abrió paso en el Archipiélago malayo. Con esta civilización vino la formación de ciudades, la introducción de la agricultura, las satisfacciones de la vida, el conocimiento de las letras [de aquí el alfabeto indígena filipino y los sistemas de escritura] el cultivo de altas creencias religiosas y la elevación de las ideas y sentimientos malayos.

Los hindus, sin embargo absorbieron á los malayos. Por el contrario los malayos, en gran número y á gran distancia asimilaron la cultura india

haciéndose una raza civilizada. Ultimamente, en época históricas bien definidas vinieron los árabes y la conquista de Malasia por la civilización mahometana. Esta gran transformación trajo consigo el conocimiento de la pólvora y las fortificaciones; desenvolvió el comercio en anchos límites y creó estados políticos como los sultanatos de Joló y Mindanaw.

Más tarde vinieron la civilización europea, las predicaciones del Cristianismo, y estas fuerzas obrando por 300 años, han puesto á los filipinos en contacto con los pueblos europeos, han hecho de estas Islas parte de la cristiandad, de la cultura occidental, y han preparado á este pueblo para la gran labor que aún le espera, para la contribución que ha de dar á las necesidades del mundo.

Aquel á quien hermanos esta noche es el gran ejemplo para este pueblo. Leal siempre á su tierra nativa no ha sido el menos heredero de las edades una criatura del mundo moderno, un verdadero cosmopolita. Recorrió el mundo con los ojos abiertos y con criterio independiente ¿Procuró Rizal este conocimiento, este beneficio universal para él? No; los conocimientos que ha recogido, la libertad que vió, lo deseó para su Patria. La Patria que el soñaba y por la cual sacrificó su vida no era una Patria aislada, exclusiva, dividida por prejuicios y desconfianza locales, reducida por las cadenas de antiguos hábitos sin voluntad ni poder para desarrollarse, sino una libre, moderna, liberal á las mejores ideas del mundo ansiosa de saber y de servir.

La antigua era de represión y de esclavitud de la cual Rizal cayó víctima, ha pasado. La libertad ha venido. Todos los caminos están abiertos, las puertas que antes estaban cerradas, han venido al suelo. Mis amigos filipinos: os ruego que no construyáis otras barreras en sustitución de las del pasado por motivos de orgullo local ó por cobardías de afrontar el porvenir. El conocimiento de lenguas extranjeras os ha sido negado largo tiempo. Se os ha limitado á vuestra lengua local. No queráis privar ahora á vuestros pais y á vosotros mismos de la oportunidad que se os brinda. Id adelante, Dios os ha dado un precioso don de inteligencia y de corazón. Aprovechadlo.

De esta suerte podráis ocupar vuestro lugar entre los pueblos por cuyos esfuerzos la verdad se ha establecido conservando la libertad y la justicia entre los hombres.

HE DICHO.

De "El Renacimiento."

BIBLIOTECA

Se ruega á todos los que se interesan en el progreso de la instrucción del pueblo, contribuyan á la formación de la Biblioteca de "The Philippine Teachers Association", obsequiando ya obras de pedagogía modernas ya valores que faciliten su adquisición.

La Comisión

MICAELA F. DE CLARO

ADELA SILVA

FELISA VITO

VICTORIA SANTIAGO

CESARIA REYES

[Oficina de la Asociación:

102-Alix, Sampaloc,

Manila, I. F.]

Verdades Amargas...

Para el "THE FILIPINO TEACHER."

Hubo un tiempo en que nosotros hemos sentido palpar febrilmente en el seno del magisterio filipino un tormento de ideas uneras, de vigor, de energía, mensajeras de un porvenir-----, de dicha acariciada.

Hubo un tiempo, en verdad en que nosotros hemos visto que los maestros nativos de este patrio suelo ya se levantaban del letargo en que yacía marcando sus pasos lentos al compás de la moderna, avasalladora civilización, proclamando al sollozante pueblo filipino ser los verdaderos formadores de los hombres para el día de mañana. ¡Que tarea tan noble al par que difícil!

De todo esto no hemos dudado desde un principio porque muy bien sabemos que, la instrucción repitiendo con el sabio D. Melchor Gaspar de Jovellanos, es la fuente de las fuentes, el origen de todas fuentes de la prosperidad social, ella dirige sus raudales para que apesar de varios rumbos lleguen á su término, y remueve los obstáculos que puedan obstruirlos ó extraviar sus aguas; ella es la matriz, el primer manantial que abastece estas fuentes; con ella todo se mejora y florece, y sin ella todo decae y se arruina. Bien. Pero esta verdad, palmaria, precisa y á todas luces, sin requisito de todo punto imprescindible que desgraciadamente, á nuestra manera de ver, muy pocos de los que hoy ejercen la instrucción pública lo posee; y el saber saudir oportunamente el polvo amargo de la indiferencia que nos hace siempre encontrar en la misma situación de ayer, lamentándose amargamente ante el largo panorama de hechos que se desfilan ante la vista en pleno siglo en que con frecuencia se ve uno obligado á dejar de pisotear sus derechos por los pies del tirano.

He dicho que muy pocos de los que hoy ejercen la instrucción pública saben sacudir oportunamente el polvo amargo de la indiferencia. En efecto, cuando se trata de llevar á cabo una idea grandiosa, casi todos los maestros filipinos, (me refiero especialmente á los de la ciudad de Manila), alaban con todo juvenil entusiasmo al iniciador de la idea, tributándole de todo honor, cual un héroe recién llegado de un hélico combate despreciando la fría muerte para dar vida solamente á su patria amenazada, a su patria acaso moribunda. Pero, tan pronto como les invitan para asistir á un determinado meeting y ultimar allí un asunto pendiente relativo á la idea en proyecto, se callan, no aparecen, se muestran indiferentes, pronunciando mil excusas que nos sería imposible aquí enumerar. Y, lo bonito del

caso, hay muchos que, con tesón de Sancho Panza, firman sus nombres en el circular que les envían, como testimonio fiel del cumplimiento de su requerida asistencia. Sin embargo, si el autor de la idea insistiera en dar cima á su muy acariciado proyecto llamaría á otro meeting en un tiempo más oportuno y que todos prometen su asistencia, pero lo mismo sucede, muy pocos aparecen en el lugar y hora fijados para el acto, cual que si los que acudieran á ello tuviesen almas de cántaro. Y luego se llaman de formadores de hombres para el día de mañana.

Nunca llegaréis al pináculo de vuestras soñadas y doradas aspiraciones obrando siempre del mismo modo como obráis. Jamás veréis brillar parpadeante sobre vuestro anublado lejano horizonte la estrella de la alegría que vosotros ansiais ver. Jamás veréis fuertes y capaces para vivir en este región, escénica de títricas dramas de la vida. Jamás en fin, veréis exentos de la desdicha humana, porque vosotros ignoráis que la vida como observa atinadamente Lubbock--no se reduce meramente á vivir bien, porque hay quien vive, como dice, ténua sin objeto ni designio alguno, y pasa por el mundo como las cañas por el río con arrastradas, porque vosotros nó concedéis en modo alguno la suma necesidad del concurso de todos los miembros de una sociedad para alcanzar un consuelo duradero para todos los individuos de dicha sociedad, por no decir imposible, que una sola persona pueda sacar las castañas del fuego para dárselas á comer todas luego á muchos.

Pensad en un momento maestros filipinos sobre la crítica situación porque nuestra patria atravieza sabed llevar el grave cargo que sobre nuestros hombros gravita y grabad en vuestro memoria retentiva estas palabras sabias de Epitelo. Prestaréis---dice---el mayor servicio del Estado si elevéis, no los techos de las cosas, sino las almas de los ciudadanos; porque es preferible que habiten cosas modestas almas grandes, á que en grandes y magníficas cosas solo vivan esclavos.

ELIAS JOVEN

PEDRO SANTOS

HOJALATERO

PLOMERO Y CONTRATISTA

DE

TODA CLASE DE OBRAS

Echague, 28, Santa Cruz---Manila, I. F.



UNA VISTA DE PANDACAN.

El 22 de Febrero

Las escuelas públicas están preparándose para conmemorar el 22 de Febrero, fecha del natalicio de Jorge Washington. Vimos varios programas de las veladas que se celebrarán para dicho fin. Tienden á revivir el amor cívico, el patriotismo puro é inmaculado de aquel gran padre de la libertad americana. ¿Trae consigo ventajas estas solemnidades? ¿Qué relación se mantienen las mismas con respecto al plan educativo moderno? Hé aquí las preguntas que envuelven mundos de ideas y que requieren muchas cuartillas para afirmarlas categóricamente.

Su vida que constituye una brillante relación de virtudes de un buen ciudadano, influye grandemente á la enseñanza del pueblo. Por eso, al conmemorar á un héroe la sociedad no hace más que cumplir un deber á un miembro suyo. Y al obrar así ¿no enaltece también la dignidad del que obra? Las ideas no tienen patria, como acertadamente lo dijo el notable etnógrafo, americano, Dr. David P. Barrows. Añado también: la humanidad es una y todas están obligados á luchar por su salvación. Aquel libertador americano trabajó para aplastar la tiranía en beneficio de la humanidad.

Por otra parte la pedagogía moderna basada del espíritu de libertad y progreso recalca la enseñanza cívica. Organizar veladas para celebrar el "Washington Day", ¿no es una ocasión más en que el maestro puede aprovechar para la enseñanza cívica?

Los héroes como Washington deben vivir en la historia de los pueblos.

Conmemoremos, pues, á los grandes hombres.

Celebrems el Washington day, el 22 de Febrero.

CRISOL.

El Carnaval

Ya están casi terminados los preparativos para la fiesta del "carnaval". Los visitantes extranjeros van llegando. Se asegura que la fiesta será un acontecimiento nunca visto en Filipinas. A continuación publicamos el programa distribuido por la "Asociación Carnavales de Filipinas".

A continuación se verá la lista de todo lo que se hará durante la semana del Carnaval.

La confección de este programa oficial del Carnaval se ha encomendado al comité del programa cuyo presidente es el Sr. Boothby, y fué impreso por la oficina de la imprenta Pública.

La cubierta del programa contiene una figura artística impresa con tinta de dos colores, y el programa contiene muchísimas impresiones. En una palabra el programa será un buen recuerdo del Carnaval.

PROGRAMA DE LA SEMANA

Jueves, 27 de Febrero.

Llegada del rey de Oriente.

Gran parada acuática; 4:00 á 7:00 p. m.

Torneo de Tennis.

Baile de trajes nacionales, 9:30 p. m.

Viernes, 28 de Febrero.

Pruebas entre los atletas filipinos (15 entradas) 8:00 a. m.

Baseball, Germinal contra oficina de Imprenta

1:30 p. m.

Parada terrestre con asistencia de organizaciones militares, 4:00 á 6:00 p. m.

mo, 8:30 p. m.

Sábado, 29 de Febrero.

Competencia de tiro al blanco internacional, el Fuerte de McKinley, 8:00 a. m.

Pruebas entre atletas americanos (20 entradas)

8:00 a. m.

Baseball, 9 de caballería contra 10 de caballería

1:30 p. m.

Competencia: escalar las murallas de la Ciudad, principiando desde la Luneta, 4:00 p. m.

Domingo 1.º de Marzo.

Esguima entre filipinos del Manila athletic Club 9:00 á 10:00 p. m.

Finales entre los atletas filipinos, 10:00 a. m.

Football inglés 2:00 p. m.

Baseball Quartermaster contra Gobierno Civil, 3:00 p. m.

Exhibiciones en el Hipódromo 8:30 p. m.

Lunes 2 de Marzo.

Finales entre los atletas Americanos. 9:00 a. m.

Football Americano. Columbia Club contra Filippina, 2:30 p. m.

Baile de disfriz del Carnaval, 9:30 p. m.

Martes 3 de Marzo

Baseball filipino, contra americanos 1:30 p. m.

Paseo de enmascarados y disfrazados confetti por las calles, 8:00 p. m.

Faseo triunfal del Rey del Carnaval.

Cremación de la Pena, á la medianoche.

ACORDARSE DEL CARNAVAL

27 de Febrero,—3 de Marzo.

SECCION DE NOTICIAS.



Feliz Viaje

Así lo desea "The Filipino Teacher" al Comisionado de Instrucción, Hon. Morgan W. Shuster y al Director auxiliar de Educación Mr. White, que hace poco han dejado las islas, para los Estados Unidos.

Condolencia

La Srta. Vicenta E. Alimario, maestra municipal de San Pablo, Laguna, expresa su gran sentimiento á la familia de Azores, de la misma localidad por la sensible pérdida de la que en vida fué su queridísima amiga, Srta. Hospicia Azores, que murió el 17 del mes próximo pasado.

A los Suscritores

Se notifica á los señores suscritores que con este número expira su suscripción.

Si desean continuar favoreciendo nuestra publicación cual esperamos sin un ápice de duda, pueden hacerlo rellenando la adjunta carta.

EL ADMINISTRADOR

Sr. Emilio Pestaño

Sr. Ador. del "The Filipino Teacher"

Alix 102—Sampaloc, Manila, I. F.

Sírvase incluir al que suscribe en la lista de los suscriptores del "The Filipino Teacher".

Adjunto le envío la cantidad de _____ importe de mi suscripción por _____

Nombre _____

Dirección _____

Pueblo ó provincia _____

NOTA:—No se servirá ninguna suscripción sin previo pago al contado.

2.600 islitas

El Dr. C. C. Teagle, médico del buque que practicó los trabajos geodésicos, dice que la nueva carta señala 2.600 islitas componentes del Atchipiélago.

Un debate

Bajo los auspicios de la *The Philippine Columbia Association* se llevará á cabo un debate, á las 8:30 p. m. del viernes próximo, 14 de los corrientes, en el edificio del *Manila High School*, sobre el tema siguiente:

SE RESUELVE QUE LA ACCION DE LA LEGISLATURA FILIPINA AUMENTANDO LA DIETA DE LOS MIEMBROS DE LA ASAMBLEA ES UN BIEN PARA LOS INTERESES DEL PUEBLO FILIPINO.

Hablarán en pró los Sres. Ernesto Quirino y M. X. Burgos y en contra los Sres. Jorge Bacobo y Arterio Faris, actuando de presidente el Sr. Ponciano Reyes.

Serán jueces del debate los señores James F. Tracey, magistrado de la Corte Suprema; Aewion W. Gilbert juez de primera instancia y el director de Educación Dr. David P. Barrows.

Dos recepciones

Con motivo de la marcha de las dos supervisoras de esta ciudad, para América donde gozarán sus licencias acumuladas, los maestros del primer y tercer distrito organizarán dos recepciones de despedida.

Por nuestra parte les deseamos un *feliz viaje*.

La horticultura en las escuelas

Esta es una de las materias que se enseña con especial interés á los niños de la "Kindergarten School" de la Normal, con el objeto de fomentar desde la niñez el amor á los trabajos del campo.

Cada uno tiene su jardín y no se impone la faena á cada uno sino á todos en general y, por ese medio se ve luego que el que ha trabajado más, recoge mayor cosecha y el que no ha trabajado, no recoge ninguna. La muestra saca de esta la lección práctica para inculcar en el niño la idea de que el hombre que se trabaja, no come.

La directora Miss Kate L. Bassett ha celebrado la primera cosecha recogida con una fiestacita infantil, en la que los niños hicieron los honores á un buen comer de repollos, tomates, maíz, rabanos, sicamas etc. frutos de las semillas sembradas por sus propias manos.

Escuela clausurada

Según informes que acabamos de recibir del Buró de Sanidad sabemos que á causa de la aparición del cólera en Kalapan y Bagbag, Mindoro, se ha tenido que disponer como una medida sanitaria la clausura de varias escuelas en los pueblos infestados.

Buro de Educacion

Por telegrama recibido de Cebú sábese que la Junta provincial ha facilitado al municipio de aquella ciudad, en calidad de préstamo, la suma de ₱500 con destino á la erección de una casa escuela municipal.

Esta resolución viene á ser al cumplimiento de una promesa contraída con el comisionado Shuster en su reciente visita á quella provincia, el cual ha donado ₱2500 de fondos insulares para la terminación de las obras de la escuela provincial, á condición de que la Junta provincial dé alguna cantidad para el edificio de una casa escuela municipal.

—Comunican de Kawayan, Negros Occidental, que el consejo municipal en sección extraordinaria celebrada el 23 de Diciembre último, acordó poner en vigor la contribución territorial en dicho pueblo, al objeto de que las escuelas en el mismo continúen sin interrupción.

--Tambien se participa que el municipio de Tabaco, Albay, ha votado la cantidad de ₱4250 con destino á la erección de una escuela intermedia. Con este mismo fin solicitan del gobierno alguna ayuda de los fondos insulares.

--Se han recibido del Japón varias exhibiciones de la exposición imperial de Pesquería celebrada hace poco en Nagasaki. En su mayoría son compradas por el Buró al objeto de propagar mejor esta industria en el país, y una de las exhibiciones ha sido donada por un caballero japonés, dueño de un importante y grandioso vivero de ostras, que es una monstruosa exhibición de esta importante industria.

--La Junta provincial de Kapiz pide de los fondos insulares la cantidad de ₱15.000 con destino á la construcción de una casa escuela de Artes y Oficios para la provincia. No se ha tomado aún sobre esta determinación alguna.

--El superintendente de Tayabas da cuenta hallarse depositada en la tesorería municipal de Atimonan la suma de ₱12000 con destino á la creación de una escuela intermedia. El Buró auxiliará á aquel municipio con otra suma de los fondos insulares.

--El Secretario de Instrucción pública ha aprobado la edificación de una escuela para uso de los manguianes de Mindoro por cantidad de ₱600.00. La obra correrá á cuenta de aquellos habitantes.

Por resolución del secretario de Instrucción pública, se destinan ₱10.000 de los fondos generales para escuelas al municipio de Pasay, Rizal, al objeto de invertirlos en la construcción de una escuela municipal. Por su parte, dicho municipio votará también igual suma para el mismo fin. La Compañía agrícola de Ultramar, dueña de la gran hacienda en dicho pueblo, dona 2500 metros cuadrados de terreno con destino á la referida escuela.

—El municipio de Baybay, Leyte, solicita del Buró ₱15.000 con destino á la erección de una escuela intermedia.

Con el mismo fin pide también el municipio de Bukán. ₱6.000.

—La enseñanza de la jardinería en las escuelas es recogida con beneplácito. Hoy todas las escuelas primarias incluso las del barrio poseen su jardincito.

Mr. Foreman ha adquirido de los E. U. gran cantidad de semillas por valor de ₱50.00 las que fueron distribuidas entre los alumnos quienes demuestran sumo interés y afición á los jardines.

—Se van construyendo nuevas escuelas en los ba-

rrios, especialmente en los pueblos de Lubao, San Tomás y Agooy y todos convienen en que las mejores son las del barrio de Rizal, Lubao.

—Durante el mes de Septiembre el gobernador Luna ha visitado la escuela central de la provincia varias escuelas de barrios, y se mostró muy satisfecho al ver las obras realizadas y el interés demostrado por los maestros municipales.

A sus esfuerzos se debe gran parte del progreso de las escuelas de la provincia, pues él al visitar á los pueblos, siempre ha llamado la atención de los concejos municipales y vecinos prominentes sobre las ventajas y necesidad de las escuelas. Solicitó de todos los habitantes la cooperación general hacia las escuelas por encima de toda cuestión personal y política.

Se cree que sus visitas influyeron en gran medida en el fomento de la educación en la provincia.

Por Carnaval

Ha sido autorizado por el Secretario de Instrucción pública el gasto de ₱600.00 para el establecimiento de un kiosco en Bagumbayan, para los festejos de Carnaval, al objeto de destinarlo para exposición y venta de los efectos confeccionados en las escuelas.

Una escuela provincial mas

El comisionado Shuster ha donado, de los fondos generales para fines escolares, á la provincia de Camarines, la cantidad de ₱200.000 con destino á la erección de una escuela provincial, á condición de que la provincia vote igual suma con el mismo fin.

Una Inauguración

En uno de los primeros días del mes de Enero último tuvo lugar la inauguración del High School de Cavite. Asistieron en el acto distinguidas personas y muchos jefes y oficiales del gobierno.

Sport

Los juegos atléticos han sido muy animados el año pasado. Los cuales han dado buenos resultados para los escolares. Esperamos que los sean también en el presente.

EL FILIPINO (SUCURSAL)

Sastrería, Camisería y Sombrerería

306 HERRAN.—PACO.

SE RECIBEN TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS

Confeción de trajes, blanqueo de sombreros Panam
Buntal, Baliwag, Pajas, Calasiao, etc., etc., ESPECIAL
Venta de diferentes artículos, sombreros del país y de
Europa.

TOMÁS DE JESÚS, Proprietario.

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUANAN

Taga-pamansag ng "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Taga-pamahala: Gregorio Villa.

Tugapanjasiwa—F. PESTAÑO.

PASULATAN AT PANGASIWAAN, ALIX 102, SAMPALOC.

Lalagyan sa Correo, blg. 1090, Maynila, K. P.

HALAGA NG PAGPAPADALA

Sa Maynila P2.00 — isang taon — Sa Lalawigan. P2.00
Isang salin. P0.25

PAGPAPALATHALA: AYON SA PAGKASUNDUAN

Ang Bunga ng Katiyagaan

Ang kapisanang pinamagatang "The Philippine Teachers' Association" ay pinagsikapang itinayo mula pa ng buwan ng Septiembre ng taong 1902 ng mga Gurong Filipino, sanhi sa adhikang ang lahat ng mga Guro'y magkaroon ng isang mahigpit na pagmamahalan, pagmamasakita't pagsusunurang kapatid, pagpapalusog ng katalinuhan sa pagka-gurô at sa ikatutulong sa pamahalaan sa ikasusulong at ikadadakila ng kapilipinuhan, upang sa haharapin ay mabilang ang ating laang bayang isa sa lalong bantog na Lahí.

Di kakaunting balakid ang kinatuisuran ng kapisanang ito, makapal na dawag ang kaniyang sinoong; mahabayap na panudla ang inihahadlang ng ibang sa kania'y bumaka, na kahima't anong tawag kapatid ang ginagamit ng kapisanang ito'y ipinagwalang bahala sa walang matibay na sanhing sukat pagsaligan.

Sa lubus na catiagaan'y nabuhay ang kapisanang "The Philippine Teachers' Association", at kahima't yayat na yayat na di halos maigulapay ang katawan ay lumalakad ding pasan ang kaniyang banal na adhika, at saklibe sa pusô ang maningning na nasang atintanahin ang mga pasakit ng caniyang mga verdugo, hangang mai-agdon ang mabigat na kruz sa taluktok ng kaliwanagan, at sa katiagaang ito'y nagsaule ang lakas ng kapisanan sa tulong ng panahon hangang sa sumapit sa mga araw na itong makapag bangon ng isang dukhang Journal na pinamagatang "The Filipino Teacher" na siang taga pag-pahayag ng sa mga Gurong damdamin.

Ngayo'y kasalukuyang nanunubo ang kapisanang ito, nagsusupling ng malulusog na sangá, naguusbong ng mga dahong nakaliligayang malasin; nguni't hangat siya'y yumayabong at naghahandog sa nagaalaga ng isang nakalulugod na anyo, ay lalo namang lumalaki at bumabigat ang tungkulin ng sa kaniya'y nagtatanod. Ngayo'y kailangan ang isang alagang lipos kaintan,

isang patabang mabisá upang tamuhin ang ina-asam-asam na bungang matamis na nilalayon ng kapisanan.

Sa pag-tupad sa mabigat na tungkol ng nagsisi-pamatnugot ng kapisanang ito, ngayo'y kasalukuyang pinagsusumikapao nila ang ikayayabong ng katalinuhan ng mga Gurong Pilipino sa mga bagay bagay na sukat maging hiyas ng isang tunay na gurô; kaya't, magmula pa ng buan ng Noviyembreng nagdaa'y naghalal na sila ng iba't ibang lupon (comité) na tiga pangasiwa.

Sa mga comiteng ito'y tatlo ang totoong mahalaga, isa'y ang lupong mamamahala sa pagtatayo ng isang Aklatan, isa'y sa pag saklolo sa mga ginigipit ng sakuna, at ang isa'y siyang mamamahala sa mga papulong (conferencias na gaganapin minsan isang buan; na ngayo'y kasalokuyan pinagsisikapan ng marangal at masisipag na binibining nagsisiuop ng cani-canilang tungcol.]

Ang mga papulong na ito'y pinamamagatan Conferencia Pedagógica. Ito'y kinikilala naming di lamang tumutukoy sa paraan [ng pagtuturo ng gaya nang biglang haká ng iba, ó pagaaral ng pagtuturo kung di kaniyan iniaaral din ang mga kaugaliang dapat taglayin ng isang [Teacher] Gurô, sa kaniyang mga [dicipulo] tinuturuan, na gaya ng walang katapusang pagpipigil sa kalooban, ng di matingkalang pag-ibig sa tinuturuan ó sa kabataan, kabaitan sa lahat ng gagawin kasukatan sa lahat ng ikikilos at sa katapusan'y, ang pag hirang ó pagpile sa kabataan ayon sa gulang at lakas ng katawan [clasificación] na ito naman ang kinasasaligan ng tinatawag na *practica* ng isang gurô na tumutukoy sa kaugalian ng mga dicipulo.

Ang mga ibubunga ng mga papulong na ito'y siyang inaasamasam at halos napapanjarap ng kapisanan na siyang magdudulot sa mga Guro ng lubus na pagkakilala sa kaniyang tungkulin.

;Anong laking halaga ng mga inaakalang ibangon ó ibinabangon ng Philippine Teachers' Association! Paano kaya ang pakatupad sa mga bagay na ito? Magagawa kaya ng iilan kung di pagtulung tulungan ng mga

kasapi ó kahit hindi man kung tunay din lamang Guró? Ah! inaakala kong hindi. Ipagwawalang bahala kaya ng mga Teacher ó guró na di pag twangtwangan yayamang ang nilalayo'y kanilaring kapakinabangan?

Mga kasama at kapatid sa katungkulan! Pagbangon sa pagkakaratay sa sakit ng pagpapaumanhin. Pagbalikwas at sumama sa iyong mga kapatid na di naghihimagal sa pagdulang sa ikatitimawa ng lahat; kung ikaw man ay nahihiyasan na ng lubos na katalinuha'y, huag mong ipagmaramot sa iba mong kapatid na nangangailangan ng iyong tulong, pagka't tantoin mong ang isang patak na langis ay sukat ng makasira sa isang tapayang tobig. Huag kang magkasiya sa iyong lakas at katalinuhan, at tantoin mo rin namang hanga't ang tawo'y nag-aral ay may natututuhan.

Naaalala namin na isa sa ating marangal na Diputado na si G. Juan Alvear kinatawan ng Ilocos Sur, ay nagharap sa Kapulungang bayan ng isang bill ó balak na doo'y hinihingi niyang maglagda nang

isang batas na sa lahat ng bayan at nayon ng Kalipinuha'y magkaroon ng mga papulong na hayag nauukol sa katungkulan ng mamamayan at ang kapatan naman nito sa harap ng batas, na ang mga papulong na ito'y iniaatang sa Kagawaran ng pagtuturo.

Ang kapuri-puring balak na ito'y di maitatag ng sino man; na isa sa lubus na kailangan ng Kalipinuhan, at sa ganitong sanhi ay inaakala namang walang pagsalang pagtitibayin ang dalawang kapulungan. Kung ito'y mapagtibay na; paano kaya magawin ng ating mga kapatid upang makatupad bagong mabigat na pasan at sa pagsisilbi sa bayang ilan kaya sa atin ang nahihiyasan ng lubus na katalinuhan sa mga bagay na nasabi na? Ito'y isa pang sanhi na umaakay sa amin kaya't uulitin namin sa mga salitang "Iibing sa limot ang pagwawalang halá," dumalo tayo sa mga papulong ng Philippine Teachers' Assotiation upang kung dumating ang pagtuturo ho'y huag tayong ngumapa-nga pa.

KARUNUNGAN SA PAGTUTURO

(HAKA-HAKA TUNGKOL SA ATING MGA PAARALAN)

Anó ang *Pedagogia*? anó ang *Pedagogo*? anó ang *Maestro*? anó ang *Teacher*? at anó ang *Guro*?

Karaniwang mangyari saa't saan pa man, ang magdumami sa bilang ang mga taga-turo sa bata, nguni't kakaunti naman sa kanila ang nakababatid ng tinatawag na *karunungan sa pagtuturo*. At dito sa atin ay sukat ang masasabing "iyang *maestro* ó *maestra*" ó "iyang *teacher*", samantalang bibi-bihira sa mga pinangangalanan ng ganito ang nakaalaman ng tunay na uri at kapararakan ng pagka-*maestro* ó pagka-*teacher*, at ng talagang katuturan ng salitang *magturo*.

Magturo ay hindi iunat lamang ang daliring hintuturo, upang maipamalas sa tinuturuan ang isang bagay na pina-pag-aaralan.

Magturo ay mag-aral, umaral at magpaaral.

Talagang ganito. Ang tungkulin ng tinuturuan ay isa lamang: *mag-aral*: at ang tungkulin ng nagtuturo ay tatlo, na nauuwi sa isang walang tigil na pagpapakarunong upang may matuturo ó maipaturo sa mga nag-aaral.

Ang karunungan sa pagtuturo, ay matutulusan sa simula nguni't hindi sa wakas; sa malinaw na sabi: may puno'y walang hangán.

Hindi pagkatapos ng tatlo ó anim na taong ipag-aral ng isang naghahangad maging Maestro ó Teacher, at pagkapagtamó ng "titulo", ay masasabi ng hamak niyang ganap ang *karunungan sa pagtuturo*. Ang mga karunungan ng natutunghan sa mga aklát, ay kailangang pagpunan sa mga pagtuturo ng iba, kailangang dagdagán araw-araw ng mga karunungan sa gawa at sa mga nangyayari. Sa ano't alin pa mang dunong, ang *pagsasanay* ay kapupunang malaki nang *pag-aaral*. Sa paki isama sa mga bata ay marami ang natututuhang ituro ng isang Maestro, kaysa kababasa at kasa-saulo lamang ng laman ng mga aklát. Kaya kung pagtutuinin,

ang dapat maging katuturan ng isang karunungan sa pagtuturo ay: *pag-aaral ng pagtuturo* at *pagtuturong pag-aaral*.

Ang "pag-aaral ng pagtuturo" ay siyang natutunghan aklát na pinangangaláng *Pedagogia*, (salitang nauuwi kahulugang *pag-akay* ó *paghahatid sa bata*). Sa kahulugan ito'y mahilinuha ng ang tunay na tungkulin ng pagtuturo ay ginaganap sa mga *taong pahat at mahina*. At sa pagkilala ng *kapahatin* at *kahinaang* ito ng mga nag-aaral na bata, diyang nasasalig ang lahat ng mga dunong na dapat matutuhin ng isang magtuturo. *Pahat* at *mahina*: ito ang dalawang bagay na hindi dapat kalimutan ng isang Maestro ó Teacher ó Guro mula sa paghahangad niyang makapagturo, at hangang panahong nagtuturo na. Sa malaki ó malilit na pagkababasa ng mga taga-turo sa dalawang kabagayang iyan na likas sa mga bata, nangagalin ang mataas ó mababang karapatan sa ganyang katungkulan. Isang Maestro na maghanap sa bata ng isang handa ng katalinuhan ng isip sa bagay niyang ituturo, ó maghanap sa bata ng isang handa ng lakas na katawan sa bagay niyang ipagagawa, ang Maestro ng iyang hangal at walang muwang ni karapatan sa tunay na uri ng katungkulan ng magturo. Ang kasabihan nating "ang maghanap sa talagang wala, ay ulol ang kamukha", ay kapit na kasama sa gawa ng Gurong iyan.

Ang pagka-malupit at pagkamapaumahin ng isang Teacher ó Maestro ó Guro, ay nababatay rin namán sa pagkilala sa dalawang likas na uring iyan ng mga bata: *kapahatin* at *kahinaang*. Isang malupit magturo, ay karaniwang hindi nakababatid ó maypagkabatid ma'y nakalilimot na sa dalawang bagay na iyan. At isang mapaumanhin namán, ay karaniwang nakatatalos at nakaalala ng katotohanang kaya nag-aaral at napaakay ang mga bata, ay sapagka't hindi pa mag-aaral marurunong at hindi pa makapaglakad na mag-isa sa lahat

nā dunong at pakikipamuhay. Tanunġin niyó ang isang Maestro sa oras nā pagyayamba niyá nā pamalo, ó pagkapalong pagkapalo, kung bákit niyá nágawa ang gayón, at kung makapag-isip-isip ay magsasabi sa inyó na siyá'y pinagdimplán lamang nā bait, sa haráp nā isáng batang *gumawá nā isang bagay na di dapat gawin*. Tanunġin namán niyó ang isang mapaumanhíng Guro, kung bákit hindi niyá paluin ó parusahan nā mabagsik ang isáng batang nákitá niyáng *gumawá nā isáng bagay na di dapat gawin*, at sa kalamigán nā loob, ay isásagot sa inyóng sapagka't ang *na'ágawa ay isáng batang wala pang hustóng bait na sukat ikákilalang malinaw at parati sa masama at sa magaling*.

Sa pananalig nā mġa Pámunuán nġayón sa pagkatotoó at pagkahayág nā dalawáng likás na uring iyán sa manġa bata, kaya ipinagbábawal sa mġa Guró ang mġa kalupitán at bagsik sa pagpaparusa, at kaya ipinag-útos ang lalong mapapang-akit na paraán nā pagtuturó yamanġ sa nákitá nā marami ang batang nagkukusang mag-aral at nátututo sa lilim nā isáng malamig at kaibig-ibig na pagtuturo, kaysá isáng mainit at katakot-takot na pagpapaaral.

Dapat din namáng matalós nā mġa Maestro ó Teacher ó Guró, na kung ang mġa dunong man nila'y sukdól sa langit at hindi naman sila marunong magturo nā kanilang nalalaman, hindi sila maalam magsalin sa ibang isip, loób at damdamin nā kanilang mġa napag-aralan, ay masasabing sila'y tunay na di karapat-dapat sa paghahawak nā nápakarangal nilang tungkulin. Hindi sukat ang makapagtipon kayó nang maraming *bagay na máituturo*; kailanġan din naman ang magkaróon kayó nā *dunong sa pagtuturo* nā mġa bagay na iyan Katulad din naman nā nangyayari sa kayamanan; hindi sukat ang makatipon nā maraming salapi na maipagtakip sa lahat nā kailanġan; nararapat din namang magkaróon na nā isang bait sa pagkilala nā mġa bagay na naukol pagguguhán at nā hindi, magkaróon nā wastong-loob sa mġa paraan nā paggugol nā salaping iyán, upáng pakinabangán nā mġa nararapat makinabang.

Pagtuturong pag-aaral. Nagtuturo ang isáng Maestro ay na'apag-aaral din naman. Ang ugali, hilig, salita, anyo at lehat na nā uri at kilos nā mġa batang kanyáng tinuturuan, ay dapat niyáng pag-aralan.

Sapagka't ang mġa Maestro ó Teacher ó Guró ay karanawang mġa binata at dalaga, sila'y may katungkulang maghmalas-malas at mag-aral din namán habang na sa panahón nā pagtuturo, at sa hindi pa man, sa mġa tungkuling magulang. Sa mġa paaralang-bayan natin, diyán sa mġa bahay na pinagpámulatan pa lamang sa mġa bata nā kaniláng mġa unang pagkilala sa buhay, ang mġa Guró ay isáng tunay na kahalili at katiwala nā Magú-magulang nā mġa batang-tinuturuan. Ang mġa bagay na tungkulin nā isáng anak sa magulang, ay hindi maitutrong mabuti nā isáng Guró, kung wala siyáng námumuwanġan sa isang pag aruga at pagmahál nā magulang sa anak. Kaya kailanġan nā isáng Guró ang pag-aaral sa mġa bata at ang pag-aaral sa mġa magulang.

Ganitó rin namán ang masasabi sa mġa karunungan dapat máttutuhan at ituró nā mġa Maestro sa mġa bata sa pagka-anák nā kanilang Bayan.

Anopá't hindi rin sukat masiyahán ang loób nā isáng Teacher na máttutu nā pagtuturo sa mġa bata, kundi katam, patan din namáng sa mġa pag-aaral sa kanya'y mag aral, ang itinútro niya'y parating pag-aralan, at ang pagtuturo niya'y katutuhan nā lalong at lalong dunong na pakikina-bangán niya at nā kanyang mġa tinuturuan.

ANAK-BAYAN.

Sipi sa "Muliġ Pagsiláġ".

Dapat Pakailagan

Upang mailagan nā mġa gaya kong nagsisipag-aral ang mġa bagay na ibunubunġa nā ugaling KABABAHALA NA, iyang mabisang kamandag nā kata-maran, ay naakit akong tumukoy nā isang dahilan (kahi man di bihasa sa mġa ganitong gawain,) na sa aking taya ay siyang lalong pinagkasanhian nā mapapait na hantunġan.

Pagiinutan ko nġang bangitin ang kamaliang ito, hindi sa pangunġunang bait sa kanino man kundi bilang pagpapalaala lamang sa mġa sinasalanta nā ganitong bisyo, upang manuytoy man lamang nā kanilang isipan ang ibinubunġa niyan, at balang araw ay siyang lulupig sa mga dakila nating hanġad sa laot nā kapanġanyayaan.

Marahil di rin kaila sa lahat ang aking tinutukoy, pagka't karaniwang nangyayari. Ito nġa ang siyang nagiging dahilanin sa halos sino mang kinukulang nā palad na di makalabas sa mġa pagsusulit. Ito rin ang umaakit sa mġa mahihinang loob sa pagtatamadtamaran nā lubusan.

At Oh, ilan sa mġa iyan ang natutuluyan tuloy sa paghahanapbuhay ó sa iba kayang bagay, kahi ma't may sapat na kaya at matalinong utak?---- Ilan nġa riyan ang tinitikis na tuloy nā sa kanila'y nagsisipaggugol, sanhi lamang sa akalang sayang lamang ang kamal-kamal na salapi na sa kanila'y laan?

Ah... marami nġa, lubhang marami. At kung magkáganiganitó na jano ang mapapala?.. Pagkaitan kaya sila nā ilaw nā karununġan ó sila na ang nagmaramot sa biyaya nā katalinuhan?

Nġayon ipaghalimbawa ko sa isang nag-aaral. Taglay niya ang gayong bisyo. ang bahala na. At sa pagkat nalalayo pang lubhá ang takdang araw na pagsusulit ó examination ay sinamantala niya muna ang panahon sa ibang kinahibiligan. Lumakad ang panahon. Siya naman ay patuloy nā patuloy. Anopá't ang kanyang tungkulin sa araw-araw hingil sa pag-aaral ay na liligpit na halos sa isang sulók, sa akalang kailan ma't malapit ang araw, ay saka doon na lamang ilalabas ang boong kaya sipag at sigla. Lagi niyang sámbitlahin sa tuwing di makasagot sa ftinatanong nā guro ang BAHALA NA SA EXAMINATION. Nalakad ang panahon sa kagagayon. Palapit nā palapit ang araw at oras na lumilipas na katumbas nā nagkikinangán ginto ay parang hanġin lamang sa kanya. Patuloy rin siya, at kung minsan nġa, ay makaisip nā mag-aral ay ano pa, payak na pahapiaw lamang. Sa kagagayon ay dumating na ang magiisang iglap, iyang isang sandaling nalalabi pa sa kanya, ano pa't iisahing kisap-mata lamang at examination na.

Nariyan nġayon ang pista. Maghuhumaplit na, gabi, araw, walang sandaling pinararaan; at kung minsan naman ay mauuwí na lamang sa pagsisi nā abo-

abot. Minsang mapasuntok na sasabayan pa ng buntong hininga, aywan baka sa panghihimagal sa ka-aaral. At samantalang doon naman sa may matitigas na bungo ay patuloy rin ang kababahala na.

Oh, ano ngayon ang mapapala sakapiyan-ot na panahon? Sukat na kaya iyan sa isang taong ganap na dapat ipagaral? Kung inaraw-araw niya marahil aabutin kaya niya ang lahat ng ito? At ngayon naman, sino ang makapagsasabi na ang gawang pag-aaral ay mahirap?

Ipagpatuloy natin. Dumating ang takdang araw, iyang araw ng bahala na. Litong-lito. Walang maa-lamang apuhapin, nakalimutang lahat ang pinagsa-baysabay na pinagaralan. Kalabaslabas ay kalabasang maputla. Siya ngayo'y na sa isang tabi malungkot na anyo, kipkip ang isang pagmumunimuni sa kanyang kabuhayan. Laging alaala ang sasapitin, sising Hudas, siya'y naiingit doon sa di nahulog, at Oh---- halos mapaiyak, gawa ng katamarang pinagsisihang malabis. Hayan ang kabuhayan ng ganyan.

Oh! ang nagagawa ng bahala na. Sa iyo nararahuyo hindi lamang ang may makunat na isip kundi din naman yaong may matatalinong pagkukuro, at hindi rin naman yaong may kaunting kaya, kundi rin naman yaong nahihiga sa layaw ng sasalapi. Talagang wala siyang pinapanginoon, ni mapurol at matalas na isip, ni mahirap at mayaman. Sa harap niya ay pantay-pantay ang lahat.

Kaya magiingat nga tayo diyan sa bisa ng kababahala na, pagkat na sa pagtitiyaga nga lamang ang ikasusulong.

Miguel Antonio.

Manila High School.



Umayos tayo

Ngayo'y aming pupunahin sa lathalang ito at turó namin ng dalawang daliré ang isang bagay na giging pangkaraniwan at malaganap ng totoó sa budhi niyang mga palábiruin sa áting kakayahán.

Ang mga salitang *boy* at *girl*, batang lalake babaye—ay kung baket at twina'y, maging báta ó matanda, may asawa, ó wala, ay lagi nang itawag sa ating mga filipino. Dahilán kaya sa tamaliliit, ó dahilan sa tayo'y wala pang mga muHindi namin matalós, sa kung anóng matwid pinagbabatayan nila, hinde namán, masasabeng galian ang ganitong pagtawag káhit sa isang gulang na't hustong pag-iisip, pagká't mayroon sa mga salitang *gentlemen* at *ladies*, na siyang kap na itawag. Sa makatwid, nay kanikanyang nag-uukulan ang mga salitang aming tinutukoy at sa halimbawá, tayo'y magsasalitá sa harap ng tawong may gulang. sinasabi nating "ladies gentlemen" at "girl and boy" sa harap namán mga may murang taon ó bata.

Dito'y malinaw na malinaw na mapagkikang agmat ng kahulugán at pag-gamet ng nangit ng mga salitá, at ito'y di dapat pagkamalá sino man, lubha pa't may pinag-aralan na taw "boy" ó "girl" ang isang kung minsa'y matand may hustong bait at matalinong gaya niya. Ito di dapat pagkamalan, at ang magkamali dito'y pagkukusa, pap-uupasalá sa ating karapatán, pag sa ating puri, pagsugat sa ating damdamin at kutya sa ating kalagayang tayo'y di dapat igitang.

Dapat putlin ang ugat ng samang ito, pag baket igagalang ang isang di maalám gumal

BAZAR SIGLO XX of Teodoro R. Yangco



Groceries, Flour, Hay, Oats and Crushed Food and other supplies too numerous to mention here, for want of space.

We are direct importers, and can and do undersell our competitors. If you have not visited our stores in the past, make it a point to visit us in the near future.

Free delivery in Manila and F. O. B. on all trains or steamers leaving Manila.

BAZAR SIGLO XX

PLAZA DEL CONDE 2 to 16 BINONDO
Near the Blanco Bridge and Binondo Canal

TEODORO R. YANGCO



OFICINA: 163 MUELLE DE LA REINA,
SAN NICOLAS, MANILA.

Teléfono No. 2311. Dirección Telefónica y Cable "Or
Code: A. B. C. 5th Edition.

LINEAS DE VAPORES A LAS PROVINCIAS
LAGUNA, RIZAL, PAMPANGA, CAVITE,
BATAAN Y ZAMBALES

Carbon y Productos del Pais
Comisiones y Consignaciones

"Igalang mo ang iyóng kapwá at nǎ igalang ka namán" ay tila mandin hindi pinag-aralan niyang madalakang tuwina'y kinakain-kain tayong maliliit

Galang sa kapwá galang at lapastangán sa kapwá lapastangán, ito mandin ang lalon tamá at makatuwiran, at hindi gaya nǎ lumipas na panahon, na walá tayong bukáng bibig kundi, si, Señor Fulano si Don Solano, at kung tayo ang tawagin ay tawag busabos at alipin. Ito'y dapat mangyari sa loob nǎ bakuran nǎ isang pamahalaán may itinatangi at hindi. datapuwa't sa isang pamahalaang lahat ay pantay-pantay, sadyang di dapat tulutan at kailangang sugpuin.

Bilang pabuntot sa lathafang ito'y aming pupunahin namán ang kasiraán nǎ ilan nating mga samahán.

Ang pag-aaral nǎ mga guró kung hapon ay isang salamin malinaw, na aming paghuhuarán sa pakikitaán nǎ ating dungis.

Di manaka-naká kundi madalas mamásdan namin, ang kagásalawán ipinamamalas nǎ ilan nating mga kababayan guro, na tila nakabubunot sa tulos na pinagtalian sa kanila nǎ hinahawakang katungkulan.

Dapat talástasin, na ang isang guró, ay dapat taglayin ang pagkauring guró saan mang lupá siya tumutuntóng. Ibeg baga naming sabihey, na kung sa

ating pagtuturó kun umaga sa ating klase'y ang lahat nǎ bagay ay inilalagay sa wasto't tuwid na kalagayan, ay gayón din ang dapat nating anyuin sa pag-aaral nating mga guró saan mang klase at sa harap ng sino man. Pagka't kung nais nating umáyos ang ating tinuturan kung umaga, gayon din ang narapat nasáin sa ating pag-aaral; pagka't, kung itong huli ay di natin matutumpakang ayusin, ay lalo at higit ang na-uná. Kung sa ating pag-aaral, ay ipamamalas ang isang anyo't kilos ó kaya'y mga pangungusap na karapat dapat lamang sa isang bata, sa isang guró'y magiging mula't sapot nǎ pag-alipusta sa ating mga gurong Filipino, at magbibigay matwid na tayo'y walang karapatán sa ating tungkulin. Kami'y di makaka-ayon at siyang unang populá sa guróng iyan. Wala siyang túlong na maá-antay magin dine sa pahayagan at magin sa aming Samahán.

Dinaramdam nating tayo'y tawaging "boy" at "girl", datapuwa't kung minsa'y na sa atin ang dahilan nǎ ipinagkakagayon. Itumpak ang gawa, kilos at pangungusap, at huwag ang tila batang musmos, ito ang lalong matwid at di mababaluktot sa ating mahalagang katungkulan.

K. Kuway.

"Ang anak sa magulang at magulang sa anak."

(Katapusan.)

Igalang, ibigin ang ama, na sa inyo'y nagbigay buhay, at ina na sa iyo'y nagkandong na siyam na buan at unang pinagbuhatan nǎ iyong ikinabuhay. Kayo ang tunay na tanda nǎ kanilang pag-iibigan at sa inyo'y pagpapalayao, kayo ang dapat nǎ umisip nǎ ganting pala sa kanila sapagka't di na ninyo mahahanap na ang lahat ninyong kailangan ay na sa kanilag ala-ala kinakailangan huag kapapangla-wan ang pagka palaot ninyo sa dagat nǎ pag-aaral at asahang sa pang-pang na sasampahan ay malakuing matatag buhan ang karanǎalan, kadakilaan at karunungan na siyang kasayahan nǎ magulang na di nagpupukas nǎ pag-tatrabaho sa gabi at arao upang huag mapa sa kanila ang sagot na, "tayka muna at wala pa't, kong kayoy' dumang nǎ gutom.

Paigsiin ninyo hanga't may magagawa ang haba nǎ panahon sa pagaaral, huag kapapang-lawan ang mahirap na daang tatahakin sa paglibot upang mahikap nǎ pag-iisip ang parang nǎ katahimikan, sapagka't mangyayaring dumating ang panahon na ang buhay ay mahapay, ang katawa'y manglata at ang lakas ay maghina na siyang pangyayari nǎ isang pagka sawi; sa bagay na ito, mga pinalalayao nǎ magulang, na ang pag kakaganito ninyo hindi na kasalanan nǎ isang ama, ó di kaya

ina at ang isipin ay kayo sa kanila'y may utang pa.

Kuruin ninyong mga anak, itong salitang ipagpapahuli ko at kayo rin ang makapagpapatotoo, na kung sa mundo ay mayroong tunay na kaligayahan ó kaayaan, ay doon lamang na tatagpu-an sa loob nǎ isang familiang magaling ang pagkakataguyod, sapagka't ang pag-iibigan at katuiran nǎ bawa't isa sa kanila ay mahigpit nagkaka-ayon, kaya ang kalayaan ay ang familia sa pamamagitan nǎ pagpapasasa sa mańga kayamanan paraya nǎ mundo ay kalayaan sa isang-daling oras lamang, sapagkat ang kalayaang ganito'y kalayaan nǎ isang tuyot na pag-iisipisip at dahil dito ay di manatili ang isang tunay na pag-iibigan at matapat napagsusunuran, at kung mangyari man ay pili-ting mawala sa pamamagitan nǎ dahas nǎ kayamanang ikinasasaya, ikinadadanganal at ikinalalaya.

Ang kalayaan sa pamamagitan nǎ karunungan ang matibay, malaki, mayaman at marangal sa dilang marangal, kaya sulong kayo sapagka unlad, mga anak na pina lalayao, at kayo ang pag-asa nǎ inyong magulang, gayondin nitong ating bayan.

P. A. ARCETA.

SARI-SARING BALITA

Mga malupit na kamay!

Isang kasuklam-suklam na asal ang ginamit ng mga duag sa isang walang lakas nating kapatid sa tungkol na si Miss Hahn. Ito'y isang Teacher ng Departamento ng Educacion na nag tuturo ng Ciencia Doméstica sa Batangan. Ang gulang niya'y may anim na punong taon; siya'y isang uliran sa kasipagan at katipiran, namamahay na mag-isa sa lubus na katahimikan. Ngunit ng gabi ng ika 28 ng Enero nagdaa'y, pinangahasan ng mga ganid na magnanacaw ang abang [Maestra] Teacher na di na pinakundanganang tinampelasang kinitil ang kaniyang buhay ng walang pakundanang kamay at sandata ng mga kuhila.

Sampung sugat ang umutas sa abang matanda na pawang malalalim!

Ang The Philippine Teacher, Association at The Filipino Teacher ay nakikidalamhati sa Departamento ng Educacion sa pagkawala ng isa niyang kawani, at ngayon din sa familia ng namatay; at magmula sa pahayagang ito'y hinihingi namin sa may kapangyarihang ipataw sa mga tampalasang magnanacaw ang lalong mabigat na parusa.

Paggaling ni Dr. Barrows

Si Dr. Barrows na namamahala sa Kagawaran ng pagtuturo ay magaling na sa sakit na kung ilang araw na dinamdam.

Nakita na naming dumalaw sa kaniyang tanggapan, bagama't, umalis ding agad sanhi sa munting panghibinang katawan.

Ikinaliligaya namin ang kanyang pag-galing agad sa sakit, palibhasa'y siya'y isa sa totoong masigasig sa ikalalaganap at ikasusulong sa mga paaralan dito sa ating bayan.

Isang Entertainment

Ayon sa aming balita'y ang Comité ng "entertainment" na binubuo ng pawang matatalinong Guró na pinangunguluhan ng binibining Consuelo Agrava at ng mga kasamang Annie Corneleus, Benilda Bonus, Pascuala Alzon, Vicente Dias, Lázaro Pormarejo at Vicente Gonzalez, ay pinagsusumakitan nilang makapaghaysag ng isang papulong sa ikalawang sabado ika 14 ng Marzong darating.

Nababalitang mga piling Pedagogo ang manggag-sasalita at sa mga pag itay may mga mag-aawit na piling binibini.

Mga kasama, ngayon pa'y humanda na tayo sa pagdaló sa nasabing pulong, at maaasahan nating di pangungulogihan ang kaunting pagod na pupuhunanin, bageus pang pagtutubuan ng isang cayamanang di mananacaw at di mawawalá hangang sa huling sandali.

Isang bagong dating

SI MR. THOMPSON

Ang Ginoong ito'y dumating na nagmula Estados Unidos pagkatapos niyang makapagliwal doong anim na buang mahigit. Nagbalik siya rito kasama ng kabiak ng kaniyang puso na isang binibining si Mrs. Thomson, ito'y isa na sa maibila na magandang Amerikana dito sa kamaynilaan, mabatalinó at masipag.

Magmula pa ng ika 9 ng Feb. ay umakop siya ng dati niyang tunkuling pagka Clerk sa kagawaran ng pagtuturo nitong ciudad ng Maynila, siya isa sa mga Amerikanong natututong nagdala't mapasunod ng mabute sa mga gurong Pilipino, isa malang nakapagsabi ng nalalaban ayon sa kaniyang kaugalian, sa mga pakikisama sa mga guró at mag-aabang kaibigan.

Kami nakikiligaya sa kanyang pagdating at nahahandog ng magiliw na bati sa kanilang magasapang tuloy ninasang mamalagi nawa sa mahabang panahon ang matimias nilang pagsasama at pakikisama naman sa mga Gurong Pilipino.

MALAKING PULONG NG KAPISANAN NANG MGA GURO

Nang ika 15 ng buang ito'y nagdaos ng isang malaking pulong ang kapisanan ng mga Gurong Pilipino sa Paaralan sa Meisik ayon sa paghirang ng isang Vice-Presidente at isang Vice-Secretario. Mawiwika naming nagwagi ang Philippine Teacher, Association sa pagkatatapatan nila ang paghirang ng mga taong nahihiasan ng katalinohan at kasipagan na di marunong manghimagal sa ika susulong ng mga mastrong Pilipino na ito'y sila G. Vicente Diaz at G. Infantado.

Sa wakas, si G. Lope K Santos ay nagsalita ukap sa pagtuturo ng wikang sarili sa mga paaralang bayan. Kaniyang tinuligsang isa-isa sa lubus na kabanagan ang malaking kapakinabangang tatamuhang ng kapilipinuhan at ito na ma'y dininig ng mga Gurong doo'y nagsidalo ng lubos na kasayahang loob.

Pag - iisang dibdib

Noong ika 2 ng Febrero 1908, may bilang 7:00 ng gabi, ay idinaos ang pag-iisang dibdib ng isang tagalane ng binata na nagnangalang Emilio Gomez sa isang timtimang binibini na nagnangalang Crisanta Santa Maria na kapwa tubó at laki sa bayang Pangasinan.

Ang mga kaibigan nila'y nagnanasang magsalita sa sila ng tiwasay at tahimik na parang tunay na iisang katawan at dibdib.

Gayon din lasapin nila ang masarap at matamang panahon at kahimanawari ay agad magbunga at kanilang tahimik at tiwasy na pagsasama.

Ang "Panahon"

Mula ng unang araw ng buang ito, ay muli namang lumabas ang pahayagang "Panahon",

Ngayon ay malusog ang kanyang katawan, wari handanghanda sa pakikitalad sa mahirap at masaguting tungkol na pamamahayag.

Hinahangad namin ang pag lawig ng kanyang buhay.

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

145-147 Escolta

ESTABLISHED 1898

Kodaks, Camaras, Films, Platas, Cramer, Ilford, & Seed's Tropical. Developing and printing. Aristo Platino P.O.P. Bromida & Velox, Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Send for Catalog

ROBERTS & WRIGHT, Props.

Taller de Plateria

DE

GREGORIO SAMANO

Calle Lemery N.º 415, Tondo, Manila

BAJADA DEL PUENTE DE JOLO

Recibe trabajos de joyeria al estilo modernista.
Se dora, platas y tumbagueas toda clase de metales
por medio de electricidad.

"Boreal Studio"

JOLO 318, BINONDO, MANILA

TELEFONO N.º 279



:: Bajo la direccion de ::

B. GOMEZ,

Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografia Zeiss"



PEINADORA GRATIS

TODOS LOS DIAS

245 - DAANG SAN ANDRES - 246

SASTRERIA

NI

Isidra Aragon
ni Villa

Tumatanggap ng lahat ng tahiin sa lalong murat at
sa magandang pagbabayad ng mga Kasamahan.

MGA MAYSALÁ ANG KATAWAN

Ang Japonés na si D. Yunetsu
ay humihilot ng mga nalilinsad na butó, ugat at kasukasuan. Gayon din gumagamot sa mga pasá at bugbog sa alin man lugar ng catawan.....

Daang Marques big. 161, San Sebastian, Maynila.

"CENTRO ESCOLAR"

Colegio de 1.a y 2.a Enseñanza para Señoritas

--- CALLEDA DE IRIS N.º 841, SAMPALOC, MANILA ---

Se admiten internas, medio internas y externas.

¡ACUDID JOVENES!!

Acabamos de recibir por los Vapores
CROYDON y VERONA un inmenso surtido
de efectos para BASE BALL, y para toda
clase de juegos Atleticos.

The American Hardware & Plumbing Co.,

99 Plaza Santa Cruz, Manila, I. F.

— SILANĠANAN —

113 Carriedo 113

Venta de Sombreros del Pais blanqueados y hormeados de diferentes formas a gusto del publico, notable, especialdad en el blanqueo de Sombreros del Pais.

All class of native hats for sale, we bleach and clean hats, and make into any shape you desire.

RIZAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Do you know that stenography is a profession which pays well those who are experts? There is now, and always will be, a great demand for stenographers and typists. Many famous men have used stenography as a stepping stone to high positions in official and private life. The tuition fee is only **Five pesos** per month, and we guarantee to find positions for obedient pupils upon completion of the course.

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

142 Escolta, Manila P. I.

tempt has been made since then to conquer the Aetas, up to the decadence of Spain in the "Orient".

The Aetas are related with the Afro-Americans in some of their bodily characteristics, such as, in hair and skin. They have low foreheads; flat wide noses, oval faces, prominent abdomens and thin shanks. Their means of living are fishing, hunting with bows and arrows, "Kanana" [knives] and spears; and raising brown rice and tuber plants. They are exceedingly dirty and herpetic, yet some Christians in the barrios near the mountains carry on trade with them. There is a variety among them, the most savage go naked; some wear breech cloth, while others in the semi-civilized state are clad in trousers and shirts. They are lovers of music, and play with dexterity guitar, bamboo violin and flute. Stealing is unknown among them for fear of punishment which is death. They are a very chaste people, and their marriages are for life and indissoluble.

One of their characteristics is proverbial, they are incredulous but they believe in this adage, "Tell me your love by deeds and not by words" i. e., if you have done a kind act to them or given them a piece of cloth, salt, or tobacco; as a consequence thereof they will have faith in you as a "patel" [brother] and stand by you in time of danger and need; because an

act of this kind for them is worth more than a thousand words of kindness.

It is believed, however, that the civilizing away of the homogenous inhabitants around the Aetas has in some respects transformed their manner of living; as evidently seen in their clothing, musical instruments, weapons and the like. The remarkable change speaks against the physical degeneracy of the Aetas dwindling race: while the transition of their survival is likely to overrum rather than underrun; and therefore we may expect that they are bound to develop in some way and their future will be a fruitful one. Nobody knows where they came from; but our reliable tradition says, they are one of the first occupants in the Filipino Archipiélago, of heterogynous ancestry and social habits. The old Negritos are dying out, and their little children, knowing little of their past, are taking their steads. Hence this is the most convenient time to gather up a store of original facts about these tribes.

In short, the ethnology, ethnography, and philology of the savage peoples in the Philippines form a study of great and trascendental importance, which confronts the Filipino youth nowadays.

BERNARDO ELAYDA,
Iba Central School.

(To be continued).

The Manila City Teachers' Institute.

By Edgar M. Ledyard,

Head of Department of Science, Manila High School, and Instructor in the Manila City Teachers' Institute.

I have been requested by the Editor of the Filipino Teacher to write an article on the Manila City Teachers' Afternoon Institute, giving my impressions of the present plan of instruction. The writer is well aware that the views herein expressed may not coincide with those of some others, but such would probably be the case if the article were written by any other one of the three hundred people directly, or indirectly, interested in the Institute.

I began teaching in the Tondo Night School four years ago and have been connected with the night school or the afternoon school ever since. Four years ago the day school teachers and the regular night school pupils were taught by the same teachers in the same classes. The day school teachers and the night school pupils were not separated by any clearly drawn lines. If the teachers constituted a class by themselves it was because of their better preparation.

In the school where I taught there was an earnest attempt made, by both the principal and the

teachers, to get good results. The pupils generally showed considerable interest in their work. It is hardly believed, however, that the result were satisfactory to all concerned.

There were several reasons why the best results could not be attained, few of which will be mentioned. It was the general rule for teachers to attend the night school nearest the place where they lived or taught school, and, consequently, the entire body of city teachers could not be assembled at any one point. This prevented very good grading, as enough pupils were put in one class to make sufficient work for one teacher even if the grading was rather loose. Work in a night school is always difficult and is made more so when the minimum number of oil lamps rather than sufficient electric lights are used. In some cases where I taught even some of the lamps in use were extinguished leaving no means of instruction except the "lecture method". There was not at that time a sufficient supply of good, higher texts for all the pupils, and it is doubtful if high

priced books would be furnished for all the pupils in the night schools of Manila under the old system. Many of the women teachers objected to going out in the evening as it is against the customs of the country.

The inclement weather and the inability to get conveyances in the evening kept others away. In some cases the rooms were not sufficiently large for the classes and some disorder and consequent inattention prevailed in spite of the best teachers. All the above mentioned conditions could not be remedied without an entire change in the plan, which was accomplished in 1906 when the present Teachers' Institute was organized. It may be stated that the night school pupils were and are yet taught in night school after the organization of the special school for teachers. The condition in the night schools are much improved as compared with those of some years ago.

The place to hold the afternoon school was very wisely chosen. The Manila High School building is the best arranged, coolest, and most commodious building used for public school purposes in the Philippine Islands. In addition to the decided advantages of the building over any other in the Islands, the school is very centrally located. Street car lines on either side of the school bring pupils from Pasay, Malabon, Pasig, and all parts of the City easily and quickly. The rooms accommodate all of the teachers without crowding and there is a large auditorium which is used for assembling the teachers for addresses or for any other purposes. Concerts are frequently held in the Botanical Gardens, which are within three minutes walk of the school, and teachers frequently go there and spend a pleasant hour after the afternoon session.

When the first afternoon school was organized the work of grading the pupils began at once. Some little dissatisfaction was expressed by some of the teachers, but subsequent work in the classes proved that the grading was well done. It was found that some teachers needed academic instruction while others needed methods. The first year was given over largely, and wisely, to academic work; while in the second year some methods of teaching were introduced. The present plan is to combine instruction with the best methods of teaching. Such work when carried on with practical teachers will be the means of bringing the teaching force of the Manila schools up to a very high standard. This is now rapidly being done.

There are several applications for every position as teacher in the afternoon school and the principal has, therefore, a wide choice.

The teachers are selected for their ability to teach certain subjects and therefore the instruction is quite certain to be as good as in any day-school. All the teachers are regular day school teachers.

During the first year of the school the time taught each day was one and one-half hours; during the second year two hours instruction per day were given; at present one hour and forty minutes are given to the work daily.

An objection might possibly be raised regarding the length of time given to each class [about thirty-one minutes], and another, regarding the lack of time to prepare lessons. In regard to the first it might be said that a thirty-minute period is long enough for teachers who have already done a day's work, and to the second, that teachers will derive a great deal of benefit from even a short period if attention is given during the recitation. Not so much can be accomplished as in the long double periods of the morning day school, but in my classes the results have been very gratifying. The teachers certainly get much better ideas for teaching arithmetic, language, elementary science work and other branches from a study of the higher subjects which logically follow the lower ones.

With the afternoon school, the City offers special inducements to teachers from all parts of the Islands. Many of the pupils in the classes of the writer are graduates of the Philippine Normal School or undergraduates of the Manila High School, or provincial schools who have taken up subjects like zoology, geometry, and second year literature for the first time and so have an opportunity of continuing the work they began in the above named schools. On the part of these pupils, and those of two classes in botany, there is a great deal of interest shown and a real desire to get what may be obtained in the daily work. If any objection is offered to school it will probably be found to exist with teachers with no real student instincts, or those whose hope of advancement is entirely passed.

That it is possible to do the work in the afternoon school is shown by the fact that some teachers not only teach or do principal's work in the morning but attend the afternoon school, but go out in the evening and earn money teaching in the night schools.

As stated at the outset the views of the writer are entirely personal and any one is at liberty to disagree with them in any or all particulars, but it is my sincere opinion that the teachers generally like the Institute for the benefits they derive from it and if it were to be abolished would oppose such action. At any rate if instruction is to be given it is best as at present, given in a systematic way.





The Philippine Teachers' Association



EXECUTIVE BOARD

BANNER

From the four designs presented by the Flag Committee of the Association, the Executive Board approved design number 4. The following is a rough description of the design approved. The banner consists of three colors; red white and blue arranged in the following order: the upper left hand corner of the banner is white, the lower right hand corner is blue and the middle red. On the upper left-hand corner the words "Philippine Teachers' Association" are written. In the center of the banner, is a wreath of laurel encircling an open book in which the words "Union is Strength" can be read. Just above the book and very near it is a twinkling star whose light falls on the open pages, thus enabling anyone to read the motto written thereon. On the book just a little below the motto and also encircled by the wreath of laurel, rest two hands in fraternal clasp. Crossing the book diagonally, and towering all, is the torch of wisdom.

BADGE

It was recently approved that the members of the Executive Board will wear a badge which must differ in some respects from that used by the members of Provincial Committees. The General Treasurer was appointed to look after this matter.

PROVINCIAL MEMBERS

According to a recent decision of the Executive Board provincial members, who have no Provincial Committees in their provinces, and who are adhered to any Provincial Committee or the Committee of Manila, must pay their monthly fees to the General Treasurer of the Executive Board, beginning September 8.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Executive Board is now beginning the arduous task of drafting the Constitution that will be submitted to the General Convention next December. Since this Constitution as amended and approved will be the Constitution of all the Committees of the Archipelago, all Provincial Committees are respectfully requested to send to the Executive Board such suggestions and recommendations which might be favorable to their conditions.

COMMITTEE OF MANILA

FORMAL TAKING POSSESSION

The formal taking possession of the new Board of Directors of the committee of Manila was the motive of a little banquet which was held in the

office of the Association, No. 372 Azcarraga, on Sept. 12. Before the formal taking possession, the annual report of the President was read. The report, consisting of sixteen closely-written pages, covers all the work which has been done by the Philippine Teachers' Association during the Presidential term of 1907-1908. The report gives a very detailed description of all the matters treated. It tells of the praise-worthy work accomplished by the chairmen, chairwomen and members of the several committees of the Interior. It tells of the methods used by the Presidents in order to facilitate the work of the committee of Manila. We regret that owing to its length, we are unable to publish in our Edition so impartial a report. After the reading of the President's report, next came the report of the Secretary, after which the newly elected officers took formal possession of their offices. As was to be expected there were speeches. Every one promised to do all in their power to promote the Association.

We wish them success in their undertakings!!

NEW MEMBERS

We take great pleasure in introducing to our fellow members in Manila and in the provinces

Miss Gaudiosa Patricio

Mr. Floro Tison

Mr. Pedro Lombos

who have recently joined the ranks of the Committee of Manila.

To say that we welcome you with open hearts, would be but to convey to you a vague idea of the feeling we entertain.

THAT LIBRARY!!!

The first 3 volumes of the Report of the Philippine Commission and "An Eagle Flight", [English version of Rizal's Noli Me Tangere) are the books donated by the Executive Board to the Library.

Mr. Hermenegildo Cruz has kindly donated a copy of "Kun Sino Ang Kumatha ng Florante" of which he is the author. The Association thanks him very much for his donation.

The ladies of the Library Committee will appreciate very much any help you may extend to the Library of the Association.



CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF The Provincial Committee of Bulacan

PREAMBLE

We the Filipino Teachers of Bulacán Province in order to have better understanding of one another, to again mutual help, and to promote our common interest and welfare, do hereby organize an Association and ordain to ourselves to support and obey the following Constitution and By-Laws.

I—NAME

The name of this Association should be known as the Philippine Teachers' Association of Bulacan Province.

II—MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFIT

Sec. 1. Any person, who is actually teaching in the Province of Bulacán either in the public school or in the private school and who is willing to pay a monthly due of thirty centavos (30) can become a member of this Association upon signing an application for membership.

Sec. 2. Any other person can be elected as honorary member of this Association, provided that he is actually working along educational line in this Province.

Sec. 3. (a) The family of a diseased active member shall receive one hundred pesos (P100.00) from the fund of the Association provided that such sum is available in time of death of the diseased member. (b) Any active member of the Association, who has been such member for at least six months, shall, in case he be out of employment for at least two school weeks, because of lack of found in the Municipality where he has been teaching, receive from the Association a certain sum of money at a rate of fifteen pesos (P15.00) per month for, at the longest, a period of one month. (c) Any active member, who on account of sickness be absent from duty for at least a period of five consecutive days, will receive from the Association a benefit at the rate of fifty centavos (0.50 per day as long as he or she is sick.

III—GOVERNMENT

Sec. 1. (a) The power of this Association shall be vested upon one principal governing body having provincial jurisdiction, which should be known as the Provincial Board of Directors.

(b) This Provincial Board of Directors shall be composed of all the provincial officer.

(c) The Provincial Board of Directors shall have the following powers:

1. To collect monthly dues and other incidental taxes.

2. To adopt and pass resolutions for the whole Province.

3. To approve or reject every Municipal Committee resolution sent to it.

4. To issue circulars and proclamations to every Municipal Committee whenever it deems necessary.

5. To appoint representatives to organize Municipal Committees.

6. To fill vacancies occurring in the Municipal or Provincial offices.

7. To suspend any member or officer who do not comply with his or her duties, provided that within the Constitution and By-Laws.

8. To temporarily settle all Constitutional and By-Laws question and the trouble arising therefrom until the next general meeting gives the final decision.

9. To do all other things that will be for the common interest and welfare of all the members of the Association.

Sec. 2. [a] This Association shall have branches in the different Municipalities or School Districts of the Province where such can be organized. [b] Each of the Municipal or district branch shall have a local governing body which should be known by the name of Municipal Committee. [c] The Municipal Committee shall be composed of all Municipal officers. [d] The Municipal Committee shall have the power.

1.—To collect local monthly dues and other incidental taxes.

2.—To call on the members of the local Association for holding either regular or special meetings.

3.—To adopt and pass resolution with the other members of the local Association.

[e] The Municipal Committee shall have the following duties:

1.—To make monthly report concerning the condition of the local Association to the Provincial Board of Directors.

2.—To make monthly financial report and send it with to the cash to the Provincial Board of Directors.

3.—To forward to the Provincial Board of Directors all local resolutions, accusational complain, or petition papers of a member or members of the local Association.

OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

Sec. 1. [a] This Association shall have five Provincial officers, namely, a "President" a "Vice-President", a "Secretary", a "Sub-Secretary" and a Treasurer all of whom shall be elected from one school District which is to be determined by the members of the Association in every general meeting.

“RIZAL PARADE”

En la procesión cívica, organizada con motivo de conmemorar el VI aniversario del fusilamiento de nuestro gran patriota, Dr. José Rizal, la P. T. A. cooperó con su asistencia. Habiéndose conseguido por tal motivo un premio consistente en una hermosa medalla de bronce.

UN INCIDENTE

Dada la gran rivalidad de candidatos para Vice-Presidente en la penúltima elección, surgió un incidente. El cual incidente consistió en la protesta formulada contra el electo Vice-Presidente, Sr. Vicente Diaz.

Para resolver este “affair”, en una junta ordinaria los miembros presentes acordaron nombrar un “tribunal de honor” que decida del asunto incoado.

Las partes litigantes, con el Juez nombrado al efecto, trataron el asunto sesudamente, en pró de sus miembros cuyas cualidades de caballerosidad se han probado.

Es digno de encomonio la conducta de los protestantes que sacrificando el amor propio no vieron más que el porvenir de la asociación.

(Se continuará)

MÁXIMAS

La conciencia es el mejor libro de moral que poseemos, y es el que más debemos consultar.

La Naturaleza nos ha dado dos oídos y una sola lengua para indicarnos que tenemos que escuchar mucho y hablar poco.

No hay alma tan poderosa como la virtud.

No le es permitido al hombre abandonar la vida sin orden de aquel de quien la ha recibido; sería dejar el puesto que le ha sido señalado por el Criador.

Vale más una choza donde reine la alegría que un palacio donde reine la tristeza.

Nada hay más injusto que un ignorante que no encuentra bien hecho sino lo que sale de sus manos.

El hombre desvergonzado no tiene pudor; el audaz carece de respeto y de reflexión, y el atrevido no tiene temor.

Acuérdate de que todos somos mortales.

El tiempo pone de manifiesto la verdad; muchas veces se la encuentra cuando menos se la busca.

Dos excesos pierden al hombre: el hablar y el gozar demasiado.

Perdona al injusto y al insensato.

La economía es hija del orden y de la asiduidad.

DOMINES ET CATETOS

VIAJERO PRACTICO

—Trácame Vd.—señalando el mapa—el itinerario que seguiría para ir á America.

—Ante todo me iría á Manila.

—¿Y después?

—Me embarcaría tranquilo, confiando en el capitán del buque, que indudablemente conoce el camino mucho mejor que yo.

EXAMEN DE LITERATURA

—¿Cuántas clases hay de poesía?

—Tres: poesía lírica, poesía dramática y poesía....

El alumno vacila, y el profesor le dice para ayudarle:

—Poesía épi....

—¡Ah, el!; poesía epidémica.

UN DATO IMPORTANTISIMO

Hubo en cierta ocasión un profesor que se las daba de listo. Una vez ocurrió el siguiente diálogo?

El profesor.—¿Quién de Vds. monta en bicicleta?

Un alumno.—Servidor.

El profesor.—¿Cuanto recorre Vd. por hora?

El alumno.—Diez y siete kilómetros en camino llano.

El profesor.—Muy bien ¿Cuanto tardaría usted para llegar á la luna en bicicleta? La luna está á trescientos ochenta y cuatro mil kilómetros de la tierra.

El alumno.—Para contestar, me falta un dato.

El profesor.—¿Cual?

El alumno.—Saber el estado de los caminos.

¡QUE ENGAÑADO ESTA USTED!

—¿Qué tienes, hijo mio, que estas tan triste?

¿Qué quiere usted que tenga, papá?

Que el maestro continuamente me está reprendiendo.

—Tal vez, por que lo merezcas.

—No, papá; me trata así porque no le contesto á su gusto; figúrate que hoy me ha preguntado cuantos dioses hay.

Y tú le contestaría que uno.

—No, señor, ¡que engañado está usted! Le he contestado que hay siete, y no quedó conforme, ¡qué tal si le digo que hay uno.

SECCION DE NOTICIAS.



El Banquete de los Maestros Filipinos

Aprovechando un día de asueto, el 12 de los corrientes los maestros filipinos, reuniéronse en paternal banquete en la casa N.º 362 cita en la calle Azcárraga para conmemorar el octavo aniversario de la fundación de la "Philippine Teachers' Association" y la toma de posesión de la nueva Junta Directiva.

Verificada la toma de posesión, la Vice Presidenta del comité provincial de Manila, Miss Adela Silva, leyó un sentido discurso. En ausencia del Presidente, el Sr. Diaz leyó el report anual de los trabajos realizados por esta pujante Asociación.

Actuando de toastmaster, el Sr. Diaz fué presentando uno por uno á los Sres. Manotok, Juliano, Faustino, Ligot, Villa, Gatmaitan y G. Santos que pronunciaron discursos alusivos á la Asociación, que fueron aplaudidos por la concurrencia.

A las doce en punto sirvió una opípara comida en la que reunieron la animación y la alegría.

Terminada esta y hecha ya la digestión, á los acordes de una afinada orquesta, los *teachers* honraron á la diosa Terpsicore, sucediéndose "valeses," "two-steps" y "rigodones."

En resumen con este banquete los maestros filipinos han ceñido otra nueva corona de gloria las sienes de la ya floreciente "Philippine Teachers Association."

¿Qué pasa en López?

Hemos recibido información de buena fuente de que se ha ordenado la clausura de las escuelas de López [Tayabas] desde el 24 del presente. Cualquiera que sean los motivos que han dado lugar esta decisión son contraproducentes.

¿Se necesitaría el Consejo Municipal de dicho pueblo la linterna de Diógenes para comprender que son y serán responsables ante la humanidad por su negligencia?

Procuraremos adquirir más detalles sobre el particular.

Los pensionados del gobierno

Después de terminados sus estudios en los diferentes colegios, Institutos y Universidades de los Estados Unidos, han llegado hace poco á esta capital los siguientes pensionados del gobierno:

Comarico Agkawili, ingeniero civil, graduado en la Cornell University; Silverio Apostol, graduado en agricultura en la Pardue University; Lino Arreza, graduado en la State Normal, Illinois; Apolinario Baltazar, Ingeniero civil, graduado en la Cornell University; Carlos Barretto, arquitecto, graduado en el Instituto Drexel, Pennsylvania; Victoriano Borja, graduado en agricultura por la Universidad de Wisconsin; Arsenio Formoso, Ingeniero mecánico, por la Pardue University; Vicente Fragante, Ingeniero civil por la Universidad de Wisconsin, Angel Guerrero, Ingeniero civil por la Universidad de Illinois, Ludovico Hidrosolio, graduado por la State Agriculture College de Michigan; Pacifico Laygo, graduado en medicina por la Universidad de Pennsylvania; Vicente Manalo, graduado en agricultura é ingeniería mecánica, por el Colegio de Agricultura de Kansas; Ildelfonso Patdu, graduado por la Pardue University; Fabian de la Paz, graduado en la State Normal de Illinois; Emilio Kisumbing, Ingeniero civil, por la Cornell University; Zacarias Rocha, por la State Normal, Illinois; Mateo Roco, Ingeniero civil por la Cornell University; Antonio Sison, graduado en medicina por la Universidad de Pennsylvania; Cirilo Torre Franca, graduado por la State Normal de Illinois; Felix Valencia, graduado en Ingeniería por la Pardue University; y Ambrosio Magsaysay Ingeniero civil por la Cornell University.

Todos estos estuvieron en las oficinas del Servicio civil en solicitud de algunas semanas de vacaciones. Tan pronto como estas terminen comenzarán á prestar sus servicios en las distintas oficinas del Gobierno, á las que serán destinados.

Asamblea de profesores

El próximo domingo, 20 del presente mes, á las 9 de su mañana, en los amplios salones del Instituto Burgos (calle Enrile, Santa Cruz) tendrá lugar la Asamblea de profesores privados convocada por el Comité organizador de la misma, para tratar asuntos de vital interés para el profesorado filipino.

Nuestro Administrador

Por renuncia del compañero, Sr. Emilio Pestaño, ha sido nombrado por la Junta Ejecutiva de la P. T. A. el Sr. Anastasio Quijano para administrador de esta revista desde el 1.º del mes próximo venidero.

Ya lo saben pues nuestros favorecedores.

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUANAN

Taga-pamansag ng "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Taga-pamahala: *Eduardo Guazón.*

Tagapangasiwa—*E. PESTAÑO.*

PASULATAN AT PAGASIWAAN, ALIX 102 SAMPALOC

Lalagyan sa Correo, blg. 1090, Maynila, K. P.

10 bilang isang taon

HALAGA NG PAGPAPADALA

Sa Maynila P 2.00

— isang taon —

Sa Lalawigan. P 2.00

Isang salin. P 0.25

Kailangan ang tulong ng mga Guro

[Talastás ng] madlá na ang sakít na kolera isá sa mga pinakamabagsík na lumilipol sa sáng-kataúhan, ay namamalagí at waring ang lupang Pilipinas ang hiníraug na maging hásihan ng kanyang samá.

Libo-libong búhay ang napitás ng punló sa parang ng pagbabaká; mulá ng 1902 hangang ngayon ay libo-libo ring búhay ang iní-utás ng matalas na tabák ni Kolera, na walang patá-patáwad kahit babaye ó lalaki, matandá at batá, marunong at mangmang, mayáman at mahírap. Sa nangyayaring ito'y na sa paglíft, ang bilang nating mga Pilipino at hindi naman tayo kakapal kailan má't dí masusugpó ang samáng itong nagiging kadáhilanan.

Ang pinúpuhunang págmamasákit ng ating pámahalaán at ang inalálaang salapí sa ikapuputol ng sakít na ito'y di kakaunting balagá nguni't kun bakit ang sálot na ito'y tila mandin nagbibiró at pináglalaruan ang karunuñgan at salaping nagtutulong ng pagbabaká sa kanyá. Mawiwikang nagbibiró, palibhasa'y, sisipot, sa isáng lalawigan at matápos na makapagsabog dito ng walang bilang sa kasawián ay lilipat namán sa iba. Ganito ang nangyayari sa mga taóng na karáran, kaya't walang pagitang panáhong di may nasasawi.

Ang dinádanas na ito ng ating bayan ay di dapat ipagtiklíp ng mga bisig at ipágwalang báhalá nating mga Pilipino, lalung-lalu na ang mga guro. Karamihan sa ating mga kababayang may máikling isipan, ang mga sakunáng duma-

dapó sa Pilipinas na umu-ubos magín sa tao hayop at pananim, ay di natatalos ang mga dahilán at pinagnumulán, kaya't binabalangkas na lamang sa mahihiná nilang háká, na ang lahát ay talagá at hampás ni Bathalá. Ito ang mga katwirang pinanánangnan ng marámi, katwirang nagiging sagabál, tuloy nakasansalá sa matuling lakad ng mabubuting kapará-anan. Ilán na sa mga kababayan natin ang naniniwalá sa Microbio? marahil sa isáng daán ay sampú at sa bilang na ito'y hinde pa maásahang nagsisitupad na lahat sa mga ipináguutos ng ihiene, sa mga bagaybagay na kailangang singkapín ng bawat isa, upang huág kapítan ng mikrobio, puno't dahilán ng hálos lahát ng mga mababagsik, masasama, nakakahawa, at paligtasing mga sakít. Ang di nga pagkakilala at ang ka-bagalang mapahinuhud ang karamihan sa ilálim ng bagong paniniwala, na nasasalig sa mga natutuklas ng karunuñgan, at talíkdan yaóng "ito ang kinagisnaan ó kinamulatan namin", katwirans pinagbatayan lalunglalu na ng mga ubanin, ay siyang sa akala nami'y nagbibigay landág sa paglaganap at paglagu ng mga kasawian sa ating lupáin.

Kaya nga tayong mga gurong walang kinkaharáp sa araw-araw kundi mga kabátaan; kabataúng may mga bagong isipan, paghahaka, katwiran, adhika, kilos at tumpahin, ay siyang higit kay sa ibang narapat umaral sa kanila ng mga wastong paraín sa ating pamu-

uhay na ipinánguutos ng ihiene at lubha pa pa ang pagpapatalastás at pagpapaganáp na mahigpít sa mga bagay-bagay na násasaád sa "Cholera circular No 1." pagka't ito'y ipinamamahagi sa lahat ng mga klase. Dapwa't huag tayong magkasiyá sa pagturó ng mga kahálagahán ipinagbibilen sa na sabing "Circular" na lamang. Kailaingan ang isagawá, ang lahat. Matamang masdán na ang bawát bata'y gumáganáp. Hinde dapat ipágalinglaingan, na ang mga ito'y mákakasalungat ng kanilang mga magulang, dahilán sa binangit namin sa itaás na di nakikinig, gaya ng pagpapakuló ng túbig na inomín, kahit sila'y pinipisánan na. Nguni't hindi sapát ito na magin hadlang sa ating ikasusulong, pagka't ang pagasa ay na sa batá at di sa matandá, yaon ang magpapalinao at hihikayat, dito sa nalalabúan at may kuliróng katwiran. Takót na takót sa Kolera datapwa't ayaw maghahanda ng makakalasang sa pakikihamok kung dumating ang kawan ng mikrobio.

Kaya nga mga guró ialay ang inyong túlong sa pinaglilinkuran kahapishapis na bayan.



HANDOG SA KABATAANG PILIPINO

SALAMIN NG KATOTOHANAN

Kaylan mang panahon ay di mapaparis ng ayon ang abisabihan ng marami.

Ngayon, ang bawát kilos ng kabataan ay nagsasaád ng isang pagasang humabawi sa balat-kayong sapot ng kaliwanagan.

Ang kabataan nga ay tandang nagpapatunay pa sa ngayon, ayon sa mga katutubong damdamin nila, ng pag-aang ibinibitin sa pag-asám ng sangbayanang pilipino. Saksi nito ang di mabilang na mga Samahán ó kapisanan sa iba't ibang nayon ng alin mang bayan ay pang nagmimitibi saika susulong at ikaunlad ng bayang unang kinakitaan ng liwanag.

Ang mga samahang iyan—maulit ko—na tinatangkilik ng damdaming ganap na binata, kasalukuyang nagpupunla sa matabang lupa ng Pilipinas ng Karununganang ganap at katutubò sa bayang bihasa sa sangsinukob.

Nawa'y huwag ding mangalay ang mga bisig ng mga kabataang filipino, at kahimanawari'y huwag din silang mabalakid sa maaliwalas na landas ng matwid at katotohanan, pagkat sila ang di maipagkakait na mainunubòs at mga bayani ng ating bagong-araw.

Sulong sa ikabunbuní, sulong sa kabayanihan at

huwag mátirá sa mga pag-aalinlangan pagkat katotohanang, "Kayó ang pag-asa ng inyong bayan."

Dapwa, salamat sa pagpupunyagi at pagaabala ng masigasig nilang pagsusumakit at ngayoy nakikita na ang tunay na salamin ng katotohanan, katotohanang dapat ipagbunyi at igalang naman ng ibang bansang tanyag at bihasa.

Igalang ang katotohanan, pagkat ang likas ng kabataang pilipino ay isa pang tandá ng kasalukuyang panahón.

A. LEUGIM.



ANG MGA DIIN AT TULDÍK SA MGA SALITANG TAGALOG

"SALAYSAY NI G. LOPE K. SANTOS."

"Karugtóg"

Matutunhan ang mga halimbaw sa kalangkáp na isang halaw na taláan ng mga tinutukoy kong salita.

Bukód sa mga naitalá ko, ay marami pa ang mga salita nating hindi man baguhan ng diin at tuldík ay nakapagtataglay ng tatlo at hanggang apat na kahulugang tunay ka magiiba.

Ngayon namán. Bawát isang ugát sa tagalog ay napaanak natin ng lima, sampu at hanggang limang pung "berbo" [pagka't may mga limangpung mahigít pa ang mga panglapi ó "particula" nating pang berbo]; ng dalawá, apat at hanggang sampung "sustantibo" [sa pagka't may mga sampu ang panglapi nating pang-sustantibo], at ng dalawá rin, apat at hanggang sampung "adhetibo" [sapag' at' may mga sampu rin at higit pa ang panglapi nating pang-adhetibo]. Huwag ko nang isali rito ang mga nangyayari pa sa ibang bahay ng pangungusap ó "partes de la oración".

Sa mga salitang-anák ó hangóng iyan, hindi ba nakikita nating madalás na ang diin ng mga pananalit ay napapaná at napapahuli ó napapagitná; napapaurong at napapasulong, lumalawig ó bumibigla? Ang ganitong mga pagkakalipat-lipat at pagkakapalit-palit hindi ba ipinagkakaroon na natin ng bago at bagong ibig-sabihin sa mga salitang-ugát na pinaanak ó pinaghanggan?

May langkap din ako ritong isang dahon-dagdag na kinatatahan ng mga sari-saring kabaguhang ginagawa ng mga partikulang pangberbo, pang-sustantibo at pang-adhetibo sa isang salitanganak. At sa taláan nasaabi ay matutunhang marami ang mga hindi nagbabawas ni nagdaragdag ng titik, ni nagbabago ng anyo, maliban sa pagkakalipat ng diin ó pagkakapalit ng tuldík, na siya lamang ipinag-iiba ng katurán.

Sa taya ko, mahigít sa kalahati ng mga salitang hangò na ó pinaglapi ang nakapagtataglay ng higit sa dalawang-kahulugan sa pamamagitan ng "acento".

Anopát kung sa itaás ay hinakà nating sa dalawampung libong salitang-ugat ay mga limang libo pa ang ugat ding nairaragdag ng pag-iiba ng diin at mga tuldik sa bilang ng mga salila namang hangò na at pinaglamlap ay may maipupunò pa tayong ibayo ó makaitlo't makáipat na bilang ng mga salitang magbabago ng kahulugan dahil sa "acento" rin.

Sa bagay na ito'y maikakait pa kayá natin ang laki ng kapararakan ng mga diin at tuldik sa wikang tagalog? Hindi pa kaya natin mawaring lahat ang pagkakailangang sa pagbibigkás at pagsulat ay gumamit tayo ng boóng pag-iingat upang, hindi magkalisya-lisya sa pagpapakahulugan sa mga salitá? Hindi pa kaya natin máisipan ang pagkakaisá sa pagpapáp ng mga panuntunan sukat itadhaná at pagtibayin nitong Samahan ng mga Mananagalóg yamang hangá ngayó'y hindi mangagkamayaw tayo sa, pagkakani-kanyahang pagsulat?

Sagót na patangò, katugunan pa-ò ang sa inyong lahat ay aking inasaban.

LOPE K. SANTOS.

(Itutuly)

ISANG PAGDIRIWANG

Isang malgayang pagdiriwang ag idinaos ng mga Gurog Pilipino sa kanilang bahay-kapisanan sa daang Azcarraga bl. 62 sanbi sa ikapito ng taog buhay ng nabangit na kapisanan, kalakip sa pagdiriwang na ito ag pag ukop ng mga bagong manunungkol na nabalal ayon sa mga paghirang na ginanap ng buang nagdaan.

Katamtamang dami ng mga Gurong nagsidaló kaya't minarapat ng pamahalaang ilipat sa bahay ng magandang loob na magkapatid na binibining Gandiosa at Roman Patricio upang doon ganapin ang pagdiriwang.

Sinimulan ang pulong ng ika 11 ng umaga, na pinanguluhan ni G. Vicente Diaz, Pangalawang Pangulo ng Kapisanan, sanbi sa malaking kapinsalaan ng Pangulong si G. Leoncio R. Gonzalez.

Pagkatapos mabuksan ni G. Diaz ang pagpupulong, ay binasa nitò ang isang mahabá at mahalagang talumpating sinulat ng Pangulo ng Kapisanang si Ginong Leoncio R. Gonzalez, na kinapapalamnan ng mga balabalaking bagay na kaniyang namalas na tumutukoy sa lakad ng samahan at sa inanyò ng mga kasapi sa loob ng isang taong kaniyang iniukop ng pagka Pangulo. Ang talumpating ito'y naglarawan ng mahahalagang bagay na lakad ng panahon na di dapat himutin ng nakinig.

Isinunod na binasa ni G. Doroteo de Leon, Kalihim ng Kapisanan ang report ng mga nagawá ng Kapisanang ito sa loob din ng taong nagdaan at tuloy binasa rin ng isang katibayang kinapapalamnan ng pagkakahalal sa mga bagong manunungkol sa Kapisanan.

Pagkatapos ng Kalihim ay nagsi upò sa kanikaniang likmuan ang mga bagong balál maliban kay G. Leoncio R. Gonzalez muling nahalal sa pagkapanulo. Kaya ngat ang nagpatuloy na mangulo sa pulong ay ang magiting matalino at magandang Bb. Adela Silva, pangalawang-pangulo nahalal sa Kapisanan, at pinasalubungan ng di magkamayaw na palakpakan.

Marami ang nagtalumpati sa wigang inglis, kastila at wikang sarili, na pawang nagtamó ng palakpak lalo na ang talumpati ng Bb. Adela Silva na sumambit at nagpatunay ng kanyang pagkamagiting at malaking pananalig sa kadakilaan ng samahan ng mga gurong pilipino.

Pagkatapos ng mga talumpatia'y nagtuloy ang lahat sa isang masaganang pananghalian, handog ng mga kasapi ng "Philippine Teachers' Association" na pinamahalaan ng mga di marunong mapagod na magkapatid na Gandiosa at Roman Patricio, at habang nagkakainay sinásaliwan namán ng tunog ag "kubiertos" ng kaligaligayang tinig ng isang orkesta...

Mag iika 5 ng bahon ng malutás ang pagkakatipong ito na sa sandaling yao'y nababadhá sa mga masayang mukhá ng mga kaanib ang di maulatang galak at pagtitinginang tunay na kapatid at tunay na pagkakaisa ng damdamin at sa wakás ang di matapos-tapos na Godbye ang namutawi sa bibig ng bawat isa.

Isang paglalakbay sa San Pablo, Laguna

Sa Central School sa bayan ng San Pablo ay apat ang nagtuturò. G. E. Ikarangal principal at ang mga kasamahang, G. An. Janson, Bb. Vic. E. Alimario at Pilar Fernandez. Sa buong pagkakatwá nilá sa pagkakapisanpisan sa nasabing paaralan ay pinagkaisahan magdaos ng isang kasayahan bilang pagpaparangal sa pagdatál ng di malilimitang 13 ng Agosto, araw na kaligaligaya sa sinomang nagtuturò at nag-aaral.

Sa ikatutuloy ng kanilang balak ay pinangatawanan nina G. Ikarangal, Janson at ng Bb. Almario ang isagawá ang lahat. Kaya't ng ika 11 ng nasabing buan, matapos makaganap sa kanilang tungkulú ay di nanghinayang na maggugol pa ng 40 minutos na ititigil sa paaralan upang mapag-usapan ang mga panukalang ikáaayos ng gagawing pagdiriwang. Pinagkaisahan ngá na pagsamásamahing lahat ang mga bata sa kanilang mga klase, anyayahan ang mga nasa Intermediate at samahan nilang tatlo sa paglalakbay sa dagat ng Bunól, nayon ng Sta. Isabel, poók na pagdadausan ng kasayahán.

Kinabukasan kanilang inanyayahan ang mga nagsisipag-aral sa Intermediate na dumaló sa pulong idadaos sa Central. Ang mga nagsisipasok sa nauna ay di nagkulang at gayon din ang mga nanasok at nag-

tuturô sa huli liban kay Bb. Fernandez, sa pulong hangang iká 12 nang tanghali.

Pinágkaisaban sa pulong ang paglakbayin ang nasambit nang poók sa itaás, at magdadala n̄ isang ginayakang bandilá, músika, pagkain at paányayahan ang ibang m̄ga binibini't binatang di kasamahán sa m̄ga paaralan. Di nag-idláp at sa matuling takbo n̄ panahon ay dumatng ang araw na pinakásamasam ng lahá. Kaya n̄ga n̄g iká 6:30 n̄g Huebes n̄g umaga, lahá ay nagkatipon sa Central School, pook na pinag-usapan pagmumulan n̄g lakaran. Sa oras na taning at n̄g wala n̄g kulan, sabáy sabáy na nagsilakad tungo sa napiling paroroonan sa ganiton ayos. Nan̄gun̄una ang bandilá na ináakbayan n̄g maraming batá, sunód, naman ang bungkos n̄g m̄ga kasalukuyang búko at kawan n̄g maliliit na paró paró at sa hulihan ang mga langkay n̄g kabinibinihan at kabinataan, kasabay n̄g m̄ga nan̄gun̄ulong tatlong m̄ga guró.

Tan̄ging naging ilaw sa gayong lakarán ay an̄g m̄ga Bb. Eustakia Violan, Pelagia Alimario, Fidela Gonzalez, Maria Alimario, Petra Tule, Maria at Esperanza Bamayo, Asunción at Ursula Violan, Hospicia Belen, Rosario Ramos, Pacita Urrieta, at iba't iba pa. At ang m̄ga nakipagsayá naman ay ang m̄ga binatang Melchor Ilagan, Eugenio Manghirám, Victorino Bautista, Calixto Lustró, Benito Alcántara, Lucio Robles, Isabelo Enbinag, Inigo A. Enbinag J. J. Brion, Elías Agirre, Pedro Aleso, F. Paguimbar, Francisco Gaviño, Pablo Jicson, Francisco Derama, Marcos Emulino atbp.

Paglabas n̄g bayan minulán na ang tugtugan kantahan at táwanan. Dahilán sa kapaguran nagpahingá muna silá sa isang niyugang malapit sa dagat at malinis namán. Sa pagkawili sa gitná n̄g katúwaan, idinaos ang isang rigodón sa damuhan at maririkit na kantahan. Mayamaya'y nagsitūgo na sa dagat at doon nama'y, hiyawan, kantahan at tugtugan din. Nagsiupó sa dahon n̄g niyóg at masayang nagsalosaló n̄g tanghalian na umabot sa ika 1 n̄g hapon.

Sa kagándahan loób n̄g maganak na Eustakia ang lahá ay inanyayahan sa kanilang bahay na may kalakihan. Lumípat na lahá doon sa pamamahala n̄g tatlong teachers at nagsayawan hangang hápon. Sa pagitan n̄g sayawan, umawit sina G. Ilagang Bb. Taking n̄g isang marikit at nakahahalinang dalit.

Hápon ika 4, samasamang nagsitun̄go sa bayan at túloy na lahá sa Luneta at doo'y nagsalitá ang m̄ga G. Lucio at Jonson, at pagkatapus ay naghiwáhiwaláy na.

Anong sayá sa, ganitong panahón sa m̄ga kabataan! Lumáwig nawá sa ganito ang pagkakaisá n̄g m̄ga kababataáng San Pablo,

ISANG DALAGA.

Isang Paliwanag

Upang mabáwi ang maling paghahaká, lumitao ang liwanag at n̄g di madiliman ang m̄ga nalalabuan tungkol sa kalagayan n̄g páhayagán ito, ay malugod namin ibabalitá sa m̄ga giliw na mambabasá ang m̄ga sumusunod:—Na sa pulong na idinaos n̄g m̄ga guróng nagtatag at naggugol sa pagpapalabás n̄g THE FILIPINO TEACHER, noóng ika 5 n̄g Septiyembre, ay pinágkaisaba ipagkaloob sa Philippine Teachers' Association ang páhayagán itó, at ang pagbibitiw sa lahat n̄g karapatan kanilang pinanghahawakan.

Ang kapuripuring pagkaloob sa kapisanan na páhayagán ito'y mahuhulóng malinaw n̄g sinuman, na ang m̄ga naghirap sa pagpapanganak na "The Filipino Teacher", ay walang ibang hangá kundí ang kabutihán n̄g lahat at di n̄g sarili lamang kayá n̄g't n̄g mamalas nilá ang matúling pagunla na sa madaling panahón ay magbubun̄ga n̄g isang pagasa ay karakarakay inihabili sa kamáy n̄g kapisanan ang sa kanya'y pagaarugá, upang din lahat ang makátikim n̄g kanyang ibubun̄ga.

Sa landás na ito'y, antay naming yaong m̄ga kasamaháng natutumpik-tumpik ang loób sa pagpapasula sa pahayagang itó, pagkat wika nila'y mahuhulog lamang sa bulsá n̄g filan ang kanilang ibabayad na ₱2.00 (gayón wala namang napapakinabang) ang kanilang túlong, yamang ang makikitang tubó ay magpapasok sa kabán n̄g samahan.

PALATHALA

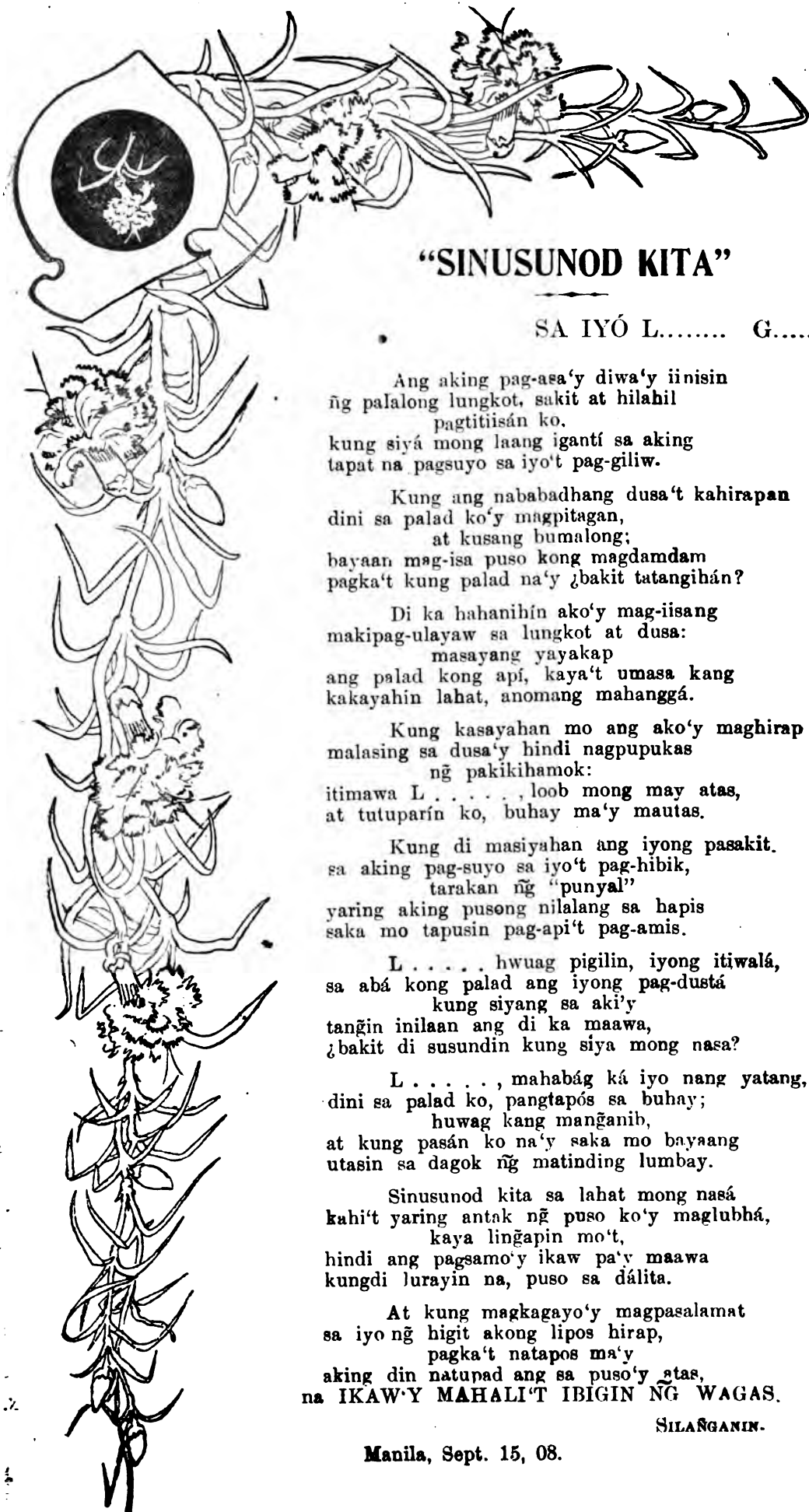
GANTING PALA SA ISANG BAGONG NA SILANG NA MAKABAYANG SA BAYANG, LUMBANG, LAGUNA.

Maran̄gal kong ipinau-unawá sa m̄ga taga pagturing sa páraláng bayan, na ang bayang Lumbang ay sinibulán n̄g isáng punong may malasakit at pagtingi sa ikagagaling at ikásusulong n̄g kanyang kápwa; nito'y maran̄gal kong ipinakilála sa madlá na si G. Andres Galema, Presidente sa nasabing bayan.

Siya'y pinapawisan n̄g di karániwan at nagpapagoo n̄g di hámak lamang, sa pagpapadalá n̄g m̄ga bayan sa páraláng bayan, na ito'y siyang ipinagpilit niya ring sarile upang maitumbás namán sa kayang mala king kapágalan. Kayá m̄ga taga pagtúrô sa páraláng bayan, kayo'y lumikha n̄g púnong kapáris nito; a lumáwig nawá siyá sa kanyang mahalagáng tungkulin, lamang ay baká ito'y hindi niyá papánatilihin kaya kahimanuarí ay, huág magkupas ang ganitong pagmamálasakit.

Mabuhay ang may pusong Tagálog at may pagtingin sa Inang Bayan.

RAMON GUEVARA.
(Principal Teacher) sa Lumbang.



“SINUSUNOD KITA”

SA IYÓ L..... G.....

Ang aking pag-asa'y diwa'y iinisin
 ñg palalong lungkot, sakit at hilabil
 pagtitiisán ko.
 kung siyá mong laang igantí sa aking
 tapat na pagsuyo sa iyo't pag-giliw.

Kung ang nababadhang dusa't kahirapan
 dini sa palad ko'y magpitagan,
 at kusang bumalong;
 bayaan mag-isa puso kong magdamdam
 pagka't kung palad na'y ¿bakit tatangihán?

Di ka hahanihin ako'y mag-iisang
 makipag-ulayaw sa lungkot at dusa:
 masayang yayakap
 ang palad kong apí, kaya't umasa kang
 kakayahin lahat, anomang mahanggá.

Kung kasayahan mo ang ako'y maghirap
 malasing sa dusa'y hindi nagpupukas
 ñg pakikihamok:
 itimawa L, loob mong may atas,
 at tutuparin ko, buhay ma'y mautas.

Kung di masiyahan ang iyong pasakit.
 sa aking pag-suyo sa iyo't pag-hibik,
 tarakan ñg “punyal”
 yaring aking pusong nilalang sa hapis
 saka mo tapusin pag-api't pag-amis.

L hwuag pigilin, iyong itiwala,
 sa abá kong palad ang iyong pag-dustá
 kung siyang sa aki'y
 tanġin inilaan ang di ka maawa,
 ¿bakit di susundin kung siya mong nasa?

L, mahabág ká iyo nang yatang,
 dini sa palad ko, pangtapós sa buhay;
 huwag kang mangānib,
 at kung pasán ko na'y saka mo bayaang
 utasin sa dagok ñg matinding lumbay.

Sinusunod kita sa lahat mong nasá
 kahi't yaring antak ñg puso ko'y maglubhá,
 kaya lingāpin mo't,
 hindi ang pagsamo'y ikaw pa'y maawa
 kungdi lurayin na, puso sa dálita.

At kung magkagayo'y magpasalamat
 sa iyo ñg higit akong lipos hirap,
 pagka't natapos ma'y
 aking din natupad ang sa puso'y atas,
 na IKAW'Y MAHALI'T IBIGIN NG WAGAS.

SILAŢGANIN.

Manila, Sept. 15, 08.

Ang Panayam ng Kgg. na Mac. Adriatico

AT

Rafael Palma

SA

Centro Escolar

Dahil sa ilang kapinsalaan ay di natupad ang pagpapasi. mula sa oras na natatakdá sa Palátuuntunan. Kayá't mag líka 6:30 na ng pasimulan.

Ang salon бага ma't maliit, ay nagagayakan ng lalong maringal na palamuti na nakaakay sa tingin.

Sa gitna ng maalingawngaw na bulungán ng mga ma' iki sig na binata at ng di magkamayaw na pagsasalimbayan ng mga tinging may kahulugán; ay siyang pagtindig ng Kalihim ng paaralan, si Bf. María Francisco, upang ipatalastas sa madlá na ang velada'y pasisimulan.

Uang hinangaan ng lahat ang pagka matalinong pianista ni Bb. Encarnacion Lizares. Tinugtog niya ng boong linis ang "Polaises". At dahil sa kalinisan, ay tumanggap siya ng di masayod na papuri.

Isinunod dito'y ang panayam ng Kinatawan sa Mindoro, tungkol sa "Educación literaria de la mujer filipina".

Ginamitan ng conferenciante ng mainam na hiyas ang pananalita at binalot ng lalong matátamis na pagpuri ang babaeng pilipina, ngunit sa likod nito'y ipinakikila ng boong pagtatapat (kahit masaklap sa mga feminista) ang di niya pagsangayon sa kasalukuyang kilos ng mga babae, na mapantay sa lalaki; ó sa biglang sabi'y kalaban siya ng mga Apostoles na nagbabansag na, ang babae ay dapat lumaho at makilahok sa lahat ng karunungang naaabot ng lalaki. At kaya ganito'y natatakot siya na maparam ang kabinhinang taglay ng babaeng pilipina na siyang pinakamataas na uri na maipagmamalakí sa lahat ng lahi sa sansinukob.

May katwiran kayá ó walá si G. Adriatico?

Saka na kami magsasalita sa bagay na ito.

«Mary at Lily» tugtugin sa mandolina, violin at piano na ginanap ng boong kasiyahang loob ng mga nakikinig. Dito'y ipinamalas ang katalinuhan ng mga Bb. E. Jayme, T. Lizares, M. Ismael, L. Manas at ng profesor Buencamino sa arte ng musica.

Panayam ng Kgg. na Comisionado Palma tungkol sa «Se americaniza la mujer filipina?»

Maliwanag ang pagkakahanay ng kanyang mga pagkukuro. Inisaisang sinambit ang mga palakad na ginagamit ng pagpapaturong ng mga magulang sa anak na babae noong una;

Dadil sa pagbabago ng pananón, ay nabago namán ang palakad na itó.

Kayá ngayón anyay may roón na tayong isang ahogada at dalawang farmaceutica, at di malayong sa mga hinaharap ay mag kákaroon pa tayo ng mga babaeng may taglay na iba't ibang karunungan. Iyan'anya ang bunga ng bagong panahón.

Ang kalayaang kasalukuyang tinamasa ng ating mga babae ay di dapat gamitin ng boong kapabayaang hangang sa magiging lubos na laya at panginooon ng kanyang mahiligan. Pagkat ito'y magbubunga ng kasigalutan sa walang kadungisdungis na ating pamamahay. At kung itó ang magiging hangá ng kalayaan ng babae, ay hangad ko pa anyá ang sila'y manatile na gaya ng ating kinagisnan.

Anapat nagsasalawahan din ang ating Comisionado sa napaka tuling takbó ng feminismo sa Pilipinas.

Bilang pangwakas ay kinanta ng nagsisipagalar ang Himno, «A la juventud filipina» na simulat ng ating Bayani at linapatan ng tugtugin ng profesor Buencamino.

At pagkatapos ay ang malugod na anyaya ng mga guro at nagsisipagalar sa pamatirang-ubaw.

Binabati namin ang mga guro sa Centro Escolar sa kanilang muling pananagumpay.

ALINOLIO.

Octubre 3, 1908.



MGA BALITA

Ang kasamahán at kaibigang G. G. Robles, nagtuturo sa páralang bayan ng Pandákan ay napalipat sa «Farmacia Municipal» mula pa ng ika 10 ng kasalukuyan. Si G. Robles ay nakatampas sa isang pagsusulit na idináos sa Sección de Vicio Civil at dahil dito'y karakaka'y inibis sa kanyang balikat ang napakabigat na tungkol na pagtuturo.

Hangad naming siya'y mapawasto at mapasulong sa kanyang bagong gawain.

* * *

Ang principal sa paaralan ng Peña Francia, na si G. Francisco ay kasalukuyang na sa hospital ng Mary Johnson at nagpapalakas, dahilán sa sakit na umiiral na dumapog sa kanya.

Aming ninanais ang kanyang paggaling.

* * *

Ang asám ng bayang Maynila sa pagtanggap sa mga saksyang-pangdigma ng mga amerikano, ay unti-unting kumakupas na, dahilán sa pagdatál nilá ng biyernes ng hápon; ikatlong 4 ng lumalakad. Labing-anim na pangbatong akorasado ang kasalukuyang pigín ng wawa ng Maynila, at ang mga ito ay na sailalim ng pamamahala ng «Almirante Sperry».

Ngunit kay samang pagkakataón, ang mga marino ay makalunsad sa lupa dahilán sa kolera. Datapua't sila'y masisibalik uli dito sa Nobiyembre, at marahil, kung masugay na ang sakit sila'y makakaahon din.

Samantaláy sila'y hinahadanan namin ng isang maligayang pagdating.

* * *

Ayon sa isang balita, ang mga nag-aaral sa High School sa Lingayen ay nagsi-aktás noong ika 18 ng buwan nakaraán dahilán sa pagkakabuhat ng kamay ng isang gurong amerikano sa isa sa mga nag-aaral doón. Bukod sa rito'y tinatagpuan na ang mga nag-aaral sa gobyerno ay nag-aaral sa gobyerno, sa kalihim at púno ng kagawaran ng paaralan.

Hintin natin ang magiging hangá ng sigalót na itó.

* * *

Sumapayapa nawa!

Ang gurong amerikang si Mrs. Pearl B. Carter, nagtuturo sa High School ng Maynila, ay yumao na sa kabilang buhay. Siya'y namatay sa sakit na umiiral.

Dahilán sa bagyóng dumaán sa kapuluang bisaya, ay maraming bahay-paaralan ang nangasira at gayón din ang mga kasangkapan. Marahil doo'y mapapatigil ng ilang panahón ang pagpapasukán.

* * *

Paliwanag

Ipinamamanhík sa sino mang magpapadalá ng lathalaing upang ihayag sa pahayagang itó ang suláting malinao ang kanilang mga talata, at ipadalá rito bago dumating ang ilang 16 ng bawát buán.

ANG PASULATAN.

Teacher

The Filipino Teacher

VOL. II

MANILA, SEPTEMBER 1908.

No. 3

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY
"THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

YICENTE DIAZ, Editor.—E. PESTANO, Manager.

Business Office, 102 Alix, Sampaloc. P. O. Box 1090, Manila.

Entered at the Post Office of Manila as Second Class Mail Matter.

ADDRESS all communications, regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to "THE FILIPINO TEACHER", Manila, P. I., P. O. Box No. 1090.

TEN NUMBERS EACH YEAR

SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE YEAR -P-2.00 MANILA.
" " " 2.00 PROVINCES.
SINGLE COPY 0.25

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are: -P-1.00 per month and -P-10.00 per year for a space of 1x6 inches. Special discounts for large space.

Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.
Change of address:—Subscriber must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.



* * * * **EDITORIAL** * * * *

The P. T. A. and Its Seventh Anniversary.

Seven years ago, a band of Filipino Teachers of the city of Manila, advised by sound reasons, has given expression to the realization of an idea which has no precedent in the Philippines. This idea is no other than the organization of the Philippine Teachers' Association which took place on September 8, 1901, in the Escuela Municipal of Intramuros, now called Manila High School. Those who have conceived the idea of organizing the Association, had the aim of uniting all Filipino Teachers into one solid, compact body, because they realized that by so doing they can be of more service to their country in diffusing knowledge of Education, Civilization and Progress. They understood that there are things which can not be accomplished except by the combined efforts of many.

They believed that it is in the union of small things from which big things spring up. They understood that persons of so high a calling as teaching, ought not to be strangers to each other, that there should be frequent social intercourse, between them and that to help each other in their difficult work there must be constant change of ideas among themselves. They held these truths to be self-evident, so the organization of the P. T. A. came to fill a long-felt want. No Filipino teacher who has the interest of his country at heart, no Filipino teacher who is worthy of the name will desire any apology for the appearance of the P. T. A. He or she will rather demand to know why such an organization did not come to light twenty years ago.

The P. T. A. was organized at a time when the atmosphere was clearer and when the

Filipinos began to enjoy that invigorating air of Liberty. It was organized at a time when the atmosphere, was everywhere, saturated with sound democratic principles and when a new horizon, — a wider sphere of action was opened to Filipino teachers. The Filipino teachers on the other hand, realized the responsibilities attached to them because of their profession. They are aware of the fact that their failure means their country's failure also. They realized that in the work of removing off the obstacles that block the road to success, they must work side by side; that there must be no "pulling in different ways", and that collectively instead of individually should be their proper attitude if they hope to succeed at all. The P. T. A. is of the teachers, for the teachers and by the teachers. This is the reason why the Filipino teachers have enthusiastically supported this Association since its organization; this is the reason why they always defended within the bounds of law the cause which the Association represents; this explains more eloquently than any words can, why the P. T. A. in spite of the fearful struggle for existence which it faced, has lived and prospered during these seven years. Seven years of life!

What has the P. T. A. done since its organization seven years ago? In the first place the P. T. A. is now the Association not only of the Filipino teachers of Manila, but also, —why not say it?—of the whole Archipelago. Let Cebú, Bulakan, Pampanga, Rizal, Pangasinan and Zambales answer. Let our fellow

members from Leyte, Palawan, and Nueva Ecija answer. The Association has now an organ, "The Filipino Teacher" which has done much toward making the Association more popular. The local Association of Manila, formerly known as the Central Board, is now starting a library which will soon be opened. The P. T. A. has come to be known as a real, genuine teacher's Association which has come to stay! This is but to give a little idea of the works which have been accomplished. In order to know exactly what the Association has done and is doing, one needs to be an active member of the same.

Seven years of life! This is not a long period after all. But when one takes into consideration, the fact that Association *dies* almost as fast as they are being organized; when one takes into consideration the fact that many Associations every day succumb without having fulfilled the object for which they were organized; when one takes into consideration the fact that Associations which were once flourishing and popular are now lying in the sea of oblivion, then the P. T. A. has ample reason for feeling proud of having successfully reached the seventh milestone of its journey.

On this, its seventh anniversary, the Philippine Teachers' Association is ready to set out again to the field of action solely and exclusively to work for the collective welfare of its members in particular and of all Filipino teachers in general.



Body-Building in Our Public Schools

What body-building is, is a question thoroughly discussed. This a subject so perfectly developed, so well answered by almost everybody that it seems useless for me to point out its importance any further. So pardon me dear reader if I change my question into this form: Is the preservation of the health of

the children one of the sacred duties of a teacher? Let us see if it is not.

Many centuries ago at Sparta in Greece, body-building was the sole purpose of their education. Every boy and girl were obliged to study gymnastic in the public schools. They had to acquire firmly knit bo-

die or else thrown out to sea or killed even by their own parents. These parents wanted their children to be physically strong so that the boys could become first rate soldiers to prepare for war, while the girls were to make excellent mothers who would be able to prepare for the coming generation more and better soldiers who will lead to the perfection of their race. So Sparta was great and strong and all the neighboring tribes were afraid of her in spite of their lack of sufficient mental and moral training.

Now, let us turn our view to our people, then to the pupils of our own school-rooms. Let us count how many are strong physically and how many are weak. Let us compare their numbers. Let us pick out our bright pupils and see how many possess firmly built bodies and who make more absences. Having studied all these I am sure that we can draw the conclusion that those who have good bodily constitution can render more work to us both mentally and physically. That the building of the body must be one of the conditions and means of the development of the mind and soul of our pupils goes without saying. Of course we will find a few exceptions, but we know that "a few" is nothing against the general law.

You have heard the expression, "A sound mind and a sound body is the short but complete definition of happiness in this world." You also have that phrase at the tip of your tongue. But why not try to put it into practice? The teachers are supposed to be building the people of next generation. But the people is made of body and soul so you must also be building the body, though this duty lies mostly upon their parents. I do not mean that teachers must give them food to eat, but that at least they should preserve the health of the children as they are under your care for most of the time.

A large roof will soon collapse if it is held by weak bamboo posts. A large crown on a decaying trunk of a tree will not be able to stand against a

violent storm. The same is true of your pupils. You are building their mental faculties; you nourish their souls every school-day, why not nourish their bodies too? Why not preserve their health? Ten minutes of physical exercises will do them much good and perhaps exceed the value of two or three recitations. Think how many hours the children have to sit and work mentally every day. See what kind of figures would you make out of these children sitting at least five hours a day, the cause of their weakness at the later part of each year. And worth is it still when you find yourself with your pupils in a dirty, dark, unventilated school-room, with low desks and high benches, the common barriers to the body-building of our pupils.

If it is clear that the teachers are responsible for the people of tomorrow as to their mental education so it is just as clear that preservation of the health lies also upon their shoulders, for mental education alone can not exist without the mutual support of the other.

So dear teacher, if you find that you have forgotten to put in your program a ten minutes of physical exercises, try to change it right now. If you are not allowed, then you must be able to face your superiors and say that you simply have got to have it for the common good. May be teachers are liable to answer that recess is also physical exercise. That, I can not admit, for our big pupils especially the girls are so quiet and so inactive that during recess period they just crowd together to talk and do nothing else. Is that physical exercise?

Let me emphasize once more that body-building needs careful attention especially in our public schools where it ought to take a practical direction to preserve the health of our children and thus prepare Spartan boys for the future occupations of the laborers and soldiers, and girls for well built, sturdy mothers.

ENTHUSIASM.

SOME REMARKS...

Through the columns of the "Filipino Teacher" we would like to make a few remarks on the order issued in the Manila Teachers' Institute. The order in question requires that all Filipino Teachers attending the Institute must be in the building at 3.30 p. m. that after that time the doors of the building will be closed and that those who come one minute later than the time mentioned will be considered absent and must suffer the corresponding deduction of one third of a day's pay. The apparent intention of the order is to stop tardiness and encourage punctuality in the

Institute. This measure, so far as we understand was due to fact that some teachers reach school five or ten minutes after the bell has rung and school has begun.

We understand that Filipino teachers attending the Institute, must be the first to show the example of punctuality in the school-room. We understand the fact that entering the class after the bell has rung serves to disturb the work already begun. We believe that a measure must be adopted to stop this. But do all Filipino teachers who reach the Institute after

3:30 p. m. also reach their respective schools after 7:30 a. m.? Why then do some of these teachers reach the Institute after 3:30 p. m.? Let us see why. The morning session last from 7:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.,—5 hours work. Most of them live not only far from the schools where they teach, but also from the Institute. Most of them after school have to walk home reaching it at one o'clock or half-past one according to the distance. They can well save that trouble but their pay would not allow them to constantly depend on public vehicles and street cars, consequently they reach home mentally and physically worn out. After eating their dinner, they need a little rest and then in order not to face the afternoon class without any idea of their lessons, they study a little. As we have said somewhere, most of these teachers live not only far from the schools where they teach but also from the Institute, so from here we can see why in spite of their willingness to reach the Institute on time, their conditions and a thousand

other unavoidable circumstances which now and then happen to all, prevent them from doing so.

We do not want to be understood as defending those who *make* it a point; to reach the Institute after 3:30 p. m. In other words, we are not writing this in defense of those who without any reason allow themselves to be late when they could punctually come. No indeed no. We condemn this action as we condemn any action that tends to soil the dignity and reputation of Filipino teachers as a class. That, excepting a few, the Filipino teachers are punctual in their afternoon studies in spite of the state of things is beyond question. Therefore what we want to show in this case is the fact that the order, it was issued to correct *some*, outside of it might create an erroneous impression of all. Knowing the principal of the Institute to be just and upright, we have every reason to believe that the unavoidable circumstances which now and then prevent one who has always been punctual, from reaching the Institute later than 3:30 p. m. will be taken into consideration.

A Short History and Progress of the Aetas of Zambales

Part. I

In looking back to the dawn of the history of Zambales the writer has been impressed with the importance of penning about the History and Progress of the Aetas in his province. These obstacles have been apparently viewed by him in the experience he had in his native place; and in the informations he obtained from the annals published in the leading papers of the country.

Upon the arrival of the Recollects in the Zambales regions in the eighty-fifth year after the discovery of the Philippines, they found the Aetas living in the most primitive ways. The Aetas formerly built their homes a little back from the coast near the villas of the "zambaleños" who were then in friendly terms with them. The missionaries risked their lives in intermingling with these peoples, baptized, and taught them the elements of civilization; but the missionary conquest led the Aetas to leave their gens, and consequently hated to live a civilized life.

During the Spanish regime numerous aggression; were made on the Negritos in their habitual places; however, the Spaniards never succeeded in subduing them. Diplomatically speaking, the Aetas are still "in statu quo ante bellum", on account of the paralyzing influence of the ecclesiasticism and Spanish aut-

horities was totally distasteful to their belief, nature and living.

Owing to the incident robberies of carabaos, cows and horses in the neighboring towns of this province Captain La Torre ordered a company of "Guardia Civil" on June 1896 to Zambales mountains; resolved to exterminate them and destroy their "rancherías". This disastrous attempt required a great preparation. The soldiers starting from Iba with their outfits and provisions encountered a great deal of hardships; climbed the mountains by trails worn down by the action of the water; and had to ascend sometimes with their hands and knees. Being exhausted when reaching the extensive plateau they found the Aetas ready for the combat shouting here and there for the signal of the war. Before beginning "the scene of the amazing drama" [battle], the "Guardias Civiles" skirmished in a circle and then commenced firing. The arrows of over one thousand Negritos went pouring upon them fatally. The flight of missiles was a match for them. Many of the "Guardias Civiles" were slain in the battlefield. The first native governor of Zambales [P. Lescaca] was wounded by a poisonous arrow in the leg. The soldiers made an honorable retreat, and bringing back with them the sad tidings of a shameful defeat. The expedition resulted a great failure, and no at-

"QUESTIONS"....

As time goes on, as the earth rotates, and as nature slowly but constantly toils; the man that most complex form of breathing organism struggles for its existence and during this struggle, this very fight of him, he meets obstacles; that make him think, and reflect, and then ask "questions". And this right to ask and to express himself about any obstacle he might meet in his way to his destiny, dimly lighted by the future, is the fundamental principle of a democratic community. It is a principle, "a gift from Him, "a consumation devoutly to be wished". And since this is the fact, and because this gift is for all, old and young, rich and poor, high and low, I shall dare to write or rather point out, some of our very palpable and undeniable questions or or—why not say it? --mistakes; yes, they are mistakes rather than questions. It will cause unpleasantness to somebody at least, truth must be put to light, cost what it may.

As to the questions there are many, very many, nay innumerable! But being a "plebeian", a low and humble working teacher, I shall only extract the "dark" part from within, through my pen, as a butterfly does to the nectar of a rose through its long and tiny but affective tube.

The first question is in regard to the government students. These, as we all know, returned to the islands, some crowned with degrees, some with normal school diplomas, and others with something else. But all are more or less honored by the fruits of their undertakings. I shall mention only those who brought with them normal diplomas and are now teaching in the public schools. They are the ones that concern us most.

The Philippine Commission passed an act which gave the Manila Normal School graduates the privilege of teaching in the public schools without Civil Service Examination.

After their graduation they can become "regular" teachers if they so wish. And now the question comes. Why are the government students from the states required to take the Civil Service Examination even they have with them their normal diploma? Is it because there is difference between the grades of the Manila Normal School and those of the states? If there be any, the advantage should fall to the schools on the other side of the Pacific because the Manila Normal School is not a very old institution after all. Why then, I repeat do we have this difference between the two; a Normal Graduate here and one from the states? Is it because when the Act was passed there were yet no government students, or was it because the Commission

neglected them? the former is more likely to be the case. But be it as it may, the question should be answered, the crookedness should be straightened, the "mistakes" should be corrected. One thing is certain; right is right and wrong is wrong, and right and wrong are not the same. If the thing is wrong it should, nay! it "must" be corrected. But when? Now right now, immediately, and urgently too.

If it will be not, where is "square deal"? Is it yet behind the clouds and requires sunshine? If it does let this humblest article be the sun rays to drive the darkness away. And this, this very article, is it not a "question"?

These are the government students themselves and nothing more, but there still exists some thing else to be asked, and that is..... what? It is that which concerns their salaries.

When they returned to the islands some took the American teacher's examination and some that of the natives. Now the question comes. Do those, who passed the examination for American pedagogues receive the same salary as the American teachers themselves? And do those government students, who passed "only" that of the Filipino school masters, receive the same as that given in the Civil Service Manual? Things affirm the contrary. Quite a number took the American teachers' examination but still, oh! still they are not given the same wages. And why? Can you answer dear reader? No? then, let me tell you where the mystery lies. It is in the mere hypothesis of supposing the native employees capable of living with a very small compensation. While they, being foreigners, need, or want, or rather enjoy the summit of wages.

As to those who passed the other examination, we think, on the other hand, that they should not be given higher than that given in the Manual. Only one thing is asked and that is this Government students or not patrician or plebeian, high or low, if he passed any examination, he must receive the salary assigned for it, whether Americans' or Filipino Teachers' examination. What we want is equality, yes, equality before the law. Law which is supposed to be, which should be, nay! which "must" be strictly obeyed. Are we understood?

These are all questions to be asked and at least to be satisfactorily answered. But these, these, I repeat, are not all, there are yet others which we can point out, But.... but--oh! so much for to---day.

HUMBLE.

Sampaloc Intermediate School.



Pedagogical Department

My dear readers: --

I know consciously that I am taking a very unusual attempt in representing before you the hardest and most censurable part of an educational journal, the pedagogical department. But let me trust that under the circumstances you will be inclined to excuse all my defects in English, as unfortunately there appears to be no other means on hand to come in contact with you but with my poor pen.

I am sure you will be with me in preferring to gather useful seeds of knowledge and the best way of sowing and fertilizing them in the ground of thought rather than the beauty of the expressions of a planter, because you know it better than any other how to explain it to be understood; this, animated me to undertake this hard task.

Will this pedagogical department be left out to be read, because of its poor contents and poor English?

Hoping that you will be indulgent for my incapacity, I promise I will endeavor to make this department interesting to all of you, and I offer myself.

Yours sincerely,

C. LIGOT.

PROGRAMS.

At the opening of schools there is one thing which teachers, whether insular or municipal without help of their respective supervisors or principals, meet with some difficulties. It is to divide the school hours into as many as the subjects they teach; that is, to draw a program.

The most effective program is that one whose lengths of time are in proportion to the weight or hardness of the subjects, and so well arranged that pupils do not become tired during the daily school hours. That is to say, interpose the periods of singing drawing, and some easy works with those which require a great deal of mental energies.

The following programs have been adapted in various schools in the city and they were found that they are the best arranged and easiest to be carried out by teachers even they are new ones.

I heartily recommend you these programs, but if your supervisors or principals give you other programs, you must follow them exactly because obedience dignifies you very much; but do not forget to respect-

fully show them these programs because it may be that they like them as much as you do.

PROGRAM FOR GRADE I		
RECITATION		
Time	Length of time.	
7:30	10	Song and Phonics.
7:40	5	Preparation for work.
7:45	20	Writing or Drawing.
8:05	20	Oral Arithmetic:
8:25	20	Reading.
8:45	10	Individual work.
8:55	15	Music.
9:10	20	Language.
9:30	20	Recess.
9:50	5	Preparation for work.
9:55	15	Reading.
10:10	20	Oral Arithmetic.
10:30	30	Paper folding [Mon. & Wed.]
11:00	30	Industrial work. [Tues. & Thurs.] clay modeling [Fri]
11:30	5	Dismissal.

PROGRAM FOR GRADE II		
RECITATION		
Time	Length of time.	
7:30	5	Phonics.
7:35	15	Spelling [oral or written].
7:50	5	Preparation for work.
7:55	20	Oral Arithmetic
8:15	20	Reading.
8:35	10	Individual work.
8:45	20	Music.
9:05	25	Language.
9:30	20	Recess.
9:50	10	Preparation for work.
10:00	20	Reading.
10:20	20	Arithmetic.
10:40	10	Individual work.
10:50	20	Drawing.
11:10	45	Industrial work [Thes. & Thurs.] Clay modeling [Monday & Wed. & Fri]
11:50	5	Dismissal.

Time	Length of time.	PROGRAM FOR GRADE III
		RECITATION
7:30	10	Phonics.
7:40	20	Spelling [oral or written].
8:00	5	Preparation for work.
8:00	25	Silent Arithmetic.
8:30	25	Oral
8:55	10	Study Geography.
9:00	25	Oral
9:45	20	Recess.
9:55	20	Music.
10:10	20	Reading.
10:30	20	Drawing.
10:50	20	Oral Language.
10:10	20	Written Language.
11:30	25	Industrial work.
12:25	5	Dismissal.

Time	Length of time.	PROGRAM FOR GRADE IV
		RECITATION
7:30	5	Phonics
7:35	20	Spelling [oral or written].
7:55	20	Silent Arithmetic.
8:15	20	Oral
8:35	15	Study Geography
8:50	20	Oral or written Geography.
9:10	20	Music.
9:30	20	Recess.
9:50	5	Preparation for work.
9:55	20	Oral Language.
10:15	15	Written
10:30	20	Reading.
10:55	25	Nature Study or Civics
11:15	20	Drawing
11:35	50	Industrial work
12:25	5	Dismissal.

ARITHMETIC FOR TEACHER

The shortest and easiest process of testing the accuracy in the work of addition, subtraction multiplication and division recently found by the undersigned, is the following:

PROOF OF ADDITION.

Method.—Add a given number horizontally. If the sum consists of two or more figures, add it again until the sum consists of but a single figure and then place it on the right side of the number whose single sum is to be found.

9686 | 7 Explanation.—Add the first number
 5713 | 2 horizontally.
 4321 | 1 Thus, $9 \times 6 \times 8 \times 6 = 29$. As 29 consists
 4002 | 6 of two figures, add it again horizon-
 23722-7 | 7 tally. Thus, $2 \times 9 = 11$. Still the sum
 -consists of two figures; add it again. Thus, $1 \times 1 = 2$

Write 2, the single sum, on the right side of the first number. Do the same way to the other numbers. Add vertically the single sum. Add the sum horizontally to make it single if it is not. Thus, $2 \times 7 \times 1 \times 6 = 16$; $1 \times 6 = 7$. Add the sum of the given numbers horizontally as you did with them, until you can get only a single figure. Thus, $2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$; $1 \times 6 = 7$. If the single sum of the given numbers is equal to the single sum of the single sums, then the work is correct.

PROOF OF SUBTRACTION

485 | 8 Explanation.—Do the same method as
 256 | 4 in addition, except that the single
 229-4 | 4 sums should be subtracted because the
 work is subtraction. If the single sum of the difference between the minuend and subtrahend is equal to the difference between the single numbers, then the work is correct.

543 | 12 [$3 \times 9 = 12$] Notice that sometimes the
 324 | 9 single sum of the minuend is less
 219-3 | 3 than that of the subtrahend. In
 such case you must add 9 to it. Thus, $3 \times 9 = 12$.

C. LIGOR.

(To be continued).

Philippine Teachers' Association

[Continued from page 5]

—In the ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors for June the resignation of Mr. Justo Juliano as Secretary of the Philippine Teachers' Association was accepted, but not without regret. Mr. Justo Juliano is well-known to our readers. The Board of Directors has lost a worthy member through his resignation.

—In the ordinary meeting of the Association, among the matters that were treated were the approval of the Association of the minutes of the organization of our three Provincial Committees and the election of a Secretary which office was left vacant through Mr. Juliano's resignation. In the election Mr. Doroteo de Leon, Principal of Singalong Public School was unanimously elected Secretary.

—The Board of Directors in its ordinary meeting for July decided the following points: [a] the ordinary meeting of the Association shall take place on the last Saturday of this month [b] August 13, was fixed as the day for the election of the new Board of Directors of the Association and [c] a general convention to which each Provincial Committee is entitled to two delegates, will be called on the first Saturday of August. Said convention will introduce, such reforms in the Constitution as it might deem important.

—We regret that we were unable to publish in this issue the Constitution of one of our Provincial Committees recently organized. This is due to lack of space. However it will appear next issue.

DEPARTMENT OF NEWS

[Continued from page 9]

This is due, so far as we understand, to the fact that, the Fourth of July Committee has deemed it necessary to cut the lavish expenditure of money, as a grand reception is now being planned to welcome the fleet which will drop anchor in our harbor on its way around the world. The principal features of the celebration were held in Fort McKinley. A grand meeting in the Luneta took place in the afternoon of the Fourth, in which a petition was drawn asking the United States Congress to legislate on the free-entry of some of the Philippine products in American markets. Thousands of people signed the petition. At night there was a beautiful display of fire-works in the Luneta.

DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN

---The school for the deaf and dumb, which is under the direction of Miss Rice, is now open. It occupies a house [just opposite the Dormitory School] which has been rented ex-profeso for such purpose. At present Miss Rice has but eight pupils but twenty more are being expected everyday from the provinces.

TRANSFERS

---The Division Superintendent of Zambales, mister Otho Atkin has been transferred to Benguet.

---Division Superintendent Jenkins of Romblon is now Superintendent of Schools of Zambales.

RESIGNATION

---Mr. J. M. Gambill, formerly Division Superintendent of Pataan, has resigned his position and is now in the States.

As you go through life

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life;

And even when you find them

It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind,

And look for the virtue behind them.

For the cloudiest night has a glint of light

Somewhere in its shadows hiding;

It is better far to look for a star

Then the spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs ever away

To the bosom of God's great ocean;

Don't set your course against the river's course

And think to alter its motions.

Don't waste a curse on the universe---

Remember it lived before you;

Don't butt at the storm with your puny form,

But bend and let it blow o'er you.

The world will never adjust itself

To suit your whims to the letter;

Some things go wrong your whole life long,

And the sooner you know it the better.

It is folly to fight with the Infinite

And go under at last in the wrestle;

The wisest man shapes into God's plan

As water shapes into a vessel.

[ANON].



The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL

Órgano de "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Director, LEONCIO R. GONZÁLEZ. — Administrador E. PESTAÑO.

REDACCIÓN Y ADMINISTRACION:

Alix-102, Sampaloc, Manila, I. F.

Dirección Postal: 1090

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCIÓN.

	ANUAL	¢	2.00
EN MANILA		¢	2.00
EN PROVINCIAS	"	"	2.00
NÚMERO SUELTO	"	"	0.25

ANUNCIOS.

Se reciben anuncios á precios convencionales.
Los anuncios que solo ocupen un espacio de 1x5 pulgadas
¢ 1.00 al mes y ¢ 10.00 al año.

PAGO ADELANTADO

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores, suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Redacción cualquier cambio de domicilio, para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA. Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirlo á THE FILIPINO TEACHER, P. O. Box No. 1090, Manila, I. F.

EDITORIAL

PROSIGUIENDO LA RUTA

Hoy, después de haber cumplido un año de vida, que por cierto azarosa y llena de contrariedades, volvemos de nuevo al estadio de la prensa, á nuestra tarea árdua dejada por un momento por exigirlo así las circunstancias. Auguramos, pues, en tomar nuestras plumas, quizás menos afortunadas pero garantidas por buena fé, con un fin exclusivo de traducir en artículos siquiera sucintos todo aquello que pudiera servir en algo á la importantísima misión del Magisterio filipino.

No repitiéremos aquí cual es nuestro programa, porque sería de todo punto impertinente al oído del lector; pero sí, creemos conveniente manifestar nuestra intención de sentar plazas de "oportunistas" en tratarse de asuntos que se relacionan tanto á la instrucción como al progreso de los maestros.

Bien. Ahora surge preguntarnos la si-

guiente como eco de una necesidad sentida. ¿Es todo esto lo que nos es dado realizar nuestra actual empresa en estos períodos álgidos de *struggle for life*, en estos días en que, á cada paso, la vil y maldita traición aparece vestida lujosamente con las más ricas galas de la fingida amistad, en que el hombre débil é ignorante, aguijonado el corazón por la más negra ambición, se hace eterno adulator del torpe y soez tirano? No; precisamente hoy más que nunca, se debe extirpar de raíz ese mal que la humanidad ha venido sufriendo desde los tiempos muy remotos de su existencia; mal que engendra, apesar de la pisoteada justicia, consideraciones inagenables, honores grandiosos en favor del terco paciente.

Nuestra misión (del periodismo) vá más allá de las fronteras trazadas para el interés del "Philippine Teachers' Association" en par-

ticular y de los maestros en general. Misión que supone sacrificios, es verdad, considerando nuestra presente crítica situación. Pero la esperanza, madre de todo entusiasmo cual espíritu vivificador que hace pensar de un resultado fructífero, es la que solamente nos anima á atravesar el surco de desdichas. Así por lo menos nos enseña la historia de los pueblos que presenta un museo gótico lleno de cuadros horripilantes, martirios sin cuento, cuyos protagonistas fueron en una época grandes hombres que dieron esplendor de gloria á su patria bajo la sombra de un despejado cielo.

Consecuentes con estos datos, aprendidos por voluntad propia, emprenderemos una campaña activa de descubrir en el seno de nuestra sociedad las manos negras, los seres corrosivos en cuyos pechos solo anidan íntegras y bajezas, caracteres distintivos de un esclavo.

Borremos, pues, ese baldón de la sociedad.

Trabajemos juntos por su mejoramiento.

No es lícito dejar que una persona de estatura viva al calor de una profesión tan sagrada como la nuestra; y, que cuyos asquerosos actos queden impune, porque entonces esa persona dignísima del más olímpico desprecio, solo formarán hombres pobres de espíritu que se entretienen en forjar cadenas para su propio organismo.

La patria nos exige este deber de velar aunque traidoramente hiera de muerte la paz y concordia entre los hermanos de profesión.

Por eso tenderemos una atenta mirada sobre el particular.

Como se vé no estamos alentados por un fin lucrativo, si bien que respiramos aún el aire de la existencia, gracias por el interés de nuestros favorecedores.

Antes de terminar reanudamos nuestro respetuoso saludo á las autoridades constituidas, á nuestros caros lectores y á la prensa toda.

COMITÉS PROVINCIALES

En ningún tiempo como el presente se ha patentizado más y más la existencia del espíritu de solidaridad y fraternidad entre los hermanos de una profesión, el magisterio filipino.

Agentes indispensables que son de la civilización, forzosamente su conducta tiene que amoldarse á las exigencias del progreso.

Por su carácter social y por su fin alto y patriótico surge la necesidad de agruparse siquiera para inducir á los que les observan á practicar la misma conducta, como es la fuente ó causa generatriz propulsora de toda fuerza y prosperidad de un pueblo.

Convencidos de esta verdad y del objeto importante que persigue la asociación de los maestros filipinos [Philippine Teachers' Association], nuestros colegas de provincias van enviando sus adhesiones á la oficina central de Manila, ora individual, ora colectivamente, organizando sus respectivos comités.

En la actualidad "Philippine Teachers' Association" se inorgullece de contar ya con cinco comités provinciales. Entendiéndose que cada uno de éstos comprende otros comités locales con el objeto de facilitar su funcionamiento.

Hé aquí la relación de los miembros de la Directiva que componen cada comité provincial:

COMITE PROVINCIAL DE BULACAN

Presidente,	Sr. Escolástico Gatmaitan.
Presidente Honorario, Mr. H. A. Borlaer, [supt. de Dio.]	
Vice-Presidente,	Sr. Gervacio Eraña.
Secretario,	„ Benito Sunãa.
Tesorero,	„ Melitón Cruz.

Representantes de los Distritos de Supervisión:

Sr. Raymundo Visco, [Angat].
Sra. de Guevara, [Baliuag].
Sr. Ciriaco de Leon, [Sta. Maria].
„ Juan Pilares, (Meycauayan).
„ Justo Ramos, [Polo].
„ Gregoria Ramirez, (Hagonoy).
„ Gaspar Avis, [Bulacáo]
„ Antonio Ligon, [Calumpit].
„ Florentino Gabriel, [San Miguel].
„ Romualdo Kaingal, (Quingua).

COMITE PROVINCIAL DE PAMPANGA

Presidente,	Sr. Francisco de Mesa.
Vice-Presidente,	„ Benito Pangilinan.
Secretario,	„ Tirso Manabat.
Tesorero,	„ Canuto Santos.

VOCALES:

Sr. Rogerio Lagman.
 „ Avelardo David.
 „ Felipe Manalag.
 „ Justino Suba.
 „ Narciso Pineda.

COMITE PROVINCIAL DE RIZAL

Presidente, Sr. Pedro Manalo.
 Vice-Presidente, „ Brigido Santos.
 Secretario, „ Severo de Ungria.
 Tesorera, Srta. Cristeta Sulit.

VOCALES:

Sr. Pedro Lorenzo.
 „ Segundo Alcaraz.
 „ Baldomero Flores.
 „ Gregorio Natividad.
 „ Enrique Gonzaga.

COMITE PROVINCIAL DE PANGASINAN

Presidente, Sr. Teodocio Bauson.
 Vice-Presidenta, Srta. Segunda Dimagas.
 Secretaria, „ Fernanda Valderrama.
 Tesorero, Sr. Proceso Fernández.

VOCALES:

Srta. Joaquina Pérez.
 Sr. Ponciano Fernández.
 „ José Evangelista.
 „ Vicente de Leon.
 „ Quirino Pérez.

COMITE PROVINCIAL DE CEBU

Presidente, Sr. Alberto B. Ilaya.
 Vice-Presidenta, Srta. Pascuala Denson.
 Secretaria, „ Carmen Rallos.
 Tesorera, Sra. Conchita R. Teves.

VOCALES:

Srta. Soledad Duterte.
 „ Beatriz Duterte.
 „ Loreta Viton.
 „ Susana Agustin.
 Sr. Vicente Abellana.

Según las informaciones fidedignas que hemos recibido últimamente, se saben que los maestros de otras provincias están ocupados en estos días en organizar sus comités.

Hace poco la oficina de Manila ha recibido una carta-comunicación del Sr. Bernardo Elayda, Presidente del "Zambales Teachers' Association", solicitando también su incondicional adhesión.

Deseamos que esta se lleva á cabo cuanto antes. ¿Se duda todavía de la ardiente é importante misión de los maestros Filipinos?

No tenemos bastantes frases para significar el valor de los actos realizados por los miembros de estos comités.

Condensemos: ¡salud y prosperidad para todos!



COLABORACIÓN

El Porvenir del Joven Malayo.

El mes de Junio viene; y dispuesto el joven á dejar la vida del campo, donde por las tardes acudía á admirar el hermoso paisaje que la naturaleza ofrecía á su vista, sumiso cual un deber inquebrantable le obliga, se despide de sus compañeras, de aquellas flores que sonrientes siempre le contemplaba cuando á descansar solía sobre aquella yerba fresca.

Se despide más no con pesar, no volviendo á cada instante su mirada cual le mortifica su marcha, sino satisfecho vagando la dulce sonrisa en su semblante.

¿Donde irá?—allí, hacia el camino del porvenir, hacia la senda única de la felicidad inmutable. Va en busca del nuevo horizonte que nos destina, luchando desesperado sin atender al sacrificio, sin temer al abismo que ante su vista se ofrece.

Joven prosigue tu camino; sé la imagen de la

constancia; no te desanimes que el límite de tu destino es brillante, duradero que no sucumbe á la fuerza de las fuerzas.

Aprovecha el tiempo mientras la bandera de la gran América ondea en nuestras tierras; aprende á considerar que el tiempo es oro y que la pérdida de un año de estudio es tiempo demasiado largo para el bien de tu existencia.

Vuelve la vista hacia el pasado ¿no te asombra la oscuridad que lo envuelve, la ignorancia que yace y yacerá para todo el tiempo mientras no reine en ello el deseo que hoy con vigor te exita? ¿No te causa horror sus víctimas que como en sueños encontraron la muerte más amarga?.. Empero alza la frente, vé hacia delante y en el Oriente columbrarás la aureola refulgente que hasta á los ojos ofusca.

Adelante! No te desmayes mientras una gota de esperanza te queda; mira que todos estamos condenados á luchar por la vida, y la fuerza ayudada por el saber, es la única que triunfa, y triunfará con la dignidad, con la honradez más absoluta.

Edúcate también para la patria; tén en cuenta que la pluma hiera más que la espada, y hoy siendo joven, tal vez en los tiempos del mañana oyes el grito lastimero de esa malaya aprisionada, entonces educado por el deseo humilde, te sobrarán fuerzas, no blandiendo la espada, sino predicando la verdadera razón y la justicia recta.

Olvida el campo y aquellas flores que no te servirán para nada, busca la continuación de esa senda trazada por tantos sabios y así cobrarás lo que te deben, recogerás lo que te pertenece.

Cuando en el campo llegaste á contemplar el mar inmenso y que parece interminable ¿No ansiaste analizar el secreto que encierra su profundidad?.. ¿y qué harás si nada comprendes? .

¡¡Estudia!! huye del placer mundano que como barrera pueda impedir á tu marcha; estudia con todo el aliento que posees y llegará más tarde á comprender que no hay fuerza inmovible aparte del saber.

Atraviesa, si es posible los mares; busca la sabiduría hasta el confin más incógnito del orbe si atender á nadie más que á la vez del deseo, y estarás seguro que tornarás á las playas de la tierra que te rida más digno de aquellas flores que tantas veces te contemplaba admirando el hermoso paisaje, sobre la yerba recostado.

SANTIAGO A. LATORENA.

Manila 15, Junio.

SECCION PEDAGÓGICA

Escuelas de Comercio.

La cuestión de si el comerciante necesita de una instrucción académica preliminar para el debido desempeño de su profesión, que también la realización de las operaciones mercantiles requieren conocimientos más profundos de lo que se cree generalmente, preocupa hace diez años vivamente á los centros interesados, entre los que había muchos que creían como se cree todavía en algunos países del extranjero, que basta saber mediatamente las cuatros operaciones fundamentales de la aritmética para desempeñar con provecho las funciones de comerciante. Ya hoy, después de los resultados obtenidos en las escuelas provisionales fundadas con objeto de estudiar el asunto desde un punto de vista práctico, y dada la buena acogida que dichos planteles han obtenido en Alemania y el extranjero, no se trata de saber si el comerciante tiene que seguir estudios académicos, sino en que forma deben disponerse éstos para que el alumno saque de ellos el mayor provecho posible.

Los directores de los grandes establecimientos mercantiles han podido convencerse de la extraordinaria importancia de los conocimientos teóricos adquiridos en escuelas especiales para los tres años de práctica ó aprendizaje que se imponen á cuantos deseen dedicarse más tarde á la carrera, insistentemente en la palabra, de comerciante. No se desea que los jóvenes "académicos" formen una clase especial sobre el nivel de los que por carecer de recursos no saben más que lo que han podido aprender prácticamente

en los años de aprendizaje, sino que los conocimientos tecnicos de los unos se complementen con los prácticos de los otros, á fin de que la combinación y estudio de todos y cada uno de ellos redunden en beneficio de la generalidad.

Hé aquí, pues, el origen ó causa inmediata del incremento que las escuelas superiores de comercio han tomado en los últimos años en Alemania, habiéndose empezado en 1898 en Leipzig y Asquigrán y siguiendo después Colonia y Frankfort del Meno en 1901 y últimamente Berlín en 1906. Todos estos Establecimientos, con perseguir todos ellos los mismos fines representan tipos enteramente diferentes uno de otro.

Las escuelas de Leipsig y Asquigrán no persiguen, en lo esencial, otro objeto que el de facilitar á los estudiantes de la Universidad [facultad de derecho, filosofía, etc.] y á los de la Escuela Politécnica los conocimientos mercantiles que estos han menester para completar su carrera. No sucede otro tanto en la Academia para las Ciencias sociales y mercantiles de Frankfort del Meno; aquí se han ido agrupando muchas asignaturas de carácter puramente comercial y social, se ha procurado y procura que el establecimiento no sea una escuela sencillamente, sino que más bien haga las veces de universidad en el verdadero sentido de esta palabra.

El sistema que se sigue en Colonia es precisamente un término medio entre los de las escuelas anteriores; no se trata de servir de complemento á otra Universidad ó Escuela Técnica Superior ni tampoco de formar un centro independiente y de propósito diametralmente opuesto á los de otros centros

docentes, sino de formar individuos que, perteneciendo á otra facultad distinta, tengan más tarde las aptitudes necesarias para emprender con éxito la lucha por la existencia.

De una manera bastante característica se ha llegado á la realización de este sistema en la capital del Imperio, donde se ha visto por primera vez en Alemania que una corporación mercantil, los "Decanos del Gremio de Comerciantes de "Berlín", puede allegar los recursos necesarios para fundar con medios propios un establecimiento que, con entera independencia del influjo oficial, garantice desde luego la íntima coherencia entre la teoría y la práctica.

Para que el lector pueda formarse una idea del fin que persigue la nueva escuela en Berlín y los resultados que de ella se esperan; consignaremos por vía de curiosidad las materias que en ella se enseñan y que patentizan de nuevo la importancia que para el comerciante tiene los estudios académicos. Fuera de Teneduría de libros, Aritmética comercial y práctica y Ciencias mercantiles, que son naturalmente las asignaturas más importantes en todo plantel de esta clase, figuran la Jurisprudencia, Economía Nacional y Geografía Económica como indispensable á la instrucción de todo comerciante capaz de figurar al lado del Ingeniero, Médico, etc. Tampoco faltan los laboratorios de Física y Química y el Seminario destinado al estudio de las lenguas vivas, particularmente inglés, francés, español, ruso é italiano. También hay clases de Literatura Artes é industrias y en general todo lo que se cree de absoluta necesidad para formar hombres instruidos y prácticos á la vez.

Los comerciantes americanos é ingleses, que son precisamente los que ven en los métodos de enseñanza que se siguen en Alemania al competidor más temible que se les presenta en el mercado universal, se han penetrado ya de la superioridad que la profundización de la instrucción teórica, si podemos expresarnos así, da al comerciante alemán, aun hasta al que se encuentra en el Extranjero. Los buenos resultados obtenidos hasta aquí han persuadido hasta á sus mismos delatores que la adquisición de conocimientos teóricos por parte de la juventud dedicada al estudio de la Ciencias mercantiles sólo puede redundar en su propio provecho en el de la sociedad que representan.

Para formarse una idea más clara del justo valor de las escuelas superiores de Comercio, desde el punto de vista de la instrucción práctica que reciben en ellas los jóvenes educandos, basta fijar un momento la atención en la organización del establecimiento berlinés. Los estudiantes son en su mayoría jóvenes que tienen ya unos cuantos años de práctica tras sí y que saben por lo tanto, cuál es el ramo que más conviene á su vocación.

Todo lo que concierne á la Banca, á las operaciones bursátiles, etc. se trata aquí con el detenimiento

y prolijidad que exige esta importante ramo de la vida mercantil. Los jóvenes educandos tienen que resolver problemas teóricos y prácticos sobre el mismo asunto, visitar una clase de Economía política y otra sobre el "Mercado monetario y su organización en Alemania, Inglaterra, Francia y Norte-América.

Otro ejemplo lo tenemos en el "Comercio de exportación", que tiene, podemos decir, su asiento principal en Berlín, donde hay innumerable cantidad de "coministas" organizados de una manera en verdad ejemplar. No ha dejado de llamar la atención el que los Decanos del gremio de comerciantes en Berlín, en cuyas manos se encuentra la administración del plantel que nos ocupa, haya logrado que el principal de una de las primeras Casas exportadoras de la capital germánica, Don "Herman Hecht" [de la Casa Hecht, Pfriffer & Co.] haya aceptado la cátedra de "Coloquio sobre la organización y Técnica del Comercio de Exportación" que se le ofreciera. El objeto de tales coloquios no es únicamente el de que los jóvenes estudiantes puedan apropiarse los conocimientos teóricos que necesitan más tarde, sino también el de solicitar los consejos necesarios para la disposición conveniente de sus estudios. De esta manera recibirá el que desee dedicarse al comercio de exportación una idea de la importancia que las lecciones de Política comercial tienen para sus futuros estudios, por exigirle más tarde el conocimiento exacto de política aduanera de todos los países del mundo. En cuanto al estudio de las lenguas vivas, no sólo se enseñan el francés é inglés, pues son las obligatorias en todos los establecimientos de enseñanza en Alemania, sino también español y ruso, en vista del incremento que van tomado las relaciones comerciales con España, la América del Sur y Rusia.

Claro es que de ninguna manera será posible organizar clases donde se trate detenidamente de todos los ramos del Comercio y de la Industria, pero no por eso se ha perdido de vista todos los puntos prácticos que hagan del joven estudiante un miembro útil á la sociedad y con todos los conocimientos que exige la carrera ó profesión que ha elegido.

En la sección destinada al estudio de las Ciencias técnicas, que constituye igualmente una de las más importantes y dignas de imitación del establecimiento berlinés, se dan clases de: Industria textil, Industria de los metales y máquinas, Tecnología mecánica, Electricidad y otros ramos de no menos importancia. Todas estas cátedras son desempeñadas por personas que conocen á fondo la materia de que tratan, de modo que también aquí pueden adquirir los educandos los mismos conocimientos que podrían obtener en una escuela destinada exclusivamente á la enseñanza de la Técnica en general.

[Del *Deutsche Export Revue*.]



SECCIÓN LITERARIA

“Una tarde:.....”

A MIS AMIGAS DITA Y MASAY.

La hermosa tarde poco, declinaba,
entre sombras el bosque lentamente quedaba,
el murmullo de la fuente apenas se vía
y allí á lo lejos una flauta gemía,
cual el aire fresco amante nos regalaba.

Fentandas en el banco de un jardín, mis bellas,
estabais hermosas, cual pájaros cantando
y yo os preguntaba por la flor hermosa,
contestas sin racilar y muy presurosa
—¡aquí no existe lo que estas buscando!

Sonrientes sigueis escogiendo las flores
las mas aromaticas de aquella tarde,
sin pensar os dije—¡son como amores!
y la otra mirándote con corazon que arde,
me contesta—¡mentira!—son como los hombres

Mira que hermosas aquellas sampaguitas,! —
asi enseñaste con ansias de cojerlas
fuisteis corriendo, cual aves volando,
y ya delante apenas llegando
exclamais á la vez—“Hermosas, mas son marchitas.”

Sonriendo comparasteis la flor de ilang-ilang
á la pura hermosura del hada oriental
disjiteis despreciando—¡no nos conviene rosall!—
y yo os indicaba—¡niñas tener piedad!
y tu tan mimosa me desprecia diciendo—¡que sabes tú

A dunto de marchar ya estaba,
porque la noche tan veloz llegaba,
y vosotras creyendo que rencor guardaba,
me dijisteis—¡hoye un momento
que nosotras...iremos también!!:

EL MEFISTOFILES DEL MALINDIG.

Manila 13 Junio 1908.

A. T..... T.....

La noche oscura ya se caía
 En medio de una espantosa calma
 Y en mi pecho vagar sentía
 La n gra sombra de la tristeza.

Ven, vid i mía, y oid el llanto
 Con que canto mis angustias
 Rota es ya mi laud y lloro
 Por mis ilusiones perdidas.

Yo te amo con loca pasión
 Y mi corazón está inerte
 De tanto palpar, y la mente
 Obscurecida por el dolor.

Ven y contempla á este ser
 Que por el amor se muere,
 Morir ya prefiero para no verte
 Esclava de un hombre infiel.

Entonces desde mi tumba
 Cantaré al errante viento
 Que turba mi eterno sueño
 Misterios de mi esperanza.

Sobre tu frente ebúrnea sentirás mecer
 Ligeras auras, es mi débil aliento
 Es mi alma libre, mi espíritu en duelo,
 Besando tus mejillas de rosicler.

Si en las tardes serenas overas un silbido
 Y loca evocas mi ayer infortunio
 Dirige tus miradas al horizonte lejano
 Con mil arreboles de placer y llanto.

Son las vendas de fugaces quimeras
 En que envolvias mi corazón herido
 Mientras la tarde en su lecho de aromas
 Pálida exahalaba su postrer gemido.

Son dulces ensueños perdidos
 Que halagaron mi existencia un día
 Mas tornóse después en tormentos
 Llevándome á la tumba fría.

ELÍAS JOVEN.

Julio 7, '908.

LA INFANCIA DE RIZAL

(*)

Al pisar de nuevo el querido suelo de la patria después de mucho años de ausencia, lo que más me ha hondamente conmovido es este hermoso espectáculo de ver arrodillado todo un pueblo ante el ara del gran Martir, en culto favorable.

Hace ya cuatro años, en una velada igual á ésta celebrada en la capital sebuana, dije en unas líneas que remití entonces desde el extranjero, estas ó parecidas palabras: "La figura de Rizal se ajiganta á medida que el tiempo le aleja de los vivos, del mismo modo que la sombra se agranda, á medida que se la parte del objeto que la proyecta; pero á diferencia de la sombra que al ampliarse se difumina, se hace borrosa y vaga, la figura del gran Patriota, á la vez que se agranda va tomando líneas fijas y contornos definidos".

Esto lo dije entonces, y lo veo aquí confirmado al venir á unirme á vosotros y con vosotros arrojarme ante el altar augusto levantado por vuestro amor á las glorias patrias.

Todo será poco para honrar la memoria de Rizal si hemos de considerar la magnitud de sus sacrificios y los bienes que estos han reportado á su país. Sus sublimidad y sabias enseñanzas serán siempre nuestro guía en la reconstrucción nacional á que estamos empeñados; cada momento de su vida es un saludable ejemplo: cada evocación de su recuerdo, un aliento á nuestros desfallecimientos. Carlyle ha dicho que no se puede mirar á los grandes hombres sin ganar algo: pues bien, no podemos recordar á Rizal y sus virtudes y sus méritos, sin que ganemos algún beneficio. Ved, pues si es trascendental el acto que estais realizando.

No debemos olvidar jamás que la única manera de perseverar en su culto y ser dignos de recoger sus frutos, es seguir su ejemplo, practicar sus enseñanzas, continuar su obra y no cesar hasta ver constituida la patria, tal como si la soñó en su noche de dolor:

"... joya del mar de Oriente, secos los negros ojos; alta la tersa frente, sin ceños, sin arrugas, sin manchas de rubor".

Desde su más tierna juventud, diré desde su adolescencia, quiso sentar un precedente honroso para su raza, á fin de borrar y prevenir injustos prejuicios; á fin de extirpar el pesimismo y ofrecer un ejemplo alentador á sus compatriotas, á fin de borrar en una palabra, el fatídico *Nulla est redemptio*.

Desde sus más tiernos años echó de menos esa "juventud que ha de consagrar sus rosadas horas, sus ilu-

siones y entusiasmo al bien de su patria" y quiso ser un modelo intachable de virtudes cívicas.

Quería "pura y sin mancha la víctima para que el holocausto sea aceptable" y puso todo su empeño en observar una conducta ejemplar; en no abrigar más que sentimientos nobles, en ser pulcro, correcto y sincero en todos sus actos.

Tengo un manuscrito de Rizal aún inédito, que empezó á escribir cuando tenía 17 años, titulado "Memorias de un estudiante de Manila", en que describe sus impresiones y recuerdos desde su tierna adolescencia hasta su tierna juventud, y siempre que leo en sus líneas me invade un sentimiento inexplicable.

"Cuando conté cuatro años—escribía... perdí á mi hermanita [Concha] y entonces derramé por vez primera lágrimas causadas por el dolor y el sentimiento, pues solo las había vertido á causa de mi terquedad que mi amorosa y prudente madre también supo corregir".

Rizal, pues, á los cuatro años de edad había derramado ya lágrimas "causadas por el amor y el sentimiento."

Fuente y amor han sido toda la norma de su vida.

De niño eran sus padres, sus hermanos, su pueblo. Con qué encantadora ingenuidad habla de su adhesión maternal! "La madre—dice... es todo para el hombre después de Dios. Ella me enseñó á leer, ella á beber las humildes plegarias que dirigía fervorosamente á Dios."

Fué á los 7 años de edad cuando traspasó por vez primera las lindes de sus pueblos, yendo á Manila y Antipolo, y nuevos horizontes se abrieron para sus ojos, la vista del Pasig y de aquellas hermosas montañas fueron para su alma infantil en que ya palpaba el poeta, una fuente abundante de inefables acusaciones.

Su alma tocada por los dones de una sensibilidad exquisita se iba abriendo poco á poco á las impresiones artísticas que producían las bellezas naturales de su país. Este sentimiento estético en su principio no tardó en convertirse en amor patriótico.

Era una tarde con sus melancolías y sus misterios, en que caían á nuestros pies las hojas de los árboles azotados por el viento otoñal: Rizal y yo nos paseábamos por los jardines del Gran Retiro de Madrid cuando aquél me contó el caso de la prisión de su madre. A pesar de los años transcurridos siempre que se acordaba de aquella injuria inferida en la persona de su ser más querido, las sienes le latían y un oleada de sangre le subía á los ojos. Acababan de sacarle de Bifang, donde empezó á emprender rudi-

(*) Leído por su autor en la velada que tuvo lugar en la Gran Opera House el 30 de Diciembre último.



HON. RAFAEL PALMA
Miembro de la Comisión Civil de Filipinas.

mentos de latín y regresaba á su pueblo, desde donde debía partir muy pronto para Manila para seguir sus estudios. No pudo realizarse este intento, pues sobre vino la prisión de su madre, víctima de vil calumnia, de informe venganza y de los abusos de los fuertes apoyados por un alcalde débil que Rizal califica en sus Memorias de doméstico de los frailes. Aquella madre infortunada necesitó dos años de esfuerzos y sufrimientos para hacer prevalecer su inocencia, Rizal, en tanto, tuvo que posponer su marcha á Manila sufriendo sus estudios dos años de retraso.

“Desde entonces---dice Rizal---niño.... empecé á dudar de los hombres”.

La conmoción psíquica que produjo en aquel niño este rudo choque era terrible. Ensimismado como estaba en la poetica contemplación de la Naturaleza, y en el goce de los efectos más tiernos, recibía de golpe la revelación de la existencia de las injusticias ¡Es horrible que á los 9 años se empiece á dudar de los hombres!

Pero aquella alma predispuesta al bien, lejos de llenarse de pesimismo, recibió en la bórrasca el germen de esos sentimientos altruistas de justicia y de dignidad que tanto enaltecieron después su vida y le hicieron héroe mundial.

En uno de sus escritos inéditos cuenta, que cuando

él era niño su madre complacíase en leerle traduir pasajes del “Amigo de los niños”. Una noche, aquella leía á la luz de una lámpara mortecina la fabula de la mariposa vieja y la mariposa joven, recalando la moraleja y encomendándole que no imite nunca a aquella mariposa jóven que por desoir los consejos de la vieja pereció en la llama. El niño con mucho recogimiento, fijando su vista en las verdaderas mariposillas que revoloteaban alrededor de la luz, dejándose quemar las alas y después morir.

Por primera vez estuvo en desacuerdo con su madre, á pesar de todos los respetos que le merecían sus palabras. No podía reconvenir á aquellas mariposas que atraídas por la llama y enamoradas de la luz se dejaban quemar. ¡Oh, la luz! Es una cosa tan bella que merece que se sacrifique la vida por ella!

Y él llama luz á todo lo que ilumina nuestra existencia: civilización, progreso, ciencia, amor, libertad ideales.

Aquel corazón de niño fué capaz de comprender á la mariposa que sacrificaba su vida en aras de su amor. Por eso, más tarde, esto es, hace hoy once años, aquel enamorado de la luz, caía mirando al sol de su patria, en el campo de Bagumbayan.

MARIANO PONCE.

SECCION DE NOTICIAS.



Progreso de Instrucción

—Han sido aprobadas por la Legislatura Filipina las leyes siguientes: Bill-Shuster creando una Universidad Filipina, Bill-Boylés asignando haberes á los maestros del barrio. Este bill esta relacionado con el Bill-Gabaldón.

Bill-Alvear que se refiere á las conferencias instructivas.

—Este año se ha organizado dos escuelas de verano: una en la capital veraniega [Benguet] otra en Manila.

Hubo bastante asistencia.

—Las nombradas, con aprobación del Gobernador general, como Secretario interino de Instrucción Pública, enfermeras pensionadas en la Escuela Normal este año asciende á 27 las del primer año y 17 las del segundo año.

—Han sido confirmados por el Presidente de la Oficina Central los nombramientos de delegados á favor de los Sres. Mariano Belza [Albay] Digno Alba [Capiz] y Vicente Rodriguez [Palawan].

Estos señores. están comisionados á propagar el "Ideal" de la Association entre los maestros de sus respectivas provincias, conseguir adeptos á la Philippine Teachers' Association y organizar comités provinciales, si así creen beneficioso para todos los miembros.

---El sub-gobernador de Marinduque, Sr. Nieva, ha conseguido del gobierno ₱10.000 para la construcción de una escuela en Boac y la reparación de fuentes de la isla.

---Han llegado de los EE. UU. destino á estas islas los siguientes maestros: Mr. Thibanell, Mr. Bosser, Mr. Elwood, Mr. O. W. Calvin, Mr. H. W. Besch y Mr. M. C. Thomas.

Tres pensionados

El municipio de Mambahaw ha realizado un acto laudable cual es el pensionamiento de tres jóvenes para estudiar en la Normal School, durante cuatro años. Las agraciadas son: el joven Vicente Bolasas, y las Srtas. Rosario Babieras y Perpetua Tabique.

Bien por Mambahaw.

Recepcion

La recepción organizada este año por la "Philippine Teacher Association" en honor de los maestros de provincias que han asistido á la "3rd Annual Vocation Assembly" resultó brillante.

He aquí los que tomaron la palabra en la misma: Sr. Leoncio R. Gonzalez, Presidente de la Association, quien despues de haber hablado por la asociación que representa se asumió el cargo de Toastmaster, presentando uno por uno al Sres siguientes: Hon. Leopoldo Rovira, representante por Negros, Hon. Manuel Queson, representante por Tayabas, Mr. E. C. Turner, Director interino de Educación y Hon. Juan Alvear, representante por Pangasinan.

Acto seguido los concurrentes fueron servidos con abundantes dulces, pastas y refrescos.

Duróse el baile hasta altas horas de la noche. Retirandóse todos y cada uno conservando gratos recuerdos de tan animada recepción.

Nuestra Condolencia

Victima de una larga enfermedad falleció en Biñang la hermana mayor de las Srtas. de Silva.

Que la resignación cristiana sirva de lenitiva para mitigar tanto dolor.

BIBLIOTECA

Se ruega á todos los que se interesan en el progreso de la instrucción del pueblo, contribuyan á la formación de la Biblioteca de "The Philippine Teachers Association", obsequiando ya obras de pedagogía modernas ya valores que faciliten su adquisición.

La COMISION

MICHAELA F. DE CLARO

ADELA SILVA

FELISA VITO

VICTORIA SANTIAGO

CASERIA REYES

[Oficina de la Asociación:

102—Alix, Sampaloc,
Manila, I. F.]

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUANAN

Tagapamansag ng "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Tagapangasiwa—E. PESTAÑO.

Tagapamahala: Eduardo Guazon.

PASULATAN AT PAGASIWAAN, ALIX 102 SAMPALOC

Lalagyan sa Correo, blg. 1090, Maynila. K. P.

10 bilang isang taon

HALAGA NG PAGPAPADALA

Sa Maynila P 2.00

— isang taon —

Sa Lalawigan. P 2.50

Isang salin. P 0.25



ANG AMING BATI

Matapos ang dalawang buwang pagpapanhinga ng mga hapong katawan at pag iisip upang makapagihés ng kapagalan daládalá sa sinkád na siyam na buwan, ngayo'y muling babalikwás ang aming katawáng may bagong lakas at malúsog, handá na namán ang mga balikat sa pagátang sa mabigat na tunkulin at malaking sagutin. Pagi-isip ay handá na namán sa pagtuligsa ng mga bagong isipan, tuntunin, kasangkapan at paraáng gúgugulin sa pagpupunlà ng mga binhi ng karunungan sa útak ng ating mga kabataan.

Kayóng mga lumá at bagong guró na sa taóng ito'y ibibilang naming mga kasamahán sa pagtuklás ng ikagagaling ng ating lupá, ay sinasalubong namin ng boong pusó at magiliw na binabati. Nais naming mapágtiisán ninyo ang madláng hirap na mapuputi. dito sa mabwáy at di panátag na gawáng pagtuturó; nawá'y inyóng matutuhan ang gawáng pakikisama, na madalás mag dulot ng mapit na bunga, sa ating mga kasamahán, principal at supervisor at gyón din namán matumpakan ninyo ang pag-giliw sa mga bata at ito nama'y sa inyo.

Muli namin binabáti ang lahat ng mga kasamahán at bangad na ang kaniláng pagtuturo ay mapitasán ng matamis na bungang makábubusóg sa kagawarán ng Paaralan.

ANG PAGESIPÓT ULI NG PAHAYAGANG ITO

Di mumunting himalá, marahil, ang maidudulot ng pahayagang ito, kung muling mátitigan ng kanyang mga mambabasa, at pilet makapagbibitw ng salitáng "buháy pa si The Filipino Teacher".

Buháy pa nga at huág ninyong pagtakhán, palibhasa'y ma-roon pang butó upang lumugsó at pakpak sa paglipád. Nguni't baga mat ngayo'y kumikilos na namán, ay mahihina pa rin ang katawán, dahilán sa sakít, na dinámas at ang húlá pa'y diaabutin ng tatlong buwán; salamat na nga lamang at mayroong mga gurong nátutong magalaga at di bináyaang mutas

itóng tngá at iisa-isang pahayagan nadadainin nating lahat kung tayo'y may-damdamin, at nagtatangol kung tayo'y naá-api at siyang nagiging bibig ng ating karpátan, kung tayo'y di makapanusap.

ANG AMING PAG-ASA

Talastas, marahil, ng lahat na ang ising pahayagang gaya nitó, ay di mangyayaring mabuhay, lumagó at mamulaklák ng saganá at malanghap ang kanyang bangó sa lahat ng súlok nitong sangkapulan, kung sa kanya'y waláng magtatangkilik at magbibigay ng kabúhayan.

Kilalang-kilalá na dito sa ating lupá na ang napakabagsik na sakít na pumapatay sa anomang binhi, ay ang di tayo maalám magtangkilikan, sa ating sariling binhi, tanim ng ating kabibayan.

Ang pagsunling ng pahayagang ito, ay dapat mahalastás ng lahat, na nígbuhit sa pusó ng ilang magigiting na guró. Sa pagasang ang marikit na balak na iyón ay mapápitásan ng maságanang bunga ng lahat ng guró, inilagáy sa gawá, sa panámagitan ng ambagan tig limáng-piso. Umabót ang ambagan sa may wongpung piso. Nguni't anó ang magrawi ng bilang na ito, at kulang pang ibáyad sa limabagan? Bakit hindi húhuláan ng mga bihása sa ganitóng gawain na ang pahayagang ito'y hindi áabutia ng tatlong buwán? At sino ang di mababalot ng malaking pagtataká na ito'y bumilang pa ng isang taóng búhay? Ang ito'y, tumagál hangang ngayón, ay utang na di maitatwá sa mga gurong nátutong magkaliná, at dinilig ng kaniláng káya, upang mailágan ang madalng pagkalantá ng pahayagang ito.

Kaya nga mga kaguró, tinútuog namin ang pinto ng inyong kalóoban, sa inyóng kamáy nahahabilin ang búhay nitó, iná-asahan hindi kayó magpapabaya at pagsumikapin ang kanyang ikálalago at di ang ikatutuyó, gaya ng hindi papapásut at kung pasulat man, ay hindi namán nagbibayad ng SUBSCRIPTION.

BATI AT PAALA-ALA MAPALAD ANG BAYAN NG KALAMBA

(SA MGA KAPUA GURO)

Natapos na ang isang mahabang pagpapahingá, at ngayó'y na sa loob na ng malauak na mga gauain. Sila'y binabati ko, sinasalubong ng boong galak at inaalayan ng magiliw na bati: Una'y sapagka't sapag-sasang ang nagugol nilang lakas ng katawan ng mga araw na lumipas ay nauli na, at ngayó'y sila'y magigilas, sariwa at pupong-puno ng kasiglahan, Ikalawa'y sapagka't sa mga noo nila'y namamulas ang isang maakab na nais at di paglimot sa ipinangakong: sa bagong araw na ito'y dudulangin nila ang lalong mga bagay na ikadadakila ng sariling lah. gaganapin ang mga bagay na di natupad kabapon, iisipin ang lalong ikasusulong ng ating layon na di nakayang isipin ng mga naunang nagaksaya ng pagal.

Anong pagkadakidakila ng mga balak na itol Anakry nabawi ng lahat ang ulip ng pag-aalinlangan: it ang mga ugat na dating tinatakubhan ig dugo kabapon ay napalitan na ng tunay na dugong buhat sa puso ng waga na Filipino. Sakaling ang ganito'y matutupad, wala na sa pananalig ko, na, ang mga Apostoles ng ating bayan, ay mahintakutan pang isalunga sa mga maburot at matinik na landas ng Calvario ig karonungán, ang lalo máng maraming dalhing kinakailangan ng mga pag-asa búkas.

Ngunit, sa kabila nito'y may isang dilim na namamanaag na tatakip sa kapalarang itong ibinabaha ng mayaman at maaliwalas na panahon. Alin? Ang di pag-alumana ng mga magulang sa kapalarang ito, at ang di pag-nanasang maakiyat ang kanilang mga anak sa taluktuk na kinalalagayan ng dambana ni Minerva, sapagka't karaniwan nang masunod lamang ang mali nilang pagpapahingalay ay papagtiyagain na ang kanilang mga anak sa kitang sampong centimos maghapon, 6 centi kaya'y papagpastulin. Sa ganito'y ano ang magagawa ng lalong masipag, makatas, at maiglang taga-akay sa kaliwanagan? "Wala". Kundi parang nangarap nga lamang ang mga ito.

Alalahanin nating maraming gawain para sa ating lahat, kaya dapat nating jahalagahan ang bawat isang sandali, araw, lingo, at buwan na igawa ng anomang may halagang bagay, upang sa atiy maki-lala na tayong lahat ay umiibig sa malayang panahon.

Mag-aksaya tayong lahat ng pagal sa ikadudunong, upang magamot ang mga dilim na tumatakip sa kaliwanagan.

S.M.I.

Meisic, Junio 8, 08.

TALUMP-TING BINIGKAS NI G. FAUSTINO AGUILAR NG IKA 19 NG BUWANG NAGDAAN SA DULAANG ANGEL, SINGALONG, ALANG ALANG SA KAPANGANAKAN NG ATING MAGITING NA BAYANI NA SI GAT JOSE RIZAL

MGA MAHAL NA BINIBINI

KAGINOCHAN:—

Sásabihin ko sa inyó ng boóng pagtatapat: ako'y nag-aalinlangan.

Sa mga salitang: Mapalad ang bayan ng Kalamba, na siya kong salaysayin sa gabing itó ng pagsasaya, ay wala na akong mairugtong.

Alangán kong sabihing kaya mapalad ang Kalamba ay dahil sa may malalaking dalandan, pagka't kayo'y magsisita-wa, at alangán din namang sabihin ko na hindi mapalad.

Alin man sa dalawang bagay na ito ang aking patunayan sa inyo, ay aking ipagkakamali, palibhasa'y wala nang dapat pakaramdamin sa loob ng isang tao gaya nang pagkakamali, ay ibig ko na tuloy tapusin ang aking talumpati sa pagsasabing kaya mapalad ang Kalamba, ay sapagka't doon isinilang si Rizal.

At pagkatapos ay idugtong ko ang: magandang gabi po sa inyong lahat, upang maipatalos sa inyong nakatupad na ako sa aking tungkulin.

Ngunit baka naman ninyó masabing kasama ako ng mga magdaraya at mananansong naggagalá riyang ngayón, at saka ang ipinagbubunyi natin sa gabing ito, ay ang araw na ipinakipagnitian sa unang liwanag ng lalo nating dakilang kapatid na nabuhay at napapatáy upang maibangon sa pagkakasadlak ang isang lahing aba at lupig.

Naito ang kadakilaan ng bayaning anak ng Kalamba: ang napapatáy dahil sa kagalingan ng lahat. At ang mga taong ganito ay hindi nagkakapuri lamang sa sarili kundi ipinagkakapuri pa ng bayang kanilang sinilangan.

Ang Kalamba, iyang bayang natatayo sa kaayayang pasigan ng dagatang Bay ay bayang may dahong ginto sa Kasaysayan natin. Siyang naging banig, siyang pinili ng katalagahang maging linang ng binhing tutubos sa atin sa isang katayuang apí at may gapos. Kay laki ng utang natin sa Kalambá! Kaya bawat halk sa kanyang pampangin ng sunod sunod na daluyong ay mga awit naman ng pagpupuring lamán ng maraming puso, bulaklak ng maraming labi at kamanyang na isinusuob sa kanyang paanan ng nagsisigalang sa kanyang pagkadakila.

Oo hindi lamang mapalad, kundi dakila pa, ang bayan ng Kalamba. Doon ay hindi isang Rizal lamang ang sumibol, kundi may mga ina rin namang sapagka't nakatatalos ng tunay nilang tungkulin ay na-

kapagpapalaki ng mga anak na kapurihan ng kanilang mga magulang at tapat na kawal ng alin mang layong ikatutubos.

Arg ina ni Rizal ay isa ng halimbawa. Sa binatang salaysay ni G. Mariano Ponce, ang kilala ng labat sa pamagat na "Naning" noong ragdaang Disyembre ay nasasabi kung paano ang tiyagang ginamit ng ina ni Rizal upang maturuan ito ng lalong matatag na aral na pangpatibay sa puso, mga aral na untiunting napaukit sa budhi ng ating bayani at bumuhay sa kanyang musmos na kalulwa ng mga damdaming dakila at may uring ginto.

Kung mga gabing tahimik, sa mga sandaling aliwalas ang kalooban at ang pag-iisip ay nagtitila parorparong malikot na mamaya'y dumapo sa isang magandang sampaga at mamaya'y sumamyo ng kabanguhang iwi ng isang ilangilang, ay nunuha ng mga aklat na may halaga ang ina ni Rizal at isang isinatatagalog dito ang mga salisalitang salig sa mabuting kagaliang doo'y nasasaad.

Sirikap niya sa magaang kaparaanang ito ang pagpupunta ng mga binhing sa pagkakaisip na ganap ng isang tao at kung mapagitna na sa mga simbuyo ng kabuhayan, ay magiging suhay sa pagkaguho, timbulan sa pagkalunod at kutang matibay ng kalooban kapag ito'y naguulikulik at ibig daigin ng kawalang pagasa.

At palaging gayon, hindi sumawa ang mabuting ina hangang sa maganap ang kanyang tungkulin ang kakulangan sa kanyang mga naituro ay napunan naman ng mga pagaaral na ginawa ng ating bayani kaya si Rizal na nakahanda na ng umalis sa tahananang sarili, ay tinakhan agad sa pakamatalino" sa sampang matibay na budhi at sa paglalahad kailan man ng isang pusong wagas na siksik sa mga damdaming dalisay. Paano'y ginto na siyang mataas na uri at pakikinanangin na lamang.

At ang ganitong kababalaghan, ang ganyang himala, ay hindi galing sa kamay ng lumikha di umano sa loob ng anim na araw ng langit at lupa; kundi sa kamay ng isang babai, ng isang inang natutong tumupad ng boong katapatang loob sa kanyang mga tungkulin.

Kung ang mga inang pilipina ay magkukurokuro sa kahalagahan ng kanilang tungkulin ay makikitang sila pala'y hindi mga tagapagbigay-buhay lamang sa bunga ng kanikanilang pag-ibig kundi mga bagong kawal ng isang bayang kapos-palad na karapatdapat sa isang katayuang lalong maligaya, lalong maluwag at mataas sa kay sa tinataglay ngayon.

Sukat ng tularan ang ginawa ng mabait na ina ni Rizal, sukat ng manalamin sa magandang halimbawa niya upang makalikha naman ng isa ring himalang paris noon.

Maliwanag nga na hindi maaaring Rizal na labat ang bawat pilipino, nguni't kung ganito ang gagawin

ng ating mga ina ay mababago ang hangin bahay na malalangap ng bata at paano't paano may katatamuhan ang isang pagtitiyagang paris ng sa ina ni Rizal ng mga kagalingang pakikinabangan natin sa panahong ito ng pakikipagsapalaran.

Ang isang bahay kaya tumibay at maipangahas ilaban sa bagyo ay kung may mga piling kasangkapan at mabuting pagkakaayos, gayon din naman ang isang bayan: pag may mga anak na matatalino at marunong gumamit ng katwiran kung inaalipin, ay hindi kakainit ng malalaki.

Kung kahapong ang mga aral at ugaling nagigisan ng bata'y pawang aral na kundi man hango sa kabanalan ay nababalot ng kahi't bahagyang pamahin, ay naisagawa ng isang mabait na ina ang gayong paghahasisik ng mabubuting aral at binhi, di kasing lalong magagawa ngayon na may laya tayong nalalaspag at hindi pagkakasalang may kakambal na parusa, ang makisunod sa mga bagong turo ng panahon, sa mga bagong aral ng karunungan araw araw ay natutuklas ng katalinuhan ng tao.

Ito ang tunay na panahon ng paghabanda natin, ito ang sandali ng paghahawan, ito ang mga araw na dapat samantalain sa marangal na pagpupunyagi upang ang hinaharap nati'y sumikat ng kaayaaya, at ang mga inang pilipina'y may malaking maitutulong sa ganito kung kanilang ibig. At ito'y iibigin nilang pilit, gagawin nilang pilit sapagka't sila man nama'y mga anak din ng kapos-kapalarang Pilipinas.

Mga ginoo: tila ang talumpati kong ito na pinasimulan sa kaunting pang patawa ay napapawi sa pangangaral ng isang wala naman maiaaral, at ako'y inyong patatawarin.

Hindi ko ninais na kayo'y ariing mga nagsisimbang dahil sa pagmamarampat sa mata ng Maykapal, ay di na kumikibo makarunig man ng maririing bagupit sa paring nangangaral gaya ng madalas mangyari.

Itinakda sa akin ang salaysaying: Mapalad ang bayan ng Kalamba at sa ano mang para'y dapat kong sabihin kung bakit.

Kung ating kakatasin sa isang maliit na lumbo ang aking sinabi ay napapawi lamang sa ganito: mapalad ang Kalamba sapagka't sinilaungan na ng isang Rizal ay may mga ina pang bayani sa pagtupad ng kanilang tungkol at salamin ng mga kabaitang dapat uliranin ng iba.

Sa katotohanan nga'y kung magkakaroon tayo ng maraming inang ganito ay hindi magtatagal at ang tuwi na'y paralyan ng mga manunula sa kanilang matatalinghagang pagawit na Mutya ng Silangan, ay magiging Hari ng kasilanganan. At hindi ba ito nga ang pangarap nating talaga?

Nguni't kayo'y mababagot sa akin at aking wakasan na.

Gayon may katungkulan ko ang bumati sa mga

nagsisibuo ng masiglang kápisang tinatawag na "Centro Unitario" at mula ng mapatayo hanga nga-yon ay walang pinagsumikapang gawin kundi ang mga bagay na pakikinabangan, hindi lamang nang mga kasapi, kung hindi ng lahat na.

Nagugunita ko pa iyong makakabuluhang hayág na pagtatalong kanyang idinaos at pinághasán nang isip at katalinuhan ng mga magkatungkulang magma-twid ng kanikanilang palagay tungkol sa isang malaking suliranin. At hindi lamang ito kundi may mga nagawa na rin siyang ipinagiging marapat sa paghanga ng caramihan at sa matapat na pagkakandili naman ng bala na. Sa aking akala kung hanga ngayo'y hindi naisasagawang lahat ng "Centro Unitario" ang kanyang mga adhika at layong sinasagisag sa pagkakatayo ay hindi sa kakulañgan ng sigla ng mga kasapi kundi dahil sa kawalan ng mga angkop na kagamitan sa pag-gawa ng kahit ano'y malaking kailangang talaga. At hindi natin dapat pagtakhan ang ganito, lahat ay nagdaranas ng ganyan din, at magiging tiwali naman kun ang kapisanang ito'y siyang mapapatarngi sa iba.

Aking nakikilala ang ilan sa mga nagtataguyod ng kapisanang ito, nalalaman kong sila'y mga kawal ng Bagong Panahon at hindi mañgagsasawa sa pakikipunyagi hangang sa di matamóng lahat ang kailang mga pinagangarap na adhika. Mabu't sa malaking kapalaran natin ay tila di na gaanong sinasamba ang dating kawalang tiyaga sa ano mang gawain, pagka't natalastas ding ang pangit na ugaling ito ay walang ibubunga kundi mga pagkabigo at kaya nakikita ngayon ang pagsusumikap na di ugali kahit saang dako ng ating kabataang umaasa sa maligayang hinaharap. Sila ang mga kawal ng matataas na layong malao't madali'y ating tatamuhin, pagka't walang tuntunin mga maginoo na sukat magkait sa maganda nating lupain ng biyayang katutubo sa lahat.

Sa wakas ay pahintulutan ninyo akong manahig ng boong puso sa mga salita ng dakilang ating ipinagdiriwang ngayon: na ang kabataan anya ay siyang pag-asa ng bayan. Paraanin natin ang mga binata!

PEDRO SANTOS

HOJALATERO

PLOMERO Y CONTRATISTA

DE

TODA CLASE DE OBRAS

Echague, 78, Santa Cruz.--Manila, I. F.

AG MGA DIIN AT TULDÍK SA MGA SALITAG TAGALOG

"SALAYSAY NI G. LOPE K. SANTOS."

(1) "Karugtóg"

Sa kasalukuyan namán nating pagsulat, sa mga titik na itinuro ng mga kastila na pumalit doon sa katutubó, at ngayo'y may apat na raing taon nang ating pinakkinabangan, at sa mga malaking kabuluhan ng mga tuldík, ay madalang pa rin ang nagsigamit na wasto ng mga tuldík, bagaman di n kaila sa marami ang malaki nilang kabuluhan. O doon sa mga paring kastilang nagsigawa ng lalong kilalang Gramática ó Balarilang Tagalog: siná Padre Coria, Totanes, Minguella,, Agustín, Campomanes gayón din sa mga heswitang tagalog na gumawa ng lalong ganap at mahusay na Diccionario ó Talalingang Tagalog: siná Padre Noceda at Sanlukar; gayón pa rin sa mga aklát, talá at kasulatang pinagagawa niná P.P. Mariano Sevilla, Pablo Tekso, G.G. Pedro Serrano, José Rizal, José Palma, Constantino Lendoyro, Charles Nigg, Eusebio Dilus at iba pa, tungkol sa wikang tagalog, sa lahat na iyan a may nababasang mga paunawa hingil sa "acento", bagay sa laki ng kabuluhan nito sa mga salitang tagalog. Ditapwa't masasabi ko namang, isa man sa kaniya nila hangga ngayón, ay wala pang nakapaglalahad ng maliwanag at ganap na panuntunan sa paggamit ng mga tuldík, kaya't magpahangga ngayo'i ganito pa rin ang kaguluhan at pagkakani-kanyahan ng mga manunulat ng tagalog tungkol sa paggamit ng mga lagang bagay na iyan.

¿Ano ang kasaysayan ng isang bagay na kinakilala nating mahalaga, at nakikitang kailangan sa maraming kagamitan, kung di namán natin natututuhan ang pagkuha at pakikinabang sa kanya?

Gaano na ang mapapala ko sa pagkatuklas ng isang "mina" ng gintò, kung hindi ko naman nalalaman man ang mga paraán ng pagdukál, pag-aalaga at paggamit sa kayamanang iyan? At kung alam man nating aking sarili ang mga tinurang paraán, gaano na ang kagalingan kong matatamo kung makamatayang hinaharap man nailagak ng maayos at malinaw sa mga dapat kong pag-iwanan?

Hindi nga sukat ang masabi lamang na totoó ang mahalaga at kailangan ang mga diin at tuldík sa wikang ni Balagtás. Karampatan at kinakailangang lalong mapalahad ang mga panuntunang dapat sundin ng isang mananalita at manunulat ng tinurang wika.

LOPE K. SANTOS.

(Itutuloy.)

(1 Ang simula nito'i matutunhan sa bilang ng pahinang yagang ito na lumabas niyong buan ng Nobiyembre 1907.

Philippine Teacher's Association

KAPISANAN NG MGA GURONG FILIPINO

Samantalang idinadaos ang 3d. "Vacation Assembly" ng mga gurong Filipino ay sinikap namán ng Pangulo ng samahan at mga kasama nito ang pagtatatag ng Pangkat Lalawigan [Comité Provincial] nito ring samahan; at dahil sa tiyaga at paglingap naman ng mga gurong lalawigan sa pagkakaisa ay natatag ang mga sumusunod:

SA RIZAL

Pangulo, G. Pedro Manalo.
 Pangalawang Pangulo,, Brigido Santos.
 Kalihim,, Severo de Ungria.
 Ingat-yaman, Bb. Cristeta Sulit.
 Mga tagapamahala:---GG. Pedro Lorenzo, Segundo Alcaras, Baldomero Flores, Gregorio Flores, Gregorio Natividad, Enrique Gonzaga.

SA PAMPANGA

Pangulo, G. Francisco de Mesa.
 Pangalawang Pangulo,, Benito Pangilinan.
 Kalihim,, Tirso Manabat.
 Ingat-yaman,, Canuto Santos,
 Mga tagapamahala:---GG. Rogerio Lagman, Adolfo Tardo David, Felipe Manalag, Justino Suba, at Narciso Pineda.

SA PANGASINAN

Pangulo, G. Teodorico Bonzon,
 Pangalawang Pangulo, Bb. Segunda Dimagas.
 Kalihim,, Fernanda Valderrama.
 Ingat-yaman, G. Proceso Fernandez.
 Mga tagapamahala:---GG. Quirino Perez, Vicente de Leon, Ponciano Fernandez, José Evangelista at Bb. Joaquina Perez

Maligayang bati sa kanila, at huwag din nawa nilang pagsawaan ang isang wagas na pagsisikap at pag-gugol ng pagal at pilak kung atas ng kailangan.

Sa aming mga Mambabasa

Dahil sa ilang mga kapinsalaang hindi mailagan, ay napilitan kaming ipagpaliban sa buwang itó [Julio] ang pagpapalabas ng unang bilang ng THE FILIPINO TEACHER na dapat sanang mangyari noong nakaraang buwan ng Junio.

Ganoon din ipinatatalastas namin na mula ngayoy sampung bilang lamang ang palalabasin ng pahayagang itó sa loob ng isang taon.

ANG PANGASIWAAN.

MGA BALITA

Si Dr. Thovner sa Berlin [Alemania] ay nakayari ng isang "instrumento", na dahil dito'y nagagawa niyang mailarawan ang likod ng mata. Ang "instrumentong" ito'y isang kasangkapan na namang sa pagasa ng marami ay malaking kailangan na pakikinabangan ng mga mangagamot sa pagsisiyasat ng sakit ng mga mata. [Sipi].

* * *

Isang katakot-takot na pangyayari

Sinasabing nasunog ang paaralang "Lake View" sa Cleveland, Ohio, "U. S. A." samantalang nag-clase ang mga batá. Sa tatlong daan at anim na pung mga nag-aaral ay hindi kukulangin sa isang daan at pitong puo at walo ang mga kinapós ng palad na di nakaiwas sa ngitngit ng apoy.

Ang pagkakaganito ng maraming nasawi ayon sa balita ay dahil sa kakulangin ng mga pintuang malalabasan ng mga nasasaloob. Ang pangyayaring ito ay isang aral sa mga maykatungkulang magpagawa ng bahay-paaralan, ang pagsisiyasat ng lahat ng mga kinakailangan ng mga naglulupon sa loob ng mga paaralang gaganito na nauukol sa kanilang kaligtasan; gayon din sa mga guró na dapat nilang alalahanin sa tuina ang isang paraang korakaraka'y magagamit sa pagliligtas sa mga batá sa mga ganitong sakuna na walang kapansanan.

* * *

Sigla ng mga Paaralan

Noong Viernes ika 19 ng Junio ay nagsipagdaos ang mga paaralang "Centro Escolar" [ng mga binibini] at "Liceo de Manila" ng isang masiglang kasayahang nauukol sa pagbubukas, at ang paggagawad ng mga handog sa mga masisipig at mapapalad na nagsisipag-aral. Lubhang masigla at ang bawat bigkas ng mga nagtalumpati ay nagbabadha ng isang maligayang araw sa ating sariling bayan.

Maano nawa! Upang lumiwag ang madilim na "seno ni Abraham".

* * *

Bagong High School

Ang Kg na Punong Lalawigan si G. Mariano Abella sa Ambos Camarines ay nakipagusap sa Tagapamahala ng mga Paaralan, upang humingi ng "plano" sa itatayong High School, sa Peñafraanca, (Ambos Camarines)

Ang natitipon nung salapi ukol dito ay -P- 40,000. Salamat sa pagsisikap na ginagawál.

* * *

Paaralan sa Gabi

Ang mga paaralan sa gabi ay sinasailug bubuksan sa unang araw ng Agostong papasok, at hindi sa ibinabalitang unang araw ng Julio.

Bisa ng Batas Gabaldon

Dalawang bahay paaralan na ang naitatayo sa bisa ng batas na ito, ang isa'y sa Polilan Bulacan at ang isa'y sa Arayat, Pampanga.

Bakit naman di pamarisan ng iba?

Delegado

Sila GG. Digno Alba, sa Capiz, Vicente Rodriguez, sa Palawan at Mariano Belza, sa Albay ay inihalal ng Pangulo ng Philippine Teacher's Association, na mangatawan sa pagtatatag ng Comites Provinciales.

Inaasahan namin ang kanilang sikap.

* * *

Ang Municipio ng Mambahaw ay nagpasimula nang gumawa ng isang bagay na dakila. Ang Municipiyong

ito ay nagpadala rito sa Maynila ng tatlong papag aaralin sa gugul ng nabangit na Municipio.

Kailan naman siya pamamarisan ng iba.

Juan Villanueva**DENTISTA**

CALL LEMERY No 415, TONDO

Bajada del Puente de Jolo.

BAZAR SIGLO XX of * * * * *
Teodoro R. Yangco

* * *

Groceries, Flour, Hay, Oats and Crushed Food and other supplies too numerous to mention here, for want of space.

We are direct importers, and can and do undersell our competitors. If you have not visited our stores in the past, make it a point to visit us in the near future.

Free delivery in Manila and F. O. B. on all trains or steamers leaving Manila.

BAZAR SIGLO XX

PLAZA DEL CONDE 2 to 18 BINONDO
Near the Blanco Bridge and Binondo Canal

TEODORO R. YANGCO

* * *

**OFICINA: 163 MUELLE DE LA REINA,
SAN NICOLAS, MANILA.**

Teléfono, No. 2311. Dirección Telegráfica y Cable "Oro"
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

LINEAS DE VAPORES A LAS PROVINCIAS DE
LAGUNA, RIZAL, PAMPANGA, CAVITE,
BATAAN Y ZAMBALES

*Carbon y Productos del Pais
Comisiones y Consignaciones*

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA

— DE —

VENANCIO ABELLA

Se reciben toda clase de trabajos
concernientes al ramo : : : :

Sta. Cruz N.º 225. Dulumbayan
MANILA

EL FILIPINO

(SUCURSAL)

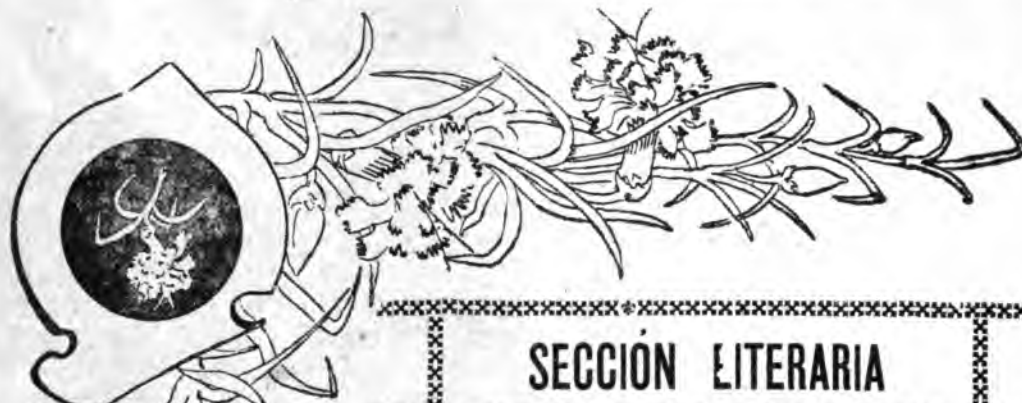
Sastreria, Camiseria y Sombrereria

306 HERRAN.—PACO.

SE RECIBEN TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS

Confeción de trajes, blanqueo de sombreros Panama,
Buntal, Baliwag, Pajas, Calasiao, etc., etc., ESPECIAL
Venta de diferentes artículos, sombreros del pais y de
Europa.

TOMAS DE JESUS, Propietario.



SECCIÓN LITERARIA

“UN SUEÑO FUÉ...”

A. M. MONDOÑEDO.

Lanzaba la luna brillantes destellos
Sobre el campo verde de un cementerio,
Todo es silencio y de colores bellos
Estaba una cruz, llave del misterio.

El rumor de las olas, el zuzurro del viento,
El eco de un canto, tristes á mi llegaban
Y más confundiéndose en aquel momento
Casi me parecía que muertos levantaban.

Con vacilantes pasos, incierto avanzaba
Volviéndose la vista cual me perseguía
Y entre atónito apenas suspiraba
Y solo el palpar del corazón oía.

¡Que triste esto!.. allá está la tumba,
Los últimos amores de esta existencia,
Los pasados recuerdos, hoy ya en ultratumba,
Y esta vida misma, que sufro con paciencia.

Bajo aquella tierra aún fresca y húmeda
Está su sonrisa bella como la flor,
¿Ynerte? ¡es verdad!.. más no muerta y pálida
Sino sonriente como siempre su amor.

¡¡Oid como escucha y pronuncia mi nombre!!..
Silencio... ¿no sentéis su acento conmovido?
¿No es verdad que llama, y llama á un hombre
Y solo ese hombre, soy yo en este mundo?

Y hoy ya de su tumba levanta y camina
Hacia mi, y radiante de hermosura sin par
Ceñida de su frente, la luz que ilumina
A este sufrimiento, amargura y pesar.

¡¡Vén amor mis brazos, angel de mi pasión!!
Entre esta claridad de la luna oirás,
De nuevo mis versos, dulce inspiración
Oirás mis quejas y todo... ¡desventuras!

Más.. ¿no oyes?... ¿eres en fin ingrata?...
¿Olvidaste que tu cariño es mi ensueño
Mi tranquilidad y tu olvido me mata?
¡¡Escucha!!.....:

¡Oh es que era un sueño!....

SANTIAGO. A. LATORENA.

A LOS MÁRTIRES DE MI RAZA

A MI AMIGO ANGEL GAERLÁN.

Salve á ti flor marchita del Oriente
Que perfuma nuestro cálido ambiente
Ven y saluda á la sonriente aurora.
Ella dora tu caliz y tuz pétalos
Dándote vida con sus mil reflejos
¡Oh! canto hoy tu reobrada frescura.

Canto sí, porque en mi mente surge
Amargos recuerdos de tu ayer tan triste
Que nunca los hombres podrán olvidar.
Allí están las tumbas de yerbas ricas
Do sueñan con sus ilusiones bellas
Almas grandes por tí adorar.

Canto sí, porque con mi lira quiero
Evocar aquellos hombres del pasado
Martirizados y muertos injustamente.
La vida que ellos dieron por amar
A esta su Patria en el ancho mar
Fecundiza en silencio la obcecada mente.

¿Como no cantas á los que amaron la muerte
Para ver tan solo á su Patria libre
Como la brisa que mece las flores del Abril?
¿No son sus lloros, quejas y pensamientos
Los que hoy mitigan crueles sufrimientos
E infunde al alma aliento varonil?

¿Y, porqué no cantar si en mis negras venas
Circula, cual del Pasig las aguas,
La sangre de aquellos seres hermanos?
¿Es acaso justo olvidar para siempre
A los que se cayeron durante la noche
A los que se lucharon ayer por nosotros?

Imposible es hacerlo so pena de ser culpable
De un delito que la historia jamás deja impune
Llamándonos bárbaros ante el mundo.
Más en este suelo de la abrasada zona
Bajo cuyo cielo triste el alma llora
No hay hogar ni amiga la palabra olvido.

¡Ay Patria mía! templad mi rota lira
I deja que yo cante himnos de alegría
En medio de esta vida de cruel ambición.
Deja que mi musa turbada me inspire
Y así en la sombra de la tarde implore
Con el aura susurrante tu pronta redención.

Dame luz, fuerza, valor y energía
Murmurar ya oigo en la vaga lejantía
Voces queridas, perdidas en el misterio.
Dame y no tardes que mi amor ardiente
Me impele á cantar con pasión delirante
La muerte de los seres por su patrio suelo.

"Gloria" canto á vosotros mártires de mi raza
No habeis caído en vano ayer en la batalla
Despertaros ahora y gritad con denuedo
A los jóvenes que si mueran por la Patria
¡Oh! que alegría, si tumbas solo se hallara
En esta hermosa tierra y no un pueblo esclavizado.

ELÍAS JOVEN.

UNA EXCURSIÓN

(Conclusión)

IV.

Tan luego que hemos disfrutado la cena indispensable para que la energía no merme y los jóvenes puedan rendir culto al himeneo, algunos quisieron á compartir en la algazara de los habitos del vecino pueblo de *Bae* que se haligan en tiras de casas por las ventanas, con motivo de la fiesta de su santo patrono. Al par, otros que sin dejar de Baños organizaron reuniones íntimas para agasajar á la diosa Terpsicore.

A las 2 de la madrugada proximately cesó de proporcionar á nuestros oídos, la compañía de aficionadas, con sus notas tan melodiosas y harmónicas.

Para dar reposo al cuerpo que se fatiga, así tuvimos que entregarse pacífica é incondicionalmente en los magnéticos brazos de Morfeo.

Todos consiliaron el sueño. Nótase paz y tranquilidad.

V.

Amanecía. ¡Como madrugan los excursionistas! Sin disputar aún el alba tropecé con varios grupos ya en camino para ascender las montañas. Mr. *Yard* con un kodak estaba en aquel momento dando el mando, como si dijéramos, su plan de campaña.

Los grupos van engrosándose; los aficionados á baños turcos van apareciéndose con las facciones frescas y risueñas. Estos cuentan lo medecinal de aquellos baños; explican las aguas de que sirven, cuyo calor varía en grados.

En verdad, Los Baños es un sitio higiénico; su condición topográfica y por la salubridad de sus aguas.

La disposición de establecer allí un hospital para convalecientes es excelente. La cual disposición, según informan gentes del lugar, data desde mucho tiempo.

VI.

Ascendiamos el legendario monte Makiling. Algunos grupos se detuvieron en las cascadas de "Palit", mientras los otros internáronse en los bosques. El aspecto del lugar es conmovedor y causa á la depresión del ánimo. Aquella espesura, aquella soledad y aquel paisaje hermoso hicieron revivir mis recuerdos, mis recuerdos tristes, mis recuerdos amargos.

¡Ah! si se trasportase aquí por un par de días los alumnos de cualquier colegio, ¡que de enseñanzas útiles y prácticas se les pueden inculcar! La magestuosidad de las montañas, la profundidad de las valles, lo peligroso de los declives, el trinar de las aves, el murmullo continuo de las cascadas, cuyas aguas cristalinas serpentean en las caídas.

cas más contiguas, el valor intrínseco que representan las maderas y arbustos de aquella diversidad de árboles y plantas, la inmensidad é incalculable tesoro que su subsuelo conserva, todos invitan á elevar una bendición al Supremo Hacedor.

Salvando precipicios, atravesando espesuras y economizando tiempo, llegamos al famoso torrente, "El Talón". Me es imposible continuar sin admirarlo; su recuerdo se me estampa; paréceme que contemplo aún aquella gruesa cantidad de agua que procediendo de una altura más de 400 pies cae sobre un lago místico.

La belleza de aquel rápido chocar de aguas es inarrable. La blancura de su espuma y sus partículas como diamantes que saltan sugiere á la vista del bañista un espectáculo encantador. Colocándose al borde de tan extraordinario lago, se respira un aire suave pero muy frío; es porque el viento en forma de remolino penetra incesantemente dentro de aquel abismo, especie de caverna. Más divisando en lo alto nos llamó la atención, aquellas columnas de roca, simétricamente cortadas á guisa de paredes naturales. Al principio creímos que el hombre las han expresamente labrado; pero no, es obra del tiempo.

Aquí bañaron muchos. Aquí tomaron vistas fotográficas.

VII.

Hay varias leyendas acerca del Makiling. Siquiera breve, permítidme reproducir una de ellas.

Cuéntase que Makiling es una encantada doncella, reina y soberana de aquel monte y sus limítrofes. En un tiempo herida por la saeta de Cupido se enamoró locamente á un gentil y bizarro militar tagalo. Este, por la fuerza del destino, se dejó seducido por otra no menos poderosa y no menos *encantada*. Por tan amargo desengaño, la Makiling juró conservar su castidad. Apesar de esto, sin embargo, élla se declaró así misma protectora de los novios que se quieren. Muchos de éstos, para cumplir el mandamiento del matrimonio se veían estar en apuros de no disponer ni siquiera trajes de bodas.

Un día, un novio, avergonzado por este mismo compromiso, se escapó en la víspera de su casamiento yendo á parar en la montaña con propósitos de permanecer allí por un tiempo indefinido. Pero cual era su sorpresa que en la mañana siguiente, al despertar, divisó que en un lugar no distante de él en el mismo cumbre un *sampayan*, lleno de muchas ropas muy costuosas. Acercóse más y más con objeto de cautivar la amistad de aquella persona que siendo rica vive en aquel sitio tan lóbrego. Apenas hubo trascurrido cuantos minutos cuando la Makiling con la característica de nuestras *dalagas*, cordial y cariñosamente recibió á su huésped. Este algo tímido respetuoso y agobiado por el peso del dolor, agradeció tanta distinción y relataba sus amores, sus desgracias. La Makiling le colmó todas las atenciones muy favora-

bles proporcionándole además trajes de bodas y una considerable suma de dinero. Esta conducta la practicó por un tiempo bastante largo para aquellos que solitaban su valioso apoyo. Pero como no todos han nacido con buena intención, pues, uno de conducta muy tachable, no quizo devolver las prendas prestadas, motivo por el cual se dejó oír más sus pilantróficas obras.

Querido lector: como así me lo contaron así también te lo cuento.

VIII.

Ya estábamos de vuelta en la población. Todos quien más quien menos estaban satisfechos de la lechonada.

IX.

Era á las 3 p. m. de la tarde cuando el "Rizal" con su autoritario silvido llamaba á los excursionistas para el retornido á Manila. Algunos de los compañeros estaban aún en Calamba, por que sabían que la hora de partida debía ser á las 4:30 p. m. Para que nuestro viaje no sufriera demora, desembarcó un leader, mister Crow, con propósito de reunir con dichos compañeros y embarcarse en el primer viaje de la mañana siguiente.

Sentíamos el vaivén del barco. La alegría va reanimándose; el mismo panorama presentose de nuevo á nuestra vista.

¿Cuántos somos?---exclamó uno---¡Oh!---dijo otro---el activo Presidente de la Phi. Teachers' Association, es el único que le puede facilitar ese dato, en vista de que ha celebrado *enterviews* particulares con los miembros de provincias, propagando el Ideal de la asociación.

He aquí la lista que ha puesto á mi disposición: Sres. Leoncio R. González, Guillermo Santos, Anastasio Quijano, Gregorio Villa, Emilio Pestaño. Señores Ledyard, Crow, Bryan, José Topacio, Vicente González, Angel Tuason, Vicente Diaz, (Todos maestros de Manila) Srtas. Petronila Guevara, Petra Baltazar, Victoria Cristobal, Sres. Escolástico Gatmaitan, Ciriaco de Leon, Balbino Baltazar, Gervasio Eraña, José Cantindig, Emilio David, Alfredo Shapit, Gregorio Lanuza, Pedro, S. Luis, Melitón Cruz; [Bulacán] Sres. Máximo Punsalán, Angel Morales; (Pampanga) Sres. Proceso Fernández, Teodorico Bauzon, Ildfonso Brazal, Guillermo Ferrer y otras señoritas; [Pangasinán] Sres. Mariano Areola, Manuel Josué; [Ilocos] Sr. Juan Carbonell; [Unión] Sres. Eusebio Manial, Lino Sison; [Nueva Ecija] Señores Bernardino Elayda; [Zambales] Sres. Nemesio Funagganan; [Cagayán] Sres. Fructuoso Rañola, Pascual Lucena, Vedasto Luna, Nicanor Seva, Aproniano Borja, Máximo Rodriguesa, Felix Sapalicio, Miguel Vargas, Jacinto Ocfencia, Alejandro Lustria, Juan Balane, Mariano Belza; [Albay] Sres. Tomás Bernil, Pedro Barranes Miguel Nobleza; [Iloilo] Señores Digno Alba; [Capiz] Sr. Fidel Abeleda; (Mindoro) Sr. Pablo de Guía; [Cavite] y Sr. Vicente Ro-

Triguera. (Palawan.) Todos usaban la insignia [badge] de la asociación.

X.

Por fin e-tuvimos de vuelta; apeando en el pantalán de Manila á los 8 p. m. Las fatigas del viaje apenas se sentía; sino antes al contrario á fuer de excursionistas hemos divertido mucho, pero mucho. Nuestros corazones estaban henchidos de alegría con el contacto de aquellos seres queridos, obreros de un mismo Ideal. Después de un continuo "good-bye" se dispersó el contingente, llevando cada uno ideas nuevas, recuerdos dulces é indelebles.

CRISOL.

Junio 1908.

La Educacion del Sistema Central Nervioso

(Continuación de la página 4.a)

clase de estímulos sensibles como sonido, la luz y el olor, y de los nervios motores que transmiten impulsos que determinan el movimiento de los músculos. Toda la vida intelectual descansa sobre la base de la sensación y el movimiento. Tan pronto como tenemos un nervio sensible que se dirige á una célula nerviosa, en la médula espinal por ejemplo, y un nervio motor que parte de la misma célula, tenemos los elementos relativos á la acción refleja. La acción refleja simplemente un impulso sensible devuelto por una célula nerviosa por medio del nervio motor. Si tocamos ó pinchamos siquiera suavemente la mano de una persona que duerme, dicha persona retirará la mano sin despertarse. Aquí un nervio sensorio transmitió el estímulo á una célula nerviosa en la medula espinal, y la célula cambiando la dirección del impulso, lo devuelve por el nervio motor á los músculos afectos al movimiento de la mano y que determinado su contracción. La acción refleja puede suceder un de modo inconsciente y sin la intervención del cerebro. Sin la acción refleja; la vida realizaría comparativamente muy poco progreso. Los hombres estarían en una situación análoga á la de un administrador de una casa industrial que no podría escribir ninguna carta ó despachar un negocio por medio de delegado. La acción refleja es el delegado del cerebro y el que dispone de millares de movimientos, dejando de ese modo á las elevadas facultades para atender las cosas de mayor importancia. El fisiólogo Foster, declara que la acción refleja puede modificarse por la educación. Hasta, aquí se han considerado en síntesis las unidades comunes á todo el sistema central nervioso: las células Nerviosas, su crecimiento, fibras nerviosas.

Las partes que podrían llamarse individuales del sistema las consideran luego fijándose en primer término en la médula espinal el gran órgano que la acción refleja. Las vértebras espinales atraviesan la parte media inferior de la parte principal del organismo, un pie y medio próximamente, é incluye una parte extraordinaria de la substancia nerviosa. La médula espinal está compuesta de una substancia blanca y gris, y al igual que el cerebro, esta casi dividido en dos partes. Diez profundas hendiduras, anterior y posterior, que casi se encuentran dejando dos semicírculos de substancia gris enlazadas por una franja estrecha. La médula espinal da salida a treinta y un pares de nervios que integran la parte principal del cuerpo y los miembros. Los nervios parten cada

uno de mitad de la médula espinal en pares, saliendo del extremo de cada semicírculo de la substancia gris. Los nervios de nervios anteriores y posteriores se combinan para formar un conjunto principal nervioso tan pronto que deja la médula espinal.

Los nervios motores salen por el semicírculo anterior del sensorio, y por el posterior de la substancia gris. Los nervios motores pasan á las músculos y transmiten á éstos el estímulo del movimiento. Los nervios sensorios se prolongan hasta la piel. Cuando la médula espinal se halla bastante lesionado las partes del organismo que integran los nervios que brotan de la médula debajo del poco del año sufren una parálisis sensible y motora. Tal miembro carece de fuerza para moverse. El principal delegado del cerebro es la médula espinal, la cual por medio de la acción refleja atiende á todos los asuntos rutinarios del cuerpo, dejando la energía cerebral más libre para consagrarse á otras cuestiones más amplias. Pasando al envejecido, se puede distinguir entre la médula oblonga, el cerebelo y el cerebro. Estos tres forman las grandes divisiones del contenido del cráneo. La médula oblonga es en realidad el extremo extenso superior de la médula espinal; la médula es un órgano de mayor complejidad y es susceptible de una variedad más grande de acciones: los centros reflejos de mayor categoría se encuentran en la médula. Viene luego el cerebelo ó el pequeño cerebro, el cual tiene relación de un modo desconocido con la coordinación de los músculos y el equilibrio del cuerpo. Si pudiéramos ver con un ojo mas penetrante que el microscopio el cerebelo de un hombre que tambalea bajo los efectos de la borrachera, podríamos probablemente encontrar huellas del desorden que allí reina. El cerebro ocupa la parte superior del cráneo; (El autor omite toda la prolija descripción anatómica del cerebro, innecesaria para el fin que se propone demostrar.)

El cerebro está dividido en dos hemisferios simétricos. Las primeras señales que deben advertirse en la superficie exterior del cerebro son la fisura de Rolando y la fisura de Sylvio. La primera se extiende desde la parte superior media del cerebro, arriba y abajo, pasando un poco en frente de la oreja y deteniéndose antes de llegar á la fisura de Sylvio. La hendidura Sylvio empieza en la base del cerebro y corre arriba y abajo, en un ángulo agudo, con la base del cerebro mismo. Existen en la superficie lateral exterior de cada hemisferio cuatro regiones ó grandes divisiones del cerebro. Estas regiones están á la vez subdivididas por pequeñas fisuras más pequeñas en varias circunvoluciones. Esas cuatro regiones ó óbulos son la frontal, la parietal, la occipital y la temporal; cada una de las mismas están divididas por fisuras en circunvoluciones más ó menos distintas.

El objeto próximo es determinar qué partes del cerebro están en ejercicio por virtud de los varios estímulos sensorios y motores de la vida. La localización de la función cerebral se ha demostrado recientemente; no hay nada sorprendente en el hecho de que diferentes partes del cerebro realicen diferentes funciones. El Dr. Foster observa al hablar del desarrollo del organismo humano "que ciertas células toman ciertos caracteres, y otras diferentes caracteres, es decir que las células experimentan una diferenciación histológica; esta diferenciación va acompañada de la división fisiológica del trabajo". Una de las más importantes funciones del cerebro es transmitir los impulsos motores automáticos. Cuando nos decidimos á coger una pluma, á mover un pie ó á pronunciar una palabra, voluntariamente enervamos cierta parte del cerebro. Si los nervios que parten de este punto para los propios músculos no están lesionados, el movimiento

PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION⁽¹⁾

COMMITTEE OF MANILA

REPORT DEL PRESIDENTE
1907-1908

Sres. miembros de la
"Philippine Teachers' Association":

Ha llegado el momento más solemne para mí, como Presidente de esta asociación.

Obligado por la santa voluntad de la mayoría, á quien siempre he rendido mi más ferviente respeto, voy á inaugurar este nuevo compromiso de comunicar á los miembros, de los actos consumados y de la tarde por realizar, si la P. T. A. desponga como hasta hoy de unos que sepan luchar por su dignidad á trueque de los innumerables contratiempos. Me refiero señores del término Presidencial de 1907-1908.

Intervalo de tiempo muy borrascoso por cierto, pues, desde la toma posesión del Presidente se dejó oír por todas partes miserables críticas contra sus actos de administración....

Olvidemos el pasado por el bienestar general.

Por otra parte; considerando el asunto bajo un punto de vista real y positivo pareceme convencer de que la asociación necesitaba de un hombre de extraordinario talento á fin de salvarla de aquel estado de descomposición y naufragio.

TRABAJO INCOMPLETO

El Presidente, en la primera Junta Directiva, comunicó á sus miembros su política de administrativa; y que cuyo éxito esperaba alcanzar mediante el prometido apoyo de aquéllos. Pero, en vista de que muchos de sus miembros por su conducta reprobada por querer adulterar la Justicia y el Derecho y sobre todo por querer escalar puestos mediante la vergonzosa adulación y acosta de sacrificar á sus propios hermanos, el Presidente con un par de leales compañeros quienes tienen encrustados en sus pechos la dignidad de la profesión y el compromiso de honor contraído han puesto todo lo que están á su alcance en proseguir la marcha de la asociación.

COMITÉS DEL INTERIOR

Adoptando la conducta de las demás asociaciones más renombradas y con el objeto de facilitar el buen orden y funcionamiento de la P. T. A. háse creído conveniente organizar comités del interior.

Estos son de dos clases: comité permanentes y comités temporales.

Con respecto al primero se organizaron, "Committee on Investigación", "Committee on Library", "Committee on Badge", "Committee on Theatrical Show," "Committee on Memorial," "Committee on Intertaintments," "Committee on Decoración," "Committee on Propa-

(1) Report del Presidente de la "Phi. Tea. Ass.," Sr. Leoncio R. González, leído en la sesión que tuvo lugar en la fecha de su aniversario.—(N. de la R.)

sigue. Las funciones del movimiento del cerebro son las que se pueden localizar con más precisión. La zona motora es aquella parte del cerebro adyacente á la fisura de Rolando. Si se toma un mono y se le remueve el cráneo sobre la fisura de Rolando á corta distancia en ambos lados, quedará expuesta la zona motora: Se puede probar esto excitando varias partes de esa zona con una corriente eléctrica. Si se excita el cerebro en la parte superior extrema de la fisura de Rolando, se dá movimiento á la pierna del mono. Repetidos experimentos han dado por resultado el trazado de la región motora, de un modo exacto que los pequeños centros como los que hacen mover el dedo pulgar ó contraer la laringe, han sido localizados. En el caso de un epiléptico, se observó que las primeras sacudidas comenzaban en el hombro izquierdo. Los cirujanos hicieron un corte circular á través del lado derecho de cráneo inmediatamente sobre el centro del hombro; debajo de la incisión encontraron un tumor que fué extraído. Una joven costurera á máquina sufrió ataques de epilepsia, y se observó que las sacudidas preliminares siempre empezaban en el dedo pulgar de la mano derecha. Los médicos hicieron un corte en el cráneo directamente sobre el centro motor de la mano, estimularon luego la corteza cerebral hasta encontrar una superficie en donde el dedo pulgar solamente estaba plegado. El centro motor importante del habla está en la tercera circunvolución frontal izquierda para los no sordos, y en la circunvolución correspondiente en la parte derecha, para los sordos. Cuando una persona comprende lo que dice, pero que es incapaz de controlar sus órganos del discurso, se dice que padece de afasia motora. Estos ejemplos demuestran hasta que punto pueden localizarse los centros motores de otros órganos, del gusto, del olfato, del oído etc. La localización del pensamiento, de las emociones de la fantasía y la voluntad jamás se ha intentado. Nadie ha demostrado hasta ahora como simples células cerebrales pueden imaginar ó pensar. Más bien se puede decir que todo el cerebro es órgano de esas facultades.

Mr. Halleck habla de la localización asociacional no menos importante que los centros motores, ó de la sensibilidad. Pone el siguiente caso. Si nos vemos en extremo de dar un paso sobre el agua ó en peligro de echarse á correr, deben existir, primero, algunos medios por los cuales la excitación en la retina puede llegar á las células en la región occipital; segundo, algún medio por el cual la tensión en estas células pueda comunicarse al area motor correspondiente á la pierna, y el tercero una relación entre estas células motoras y nuestras piernas que están para obedecer los impulsos nerviosos para alejar á uno del peligro. Las fibras de asociación son las más importantes para el fisiólogo. Son fibras que enlazan las diferentes circunvoluciones en el mismo hemisferio. A no ser por la existencia de fibras, la percepción, la memoria y el pensamiento, serían imposibles. Nuestra concepción de una pera sería incompleta hasta que no la hayamos asociado á una concepción mental de las sensaciones del gusto, del olfato, de la vista, del tacto y del oído. Si no existieran medios de asociar estas sensaciones, el conocimiento adquirido por los diferentes sentidos no se fusionaría jamás. Esas fibras son la base física de asociación.

Expuestos brevemente las ideas que encierran el primer capítulo del libro, pasaremos luego á resumir el segundo.

(Se continuará)

M. P.

¡Interesante!

La oficina biblioteca de la "Philippine Teachers' Association" se han trasladado, desde el 1.º del presente en la casa N.º 362 de la calle Azcárraga, Tondo, frente al "City Pound de Manila."

ganda," "Committee on Personal Property." [mobiliario] y el "Committee on Lecture."

Pertencen al segundo grupo ó sea á los comités organizados con carácter temporal los siguientes: "Committee on Flag", "Committee, on Relief", "Committee on Writers" y el Committee on Style".

De estos comités son dignos de alabanza, por sus trabajos realizados, los miembros que componen los comités de Biblioteca, Insignias, Memorial, Veladas, Propaganda, Socorro y Estilo.

El deber me obliga recalcar aquí la gratitud inmensa de la Asociación hacia dichos miembros tan entusiastas como dignísimos hijos del patrio suelo.

Espero que los demás compañeros practiquen su ejemplar conducta.

Como resultado de sus valiosos trabajos, la asociación ya dispone de una biblioteca, la cual, si bien es pobre aún de obras es debido sin duda por su reciente fundación. Las insignias [badge] ostentan no solamente los maestros de Manila y de las provincias cercanas, sino también los de los puntos más recónditos como Palawan, Joló y Mindanao. Esto se debe, porque tenemos hermanos allá. Ojalá que con el tiempo, su solo uso bastase para que recíprocamente se reconozcan y se protejan. Por conducto del Comité del memorial, la asociación elevó en la Asamblea Filipina un escrito demandando una legislación liberal que remedie la presente crítica situación de los maestros filipinos. El cual remedio supone implícitamente el progreso de la instrucción y del pueblo mismo.

Señores, atravesamos un período álgido en nuestra vida social; si la petición no ha producido aún los efectos que ansiamos es simplemente por falta de unidad bien entendida é interés por nuestra propia redención.

Lástima que muchos de los miembros no han tenido ciencia suficiente para interpretar los delicados trabajos del Presidente. Antes al contrario procuraba entorpecer su pauta de conducta.

El esperaba la reprobación de su conducta por los enemigos del país; pero triste, muy triste observar que figuren en la fila de éstos, compañeros y hermanos que tiene una misma responsabilidad contraída para la asociación y para la patria. Razón han tenido los miembros en aprobar una resolución, en la que manifestaban su reconocimiento á la dignísima Chairman del comité de Veladas, Scta. Consuelo Agrava. El comité de referencia, por su valioso esfuerzo poco común, ha hecho sentir el efecto para lo cual se ha creado; esto es, dando ocasión á los miembros en progresar su curso social, así como ratos de expansión y entretenimiento. Referente á los Comités de Socorro, (organizado para socorrer á Mr. Ilaya) Decoración, Estilo y Propaganda abstendré de apologiar la conducta de sus ilustres miembros, puesto que han trabajado brillantemente.

Hay otros comités de escritores de textos para

las clases primarias. Este es objeto de otro reporte. Solo llamaré la atención de sus miembros por necesidad de proveer un poco de fuerza de voluntades, pues, en ellos, juega la capacidad de los maestros en general.

TRABAJO DE LOS DIRECTORES

Los miembros de la directiva (directores) han tenido oportunidad de poner en práctica su interés en la asociación, designando á cada uno de ellos en vez del cumplimiento de los deberes de sus comités respectivos.

COMITÉS PROVINCIALES

El progreso muy rápido de la P. T. A. es fuera de toda duda.

Nuestros colegas en provincias han secundado y siguen secundando nuestro grito de aliento, de unidad y fraternidad.

Han organizado sus comités provinciales á fin de patentizar que comulgan con nosotros en la felicidad de sus miembros y de la Pátria.

En la actualidad la P. T. A. cuenta con los comités provinciales de Cebú, Bulacán, Rizal, Pampan y Pangasinán. Es de advertir que cada uno de estos comprende otros muchos comités municipales. Se espera de un momento á otro comunicaciones de Delegados nombrados para constituir comités en diferentes provincias del archipiélago.

La "Zambales Teacher's Association" solicitó adhesión al que hace poco "Oficina Central".

En la organización de estos comités, algunos miembros de la Junta Directiva han empleado una gran parte de sus energías y no menos de su curso económico.

Por los comités provinciales se ha visto precisada la introducción de muchas enmiendas en la constitución y Reglamentos de la Asociación.

ENMIENDAS EN LA CONSTITUCIÓN

Las entidades jurídicas, la mismo que las personas naturales, á medida que progresan intelectual y materialmente se sienten de más necesidades. Y estas necesidades, aplicando á la P. T. A., son las enmiendas necesarias á su Constitución y Reglamento.

Entre las enmiendas se consideran:

- 1.a El sostenimiento de un periódico que sirva la porta-voz de la aspiración de la P. T. A.
- 2.a Organización de comités provinciales.
- 3.a Creación de los cargos de Vice-Presidente y Vice-Secretario y otras más que veremos al hablar de la Convención.

"THE FILIPINO TEACHER"

Este periódico órgano de la asociación ha influido en gran manera en el rápido progreso de la P. T. A.

No mencionaré del importante servicio realizado por su "editorial staff" por pertenecer hemosamente al mismo.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Vol. II

October, 1908

No. 4



BRIGADIER GENERAL C. R. EDWARDS

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

(Courtesy of Far Eastern Review.)

25 CENTAVOS A COPY

OFFICE: 362 AZCARRAGA, P. O. BOX 1090 MANILA

ONLY ₱2.00 A YEAR

Parker "LUCKY CURVE" Fountain Pens

PRICES FROM ₱4.00 TO ₱25.00

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

Water Colors .P.O.18 per tube

Oil " .P.O.20 and .P.O.25 per tube

Canvas, Brushes, etc.

KEMLEIN & JOHNSON

64-66 ESCOLTA, MANILA

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



“GERMINAL”

CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
IT IS “GERMINAL” CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES
WHICH MAKE **PHILIPPINES** FAMOUS.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED.

SOLD EVERY WHERE

MANILA, P. I.

MAIN OFFICE

4 Marques de Comillas

Imprenta, Libreria y Papeleria

DE

J. MARTINEZ

ALGUNAS PUBLICACIONES SOBRE FILIPINAS

GUERRERO. Crónica de la Guerra de Cuba y Filipinas 5 tomos	₱12.50
MONTEVERDE. Campaña de Filipinas (División Lachambre)	6.50
MONTERO-VIDAL. Historia General de Filipinas 3 tomos.	25.00
Id. de la Piratería 2 tomos.	12.50
El Archipiélago Filipino	5.50
W. E. RETANA. Vida y Escritos del Dr. José Rizal	7.00
Mando del General Weyler en Filipinas	2.50
Catálogo Abreviado de la Biblioteca Filipina	12.50
Archivo del Bibliófilo en Filipinas 5 tomos	18.00
BUZETA. Diccionario Geográfico, Estadístico Histórico de las Islas Filipinas, 2 tomos	6.00
COMBES. Historia de Mindanao y Joló	12.50
MARCILLA. Antiguos Alfabetos Filipinos	2.00
BELTRAN. Los Pueblos Hispano-americanos en el Siglo XX, 2 tomos	5.50
DR. BARROWS. History of the Philippines	3.00
Libros de textos de 1.a y 2.a Enseñanza.	
de Medicina y de Derecho.	
Gran novedad en Papelería y efectos de escritorio. Tarjetas postales en negro y colores.	

Plaza Moraga 34-36 y Plaza Calderon 263

Binondo, Manila

The Filipino Teacher

VOL. II

MANILA, OCTOBER 1908.

No. 4

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY
"THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

VICENTE DIAZ, *Editor.*

Business Office, 362 Azcarraga Tondo, P. O. Box 1090, Manila.

Entered at the Post Office of Manila as Second Class Mail Matter.

ADDRESS all communications, regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to "THE FILIPINO TEACHER", Manila, P. I. P. O. Box No. 1090.

SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE YEAR -P.2.00 MANILA.
" " " 2.00 PROVINCES.
SINGLE COPY 0.25

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are: -P.1.00 per month and -P.10.00 per year for a space of 1x5 inches. Special discounts for large space.

Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.

Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.

Change of address:—Subscriber must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITORIAL

A REGRET

Much has already been said in regard to our present Municipal governments. Scarcely a day passes when one does not see in the columns of our daily newspapers favorable account of some doings of our Municipalities. To the casual observer it may seem as though there is nothing more in our municipal administration that needs further attention on the part of the Municipal Councils.

Far from denying the fact that our Municipal officers are doing their duties in an admirable manner, we are among those who can not but praise them for their commendable services. However, compelled by a moral obligation, we desire to respectfully call their attention to one thing, and that is, their attitude toward that modest but hard-working

individual,—the municipal teacher and his salary.

Dr. David P. Basrows, Director of Education, during his last inspection trip to the schools of the southern Islands, could not help but notice how inadequately municipal teachers are paid by the municipalities. On reaching Manila, he expressed the opinion that there is necessity on the part of those municipalities of increasing the salaries of their municipal teachers for the good of the service.

What is true of many of the Municipalities of the southern Islands is also true of many of our Municipalities of Luzon and elsewhere. This is not the first time "The Filipino Teacher" raised its voice, to talk of this matter, but we regret to say that the

proper authorities have acted the part of those who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not. Yesterday it was we who asked that municipal teachers be granted better salaries, now it is Dr. Barrows who sees the necessity of it. We ask, what are our Municipal Councils going to do about it?

If it is true that the intellectual advancement of a nation can be used as a barometer with which to ascertain the degree of civilization that the nation has attained; if it is true that intellectual progress comes largely from the schoolhouse-door; if it is true that the school-children are the hopes of a country, then we are at a loss to understand why many of our municipalities recompense the faithful services of their teachers with such salaries as they now pay. Is it due to lack of funds? This excuse could have had weight were it not for the fact that other municipal officers of less work and responsibility get more than the municipal teacher. We do not want to deal with numbers, for compar-

isons though true are odious.

Do our Municipalities ignore that under the circumstances now existing, teachers who have already experience in the work, lose spirit and finally quit the service? Can not our Municipalities realize the cold fact that in this constant change of teachers it is the community that remains the loser? Do we need to say that the present state of things is detrimental to the good of the country? Let our proper authorities meditate on this while we ask: "What are they going to do about it?"

* * *

A WORD TO OUR READERS.

We desire to respectfully call the attention of our many subscribers to the advertisements appearing in this paper. They are from reliable business men of this City, and we are sure that if you will just give them a trial they will *not* fail to satisfy you in every detail. In answering to advertisements please mention THE FILIPINO TEACHER.

WHO ARE THE PATRIOTS

It would be a trite to attempt here to define the word patriotism; it must be said, however, that patriotism is innate in man. The term is much used, and often misused; it is extravagantly believed by even the so-called leaders that patriotism can only be shown by taking a prominent part in the governmental affairs of the nation. The true conception of the term implies service to one's own country in any proper way; Administration is only one of the different conditions under which a nation exists; and the true patriots are those that are able to develop these different conditions.

The complexity of the organism of our society demands division of labor, resulting in the perfection of whatever work is undertaken. The individual who would serve his country should, by wise preparation, devote his energy in that particular kind of work in which he is most fitted. There was a time in the Philippines and that time has not passed yet-when the study of Law was the rage. This profession demands a character, which, if not found in the individual seeking to practice it, is not only undesirable but dangerous. Our country can be better benefitted by the service of an excellent ditch digger than by that of a poor lawyer; this is applicable to any other pro-

fession. Success in the selection of a career means success in an efficient service.

The sense of patriotism can be developed as the brain of a child. The citizen who, while in school has been trained to think that each and every individual has certain task to perform every day, and failure to do this would make the world not complete that day, is the proper stuff. And while we are trying to find out what really our daily tasks are, a question hard to answer, is certainly our duty to do something. Indolent persons are just as bad as parasites who live on the lives of other creatures. But it is not enough that we perform a task daily; in our effort we should be a determining influence in the progress of society at large; no matter how insignificant it may seem, we can give forth a push with a spirit of genuine cooperation with our fellow countrymen. Rizal had invented a significant phrase from which we may well learn a good lesson. "Cruzarse de brazos" he had called the attitude of people who would let things go their own natural course without any attempt toward amelioration. The society in which we live, being an organism, is subject to the same disease as we are; the disease is contagious and needs immediate cure.

The true patriots are those that can doctor social diseases; and it is the duty of every individual to be pure himself and help cure any malady found.

There is a principle in Political Economy expressed in these terms: To live in the future". There are many reasons why people ought to be thrifty but one of them is this; to accumulate wealth for future use. Man does not, and should not live for the present and for himself alone; if he does he is not a desirable citizen. Altruism is now the guidance in our social life; it is love to the whole society and sacrifice of the self; it is giving up of individual and immediate gain for the benefit of the greater number in a more lasting time. He who is altruistic in his dealing with others in his every day life is just as good a patriot as the one who happens to be in the Legislature, and certainly a far better citizen than the political leader who seeks but personal fame at the expense of the common people.

Do not be deceived that only the talented can be patriots; patriotism is an instinct of man; we by nature love our own country; The hard thing is how to make our ideals real. Genius, it is true, have always been upheld to be the greatest patriots if their talents have been directed to the right direction. The only difference between them and the common people is the fact that they have been able to realize their ideals in a higher degree. But these are in the extreme minority and their works onwards drag along if the majority does not do his part. The performance of our duty, and efficient service to others and thereby serving ourselves, are; I think, the goal toward which all of us should aim to reach.

ANTONIO NERA.

The Bystanders—What are you taking off your hat for?

The man at the 'phone—I'm talking to a lady, blame you.

A STRAIGHT TALK....

Are you a professional teacher? Have you made up your mind to teach all your life? Is it the result of a well sounded determination? You can not answer. You hesitate. Oh! I see that you do not seem to enjoy the work. But why remain so long? If you do not aim to become real teacher, an ideal one; if it is not your plan to take teaching as a profession, then it is the better for you to quit and leave your position at once and follow what your ambition leads you. Remaining at your work without the least love for it, without enjoying it, and perfectly aimless, will be wasting time, will be darkening your future. And yet you will say that time is gold, and that

your future will show what you have made up in life, will be the whole, the summary of all your achievements.

But if on the other hand you seriously take the teaching profession because it is your ideal, because you believe it to be the most sacred of all chosen professions, then, I withdraw all that I have told. But, WHAT MUST I DO TO BECOME A PROFESSIONAL TEACHER? Perhaps you would ask yourself, To that I will give you the briefest answer—GIVE YOURSELF UP ENTIRELY TO TEACHING. Yes, you must take those six words for your answer. They say a great deal, for as you know that if one devotes entirely his whole time, his whole life to his business, that means that he loves the work, does it patiently and constantly, and strives for its greater perfection. It is by this only spirit, the only mirror from which we may get the real reflection of the professional teacher, the most difficult of all professions.

But still love of the work alone is not enough. Very often a farmer wants to plant his field, but can not do it because the rain has not come yet. The rain might have fallen yet can not do anything because his plow was broken, perhaps his carabao was lost, the seeds were destroyed and so on. What is true to farmer so is to teacher. What tools are to farmer so education is to teacher. A teacher acts upon mind continuously. He pours his knowledge to his pupils continually. He nourishes their souls. And to be able to maintain this fountain alive, it is certainly necessary, absolutely necessary for him to gather all that he can, to know always more than what he expects or is expected for his pupils to learn. Therefore, an ideal teacher, he who handles teaching as a profession, should not be remaining at a standstill in education. He should not close his eyes and ears, to turn side of the path of his improvements. He should not be satisfied with himself, content of what he has, if he attains success. He should be ambitious. He should be convinced and bear in mind that he will stay behind if he does not make his business his study, if he let go all opportunities, all aids that come within his reach. What would you call a teacher who attends the Afternoon Normal Institute every afternoon but would not take the pain of bringing his book and does not make much of it? What would you call the teacher who ask to be demoted to a lower grade simply because he or she does not like to dig up and learns a new subject, unwilling to take something that is new? What are the teachers so are the pupils. If the teacher is ambitionless so are the pupils. How can such a teacher stir up and awake the enthusiasm of the pupils if she or he himself is ambitionless? It is time to consider this. Let us prepare our tools earlier or else fall to a harder struggle in the future. Let us be moving, let us be ambitious. Let us love our work and strive con-

hastily for a greater perfection in it, and then, there will be a time when we could elevate the office of teaching from the mere calling to the noblest profession among men.—Remember that there is a wide room at the top for the ambitious.

ENTHUSIASM.

Necessity of Giving Talks on Hygiene in the Primary Schools of the Philippines

The study of hygiene should be more or less urgent according to the condition of the country in which the pupil lives.

In cold countries there are few things which sicken the people; while in the Philippines, a tropical region, there are many, and the teaching of this subject should be begun in the primary school. Moreover, the short pecuniary means of some Filipino parents debar their children from reaching the seventh grade, in which hygiene is taught as prescribed in the present course of study.

As a matter-of-fact the archipelago is the home of certain fevers, of small pox, of consumption, of cholera, and of other diseases.

To escape the sufferings that afford, and to prevent the loss of lives that they occasion it is necessary that the parents should give their children hygienic instructions as possible. But experience has proved that many of the former do not always succeed in keeping the latter healthy.

To achieve a constant success the teacher must participate in the parents' endeavors in order that the children may be able to preserve and always enjoy good health. Without it, they can hardly do their studying, and if they are really sick they are deprived of pleasure and their lives are risked.

The children should be instructed that a good appearance is necessary, and to discriminate between cleanliness and filthiness. They should understand that a good appearance does not require them to dress themselves luxuriantly but ordinarily; that neat clothing protects them in some respects from being ill.

The hair, being a visible part of the head, partly constitutes the appearance of a person, and consequently its washing and combing are to be demanded.

It is a fact that some Filipino children walk

Magistrate (sternly)—Didn't I tell you the last time you were here I never wanted you to come before me again?

Prisoner: Yes, sir; but I couldn't make the policeman believe it.—Tit-Bits.

barefooted. So the use of shoes or slippers must be encouraged.

Whenever food is touched with the fingers the nails also come in contact with it. Hence, the teacher ought to insist upon compelling the pupils to cut and clean them properly.

Many children's teeth decay because of their negligence. Without good teeth various kinds of food can not be well masticated, and by not doing so they will suffer from indigestion. Therefore steps should be taken persuading them to brush and pick their teeth frequently.

Instruction concerning other parts of the body, eating, drinking and bathing are also of great use to the pupils if the enthusiastic teachers will regard them as worth accomplishing.

Lastly, cholera and consumption ought to be taken up as a serious matters on account of the terrible number of deaths that they cause.

In speaking of the prevention of consumption do explain the disadvantages of sleeping of many persons in a small closed room, and the care that must be taken to avoid its infection.

In taking up the prevention of cholera to convince the pupils that the existence of its germs is real and not imaginary, and that the following of the directions of the Bureau or Board of Health, of which they must have a thorough understanding, will aid them a great deal in preventing the spread of this tremendous disease.

E. GERVASIO.

Malate School.

Sept. 21, 1908.

A traveler was once asked:—How do you like Boston? Is it a unique town?

Traveler—It is, if I know what that word means (Upon being explained the meaning of the word "unique", the traveler said:

"O yes, Boston is unique alright.")

E. E. Calvin

CONTRACTOR

MANILA

Tel. 4247

461, Paz St.



Philippine Teachers' Association

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Emilio Pestaño as Manager of THE FILIPINO TEACHER, which was regretfully accepted by the Executive Board, this journal will now be under the direct management of the Executive Board of the Association. Our Post Office address remains the same, P. O. Box 1090 Manila, but our business office is now at no. 362 Azcarraga Street, Tondo.

Regarding Mr. Pestaño's resignation, the General Secretary in his letter to him, expressed the gratitude of the Association for the efficient manner in which he has handled the difficult work of managing the paper, and at the same time expressed to him the hope that he will continue showing the paper that spirit of cooperation which has always characterized him.

COMMITTEE OF MANILA

The first monthly meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Committee of Manila took place in one of the first days of this month. After calling the meeting to order, the President declared to the officers the policy of administration that he will follow during his term of office. He also recommended the obedience of the duties of the respective officers of the Board of Directors, and then the following business were treated:

(a) The appointment of each Director in order to look after the work of each of the different Committees of the Interior. It was decided that:

The President Mr. L. R. Gonzalez should look after the work of the Committee on Writers.

The Vice-President should look after the work of the Committee on Theatrical Show.

The Secretary after the work of the Committee on Personal Property.

The Vice-Secretary after the work of the Committee on Propaganda.

The Treasurer after the work of the Committee on Decoration.

DIRECTORS

Mr. Teotimo D. Castillo - Committee on Flag.
Miss Luz Aycardo - - Committee on Library.
Mr. Justo Juliano - - Committee on Entertainment.
,, Cayetano Ligot - - Committee on Badge.
,, Timoteo Faustino - Committee on Investigation.

[b] The appointment of Mr. T. Castillo and Mr. Gregorio Villa to investigate the petition of Mrs. Victoria S. Sanchez and Mrs. Praxedes Sanchez, [members of the Association] to be granted the privilege of Article VIII of the Constitution.

[c] Communication of the President on the necessity of having new books for the use of the Secretary and the Treasurer, in which to note the work of the Committee of Manila for 1908-1909.

[d] Communication of the President regarding the circulars received from the Executive Board.

[e] Adoption of a resolution specifying the rights and duties of all organized Committees of the Interior.

Interest and enthusiasm among all present reigned throughout the meeting from start to finish.

COMMITTEE OF BULAKAN

The present Provincial Board of Directors of the Committee of Bulacan is as follows:

Mr. Escolastico Gatmaitan [Insular Teacher]-President.

,, Joaquin Pleno [Municipal Teacher]-Vice-President.

,, Gregorio Ramirez [Ex-government Student] Secretary.

Miss Soledad Airan [Normal School Graduate]-Vice-Secretary.

Mr. Meliton Cruz [Insular Teacher]-Treasurer.



PICKETT HARNESS CO.

TALABARTEROS

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES.
LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS.

36 ECHAGUE Largest stock in the Orient. MANILA, P. I.

The election of new officers of the Provincial Board of Directors will be held sometime in November when, owing to the Normal Institute, the teachers of the province will be found at Malolos.

—Owing to the recent death of Mr. Eulogio Oriel, a municipal teacher of Meycawayan, and who used to be active member of the P. T. A., the Provincial Board of Directors opened a voluntary contribution among the teachers of the Province for the benefit of his family.

COMMITTEE OF PAMPANGA.

"Two of the officers of the Provincial Committee elected last May were sent to the Normal School to study and the Board therefore is unable to do business."

"A reorganization is taking place now. I began the work by first organizing local Committees. At present there are already nine local Committees organized. The work carried out by the Delegates appointed to organize said committees was very satisfactory."

"The election for the new officers of this Provincial Committee will take place as soon as the Normal Institute begins....."

The above is an extract from a communication received by the General Secretary of the Executive Board from Mr. Francisco de Mesa, President of the Provincial Committee of Pampanga.

We heartily congratulate all the officers and members of the P. T. A. of Pampanga specially Mr. De Mesa to whose never-tiring energy and enthusiasm is due the existence of that Association.

ENCOURAGING WORDS FROM LEYTE.

Mr. Ceferino P. Pil, a teacher of Hindang, Leyte, in his letter to the General Secretary of the Executive Board regarding the Philippine Teachers' Association says in part:

"I shall venture to tell you that am very much interested in this Association, and I will not only help in organizing a Provincial Committee in my

Province but will also render further services needed."

Words alone will not suffice to express to Mr. Pil how much we appreciate the interest which he is taking in behalf of the ideals and principles of the Philippine Teachers' Association, which is the only one of its kind in the Philippines. We wish him all kinds of success in his undertakings.

The Character of Teacher (a Reprint.)

BY GEORGE HOWLAND, SUPT. CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

(Conclusion)

I remember lately to have read some complaint that we teach so much that is not needed in the counting-room; surely it is devout to be hoped. There are, to my mind few sadder pictures than that of thinking, reasoning being shut in, from youth to hoar age, to the requirements of the counting-room.

from the cheerful ways of men.

*• Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair.
Presented with a universal blank*

Of Nature's works, to him expunged and rasped

The condition of the old men, solemnly nursing their hoehandles on the city street, seems Elysian in comparison of such a one, perhaps, Wordsworth wrote

The multiplication table was his creed

His paternoster and his decalogue;

For in a close and dusty counting-house

He had so smoke-dried and scathed and shriveled up

His heart, that when the dirt shall now

Be shoveled on him, 'twill still be dust to dust.

But most of all do we need to get rid of the plitines, the littleness, the petty tyranny, the false and easily offended dignity, that still lurk and linger in the dusty corners of our system. We desire that the mention of school and teacher should suggest something other than strap and rattan and ruler; that some other question should be found to ask our returning pupils at nightfall than "How many times



BEAR BRAND

PURE FRESH MILK

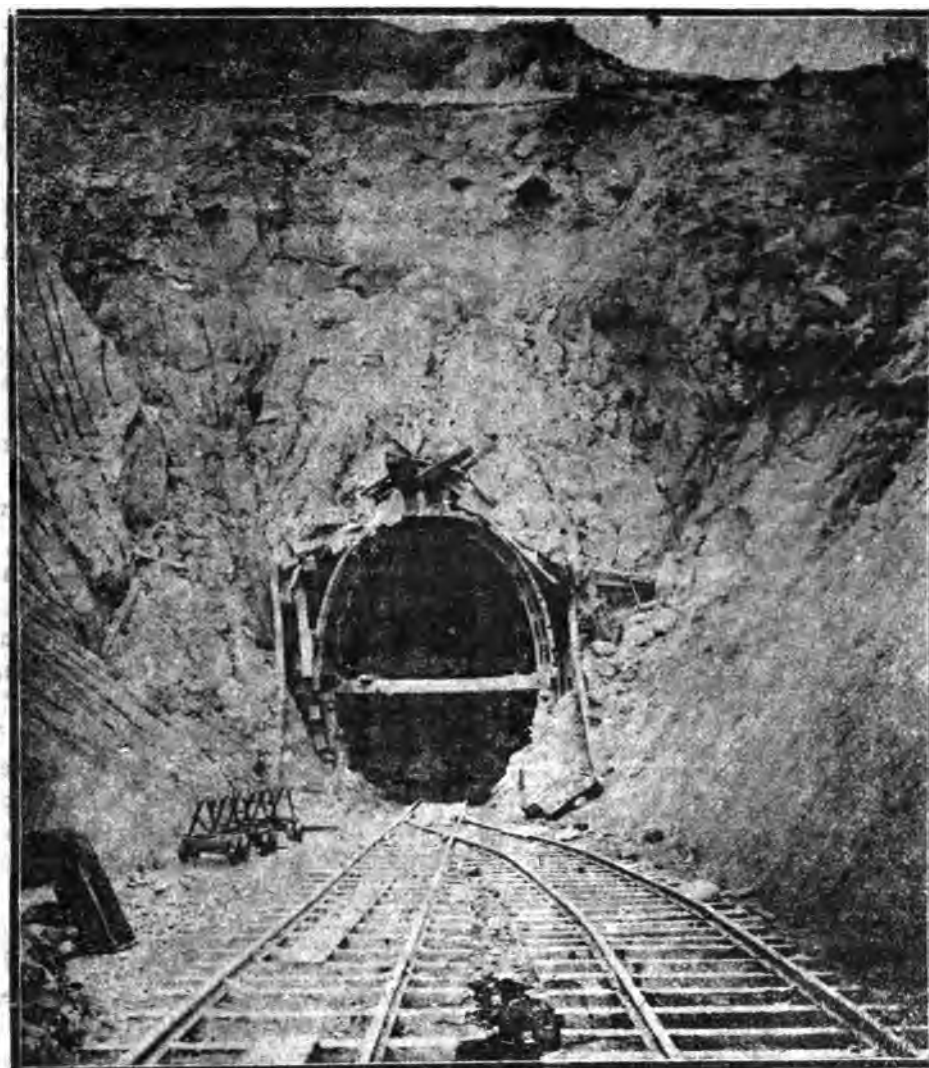
There is satisfaction in every can, a healthy drink at a reasonable price.

SPRUNGLI & CO., Sole Importers.

28 David

MANILA, P. I.

After dinner in THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL smoke a "GERMINAL" cigar



KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY, BRITISH SECTION—ENTRANCE TO BRACCO HILL TUNNELLED.

Sir—Buy a pair of Hike shoes for Xmas.
You'll get them from American Shoe Store
Plaza Gotti, Manila.

Courtesy of Far Eastern Review

have you been pinched or beaten to-day?" We want our teachers—men and women—too big, too manly, too womanly to be able to be insulted by any child intrusted to his or her care—too much in sympathy with the child-nature to see a design in every error, a covert crime in every unmeaning glance; and we want our pupils so confident of the good-will and calm, just discrimination of the teacher as to honestly and frankly come and report any accidental wrong-doing without fear or dread.

I wish I had the gift of speech that would enable me to express my thought, to give clear voice to the feeling that comes over me in the still, small hours when thought can range unhindered by the cares and annoyances of the outer world.

Think of yourselves at the call and beck of the parent who could take his little boy or girl up to the public whipping-post to be flogged by a hired baster, and him or her to be found in the free school and there intrusted with the tenderest and most delicate interests of life!

Believe me, my fellow-teachers, our schools will be mentioned with scorn and our names spoken with contempt till we cast aside this relic of a by-gone age, and cease to be the sole representatives of a debased and degrading barbarism.

I was glad at our last school anniversary to be able to congratulate teachers and pupils that there was one school-building in this city where, for a quarter of a century, the work of instruction had gone on, like the building of Solomon's temple, with never the sound of blows within its walls.

A recent number of the "Journal of Education" cites of those so considered extreme cases, where the writer would "like the privilege of resorting to physical sancion". "A rough hulking-fellow," it goes on to say: "down on Cape Cod, in answer to a mild reproof from his teacher, a nice, lady-like girl, said, 'I'd punch yer head for ye, if ye wern't a woman.'" And he, of course, should be whanged and pounded? We would show him, then, that our self-respect, aided by a greater

IN MEMORY
OF
MRS. PEARL B. CARTER

Whereas, Death having called from our midst a friend and teacher, Mrs. Pearl B. Carter, a former principal in the Manila City schools and a teacher in the Manila High School since its organization, one who has been esteemed both by teachers and pupils, whose departure is felt to be a great loss to the school and a bereavement to all;

Therefore be it resolved that we, the teachers of the Manila High School, express our heartfelt sorrow over the loss of our fellow-teacher and our appreciation of her faithful work while with us and that we extend to her husband and family our sincere sympathy.

Be it further resolved that these resolutions be sent to her husband and a copy be furnished for each of the following: Mrs. Carter's home paper, one local paper, Philippine Education, The Philippine Teacher, and the permanent records of the Manila High School.

Signed.

W. J. Colbert

Principal

William B. Burt

Jno. A. Christensen

George M. Egan

Manuel Gaytero

Sadie C. Garrett

Anna Kirtland

J. E. Kirtland

Alice M. Miller

Charlotte E. Neale

Edna C. Ritchey

Jennie M. Tibbets

Daisy U. Vickers

Shirley E. Roberts

Carrie M. Ledyard

Edgar M. Ledyard

maturity of thought and judgment, could not restrain us from doing the self-same act from which he had been withheld by respect for another.

If he had been sent to me, I would rather have said in effect; "My young friend, I am glad to learn that you stand one of the truest tests of manliness. No man is to be despaired of so long as he preserves a true respect for woman. But that is not the way to speak to a lady. She isn't a fish woman. If I were you, when I found an opportunity, I would tell her that, in my anger, I had done what I was ashamed of when I thought of it—not unless you want to; but I fancy you'd feel yourself twice the man after it. Come and see me again within a day or two".

One of our most experienced and successful teachers, asked me, not long since, if I remembered such and such a one, who used to be in school. I was forced to admit very distinct recollections of them.

"But we have had no such cases", said he "of late years; and, do you know," he continued, with more than his wonted tenderness—"do you know that I often think I should have had no trouble with them if I had known anything?" in which opinion I was forced also to acquiesce.

The work of education is to enkindle and instruct, not merely to quench and repress; yet how confidently, in answer to my some time suggestion that such a

teacher is not specially successful, comes the quick reply, "I do not know why not—I keep them still!" So, happily, would sleep or death, forsooth, for even ghosts tread softly and speak low; as in the young groves and bright meadows of spring-time, so in the school; we love the gentle murmur and rustle of "the green things growing."

Do not misunderstand me. I believe in the advantage—the necessity—of quiet order as thoroughly as any one; but when the whole force of the teacher is expended in the perpetual endeavor to hush and suppressed the indirected activities of the school-room, I feel that she has not been "put where she can do the most good".

It may not indicate any lack of intelligent that one is not successful in school, more than the inability to sing or play the violin would do so. There is many and many "a nice girl", on and off of Cape Cod, who can not wisely keep a school of hulking boys; but there are enough who can.

It has been a much-mooted question, of late, with writers and speakers on education, "How shall we obtain good teachers for our schools?" It does not seem to me a difficult conundrum. It is much like Horace Greeley's "way to resume". If we do not have good teachers in our schools, it is simply because—no, not because we do not want them, but because we do not employ them; consciously or unconsciously we allow other motives to influence us.

How it may be in the smaller towns I do not know, but, in the larger ones, I believe we can have just as good teachers as we choose. The bright men, the intelligent men, the able, the earnest men do not, by any means, all go into the professions and trades of choice. Even with the present inadequate pay there are good teachers enough—lovers of the work—to fill our positions.

But to throw off some of the old traditions, or rather the old associations, which still cling to our names and to our work, is a task in which the best lover of them all will find a field for his most earnest endeavor.

There have been, as it seems to me, two grand impulses given to education in this country.

The first came from the life and labors of Horace Mann, those intense enthusiasm and burning words stirred the heart of New England, as had never been done before, to the important of universal education, the need of more systematic methods, and the necessity for educated and carefully trained teachers.

I have tried to recall an extract from a Fourth of July oration of his before the authorities of Boston which I learned when a pupil in school, though I have not seen it since.

"For, in the name of the living God", he says "it must be proclaimed that superstition shall be the religion, that licentiousness shall be the liberty, and

that anarchy shall be the law of that people which neglects the education of its children".

The second grand impulse, wholly unlike the first, but no less valuable in its place, came, I think, from the reading of "Tom Brown at Rugby".

It was said by one of Dr. Arnold's friends that, if he should be elected head-master at Rugby, he would change the face of education in England.

However that may have been, his influence, through "Tom Brown", if it has not changed the face, has gone far to work out a change of heart in the better schools of these Northern States.

We may have learned elsewhere of the life and work of Arnold—his character, his methods, his reforms. But "Tom Brown," passing into the hands of young and old, gave an insight into the real spirit and power of the man, as seen and interpreted by the author, with a delicacy of sentiment and a nobleness of feeling which most of us, I fear, would not, unaided, have seen so clearly in the doctor himself.

This is one of the few cases, we suspect, in which the translation does full justice to the original.

This spirit of manliness, so largely pervading our better schools, had its origin, we think, in a good degree in "Tom Brown at Rugby", with which many of our own citizens are, doubtless, more familiar than with our schools in Chicago. And if some of those who, from time to time, call loudly for reform, were as well acquainted with the innerlife of some of our schools as with that of the great schools of England,

they would find that we have not only "outgrown our own bragging", but have left some of their ideal reforms a whole decade behind us.

It is, then, no new principles that we are urging. The deep conviction, the change of heart, have already begun. We should not strive for that inner growth which shall find expression in a fuller, completer life.

The coming generation, that is to make or unmake our city, our State, and our country, is already filling the air with its prattle, its laughter, its cries.

Some of them even now, through neglect, are stumbling and falling in the ways of ignorance and crime; some straying, uncared for, into the haunts of vice and misery; the larger and better portion, let us hope, with fresh hearts and bright faces, timidly, gleefully, hopefully advancing, singly and in groups, to the school-house.

Society is waiting, calling earnestly, anxiously for men and women of broader culture and nobler nature—men and women of quick intelligence, of enlightened understanding, of large heart and generous impulse, to take these little ones by the hand and lead them into the pleasant ways of wisdom, virtue, usefulness, and happiness.

It remains to be seen how many of us will step forward in sympathy with this call of the age, with a ready, a hearty "Ay, ay, sirs!"

P. R. A.

Youth looks toward fame's glittering roll; sedate old age considers the pay roll.

DO YOU KNOW?

The shoes bought from us are all guaranteed to want the price paid.

The "**HIKE**" shoe casts more than the ordinary but is the cheaper in the end.

The "**LITTLE DUKE**" is a young Gentleman's shoe and by far the most Stylest shoe sold in Manila for

P8.00 and 8.50

See our window display, get acquainted with our staff.

WE ARE ALWAYS GLAD TO EXTEND CREDIT TO RELIABLE PEOPLE

The American Shoe Store

PLAZA GOITI.

R. A. McGRATH, PROP.

LITERARY PAGES

"THE DYING FLOWER"

To Miss M. Morales and Miss M. Boras, this heartfelt narration is sincerely dedicated.

A picturesque romantic cottage stood not far from the sea-side. It was a quiet and poetical place: quiet because it was far from the noisy city: poetical because it was surrounded by hundreds of tropical blooming flowers exhaling in the atmosphere varieties of sweet fragrance. In that lovely place hidden from the sight of men one seemed to be transported into an unknown world.

In the cottage was a young girl who was gazing with pensive eyes far off where the radiant sun was spreading its last golden rays behind a range of purple mountains. She cast her last look on that tropical sun, perhaps she would never see it set again, for she was fading like those tinted clouds hanging on the western skies. She was young and fair yet her face was pale for she was suffering a terrible disease which was consuming her body gradually. Her melancholic eyes resembled two twinkling stars fading away. Her brownish complexion, pallid lips, small pearl white teeth and her black hair falling in long waves on her back shows that she was a genuine tagalog type, born in the "Pearl of the Orient Sea" as the immortal Rizal called the Philippine Islands in his "Last Thought". Had you ever met her you would dream of her while you live. Had Luna seen her, he would have immortalized her in his canvas.

She looked at the sun once more, for the last time and uttered in a tone of admiration. "How beautiful the sun looks when he hides his smiling face behind those mountains. How the brightness in him fades. Do not hide your face so soon, I may not see your eyes on you again".

A violent cough interrupted her interesting conversation with the sinking ball. She placed her handkerchief in her mouth ... blood! ... she uttered, — yes, a stain of blood! ... She fainted on the window. She closed her eyes and uttered in a low moan something that was pathetic, something pitiful.

It was night when she opened her languid eyes. The sun was gone: it was dark. At that very moment a church bell was tolling "Ave Maria". Nothing more was heard but the rustling of the banana leaves. A

soft breeze mingled with a sweet odor, was kissing her pallid face. Her weary eyes were seeking for something to mitigate the pain that was torturing her. She breathed slowly and deeply and murmured in a whisper with the eyes fixed on the very heavens. "Oh! Almighty God let me live a little longer, I pray thee... I know I am vanishing like those clouds... I know that I am dying; but before I closed my eyes forever, I must see him, and feel his burning lips touch my lifeless and colorless ones... And then, oh and then... I will be contented to die..." She walked slowly to give repose to her sick and delicate body. Her ghastly figure walking thru those gloomy rooms resembled the young princess walking in the solitary mansions of Irving's Alhambra.

"I must see him, dear aunt. Did you send for him?... said the faint voice, as her delicate body was reclining in the bosom of her bed. Her innocent head was hidden amidst pillows and blankets. Her face resembles one of those Rafael's Angel Faces. Before her stood a sanctuary with a pair of lighted tapers and a silver image gazing kindly, firmly and silently at her. "Be brave my dear child. Said the trembling voice of her aunt. "Do you not see the Virgin Pilarica? She is looking at you.... Let us pray to her and ask her to lengthen your life..... She will have mercy on you I am sure". There was a moment's silence. It was extremely solemn to see those two souls kneeling down by an altar, murmuring prayers to that fountain of all goodness and merciful Virgin Mary, the mother of God by whose side this dying girl will soon be. Her life was gradually and quietly ebbing.....

She broke the silence and uttered her last mournful words to her aunt. "Dear Aunt I must go... Pilarica calls me..... You have been so good to me; pray pardon all the troubles I have caused you to suffer..... There I will join my mother in paradise..... Do not forget to tell him that though I lie in my grave cold and mute, yet I will love him... If he ever happens to see a bird singing or a butterfly flying to and fro over my grave..... tell him it is my soul that chants for our love.... our eternal love..... She closed her weary eyes in the plenitude of her life.....

VICENTE GONZALEZ.

Trozo Primary School.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

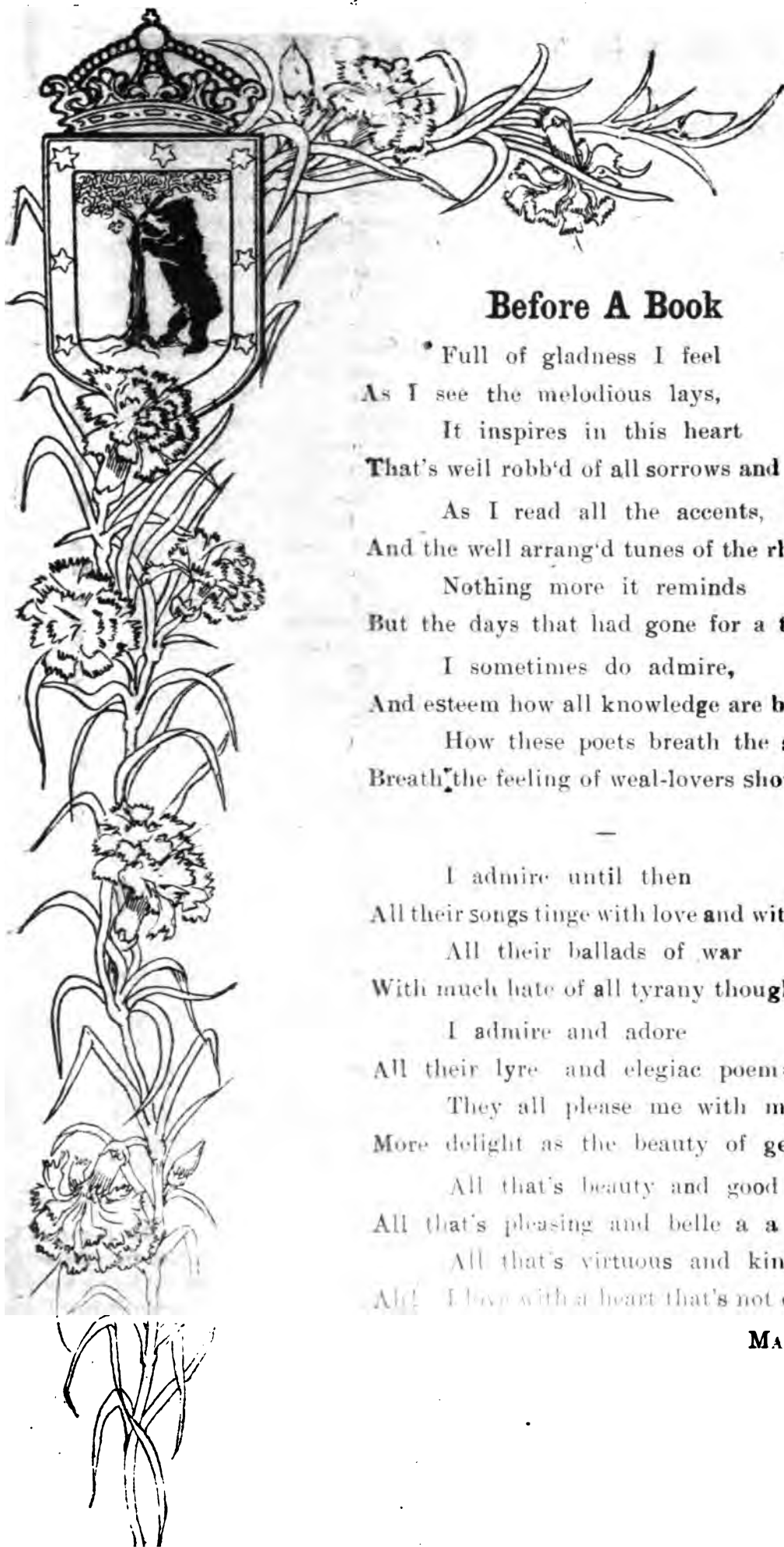
PLAZA GOITI 35, STA. CRUZ

Large, pleasant Banquet-rooms

Comfortable and well ventilated rooms

ORDRES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

FRENCH COOKING



Before A Book

Full of gladness I feel
 As I see the melodious lays,
 It inspires in this heart
 That's well robb'd of all sorrows and **gays**,
 As I read all the accents,
 And the well arrang'd tunes of the **rhymes**
 Nothing more it reminds
 But the days that had gone for a **time**,
 I sometimes do admire,
 And esteem how all knowledge are **born**
 How these poets breath the **sense**
 Breath the feeling of weal-lovers **shown**.

I admire until then
 All their songs tinge with love and with **hopes**
 All their ballads of war
 With much hate of all tyranny **thoughts**.

I admire and adore
 All their lyre and elegiac poems
 They all please me with **much**
 More delight as the beauty of **gems**.
 All that's beauty and good
 All that's pleasing and belle a **a girls**
 All that's virtuous and kind
 All I love with a heart that's not **cruel**.

MANAY

Painless Dentist- **Dr. JUAN VILLANUEVA**
No. 415-Tondo. Just at the foot of Jolo bridge



GREAT STEEL BRIDGE ACROSS THE HWAN-HO OR YELLOW RIVER

THE TEAR OF LOVE

THE MIGHTIEST FORCE IN THE WORLD
IS THE SILENT FORCE OF LOVE

O. S. W.

I

To the Joy of my Thoughts.

Evening comes. The sun, that everlasting fountain of light, has almost completed its daily journey. It

is now about to hide itself behind the limits of western horizon. As the eye is turned from the set light, the landscape seems transformed into a world of alluring dreams—every thing is metamorphosed into gold by the magical touch of the sun's wand. The zephyr, laden with the fragrant breaths of the flowers, and the sweet voices of the merry birds, softly tremble over bushes and through trees murmuring sweet words of comfort and hope. That intangible dome of the planet is at this moment like a vast mirror catching

the glowing rays of the setting sun painting its clouds with various fantastical hues,—transmuting the firmament into the very image of heaven in the regions unknown.

And this is the present scene; magnificent in its magnificence, sublime in its sublimity!

Is your mind perplexed at times dear reader?.... your soul drifted by the fickle gale of Life in shoals of worry and aches and misery? When it so happens (which may it never come!) tarry not even a moment dear friend, but seek a scene like this, and drink of its magical charm! Think of the glorious setting sun! the sky with all its adornments of clouds of various colors! the fragrant breeze which perfumes the atmosphere, the blooming flowers which scatter their sweet essence around adding a heavenly beauty to the landscape! the sweet twitterings of the merry birds filling the air with gladness: these and a thousand things besides are the charms of the evening. Nature itself with all its magical creations seems to breathe nothing but felicity, gladness! joy!! bliss!!! Will Hope creep into your heart? will your soul be soothed?... Nay, you will feel the warmth of that celestial flame in every atom of your self: you will feel that Love, the fountain of all happiness, shall charge your being with its divine power making your heart a heart and your soul a soul!

This beautiful scene is not wasted in vain, for yonder youth who, before was a picture of sadness, is now a living image of happiness and hope. The evening metamorphoses him entirely: it fills his self with a fresh strength and vigor and enthusiasm! He draws his watch. He quickens his pace. Why? Where is his port? Oh! he winds his way towards yonder brick-walled house roofed with tile bricks.

It is now dusk. Light and Darkness battle. Light is driven with the hiding sun. The work-worn plants rest at last. The chirpings and twitterings of the merry birds are gradually hushed as light flees. The gentle breeze wafts "ilang-ilang's" odorous perfume in the atmosphere. Darkness ephemerally reigns. Here and

there, far and near some solitary clouds, the dutiful stars, one by one, take their appointed posts to comfort and guide the travellers on their nocturnal ways. The moon majestically rises out from her silvery couch, driving Darkness under the trees, houses and grottoes. Higher and still higher she mounts the immense dome of the stars. Her lethargic light reigns over this face of the earth—Let us turn our eyes and follow the steps of that youth.

Nearer and nearer he approaches that quiet abode. After passing the lovely garden, where the sampagita and its companions bloom, he reaches the threshold. He is received very kindly, but, where is the warmth? Ah, 't is wanting. Coldly, reluctantly, and unwillingly the mother calls her daughter: "Helen!----- Helen!!----- Helen!!!-----"

"Yes, mother?"

Where is Helen? She lingers in her room! She hides her blushes! Why?----- Oh! thou, subtle Love, how deep is thy indefinable secret!

Here she comes,—sweeter than any evening rose, —with reluctant steps, with downward eyes. There she meets her dear mother and----- ay, the passionate eyes of her worshiper,----- Alfred! Their eyes speak in language of Love. The mother leaves them alone in the sala [parlor.] She has many duties to attend to; she has confidence in the youth and trust in her lovely daughter.

What a transcendental moment is this for him. How his heart beats. In the silence of the moment he can hear its vehement voice! He can not speak a word. Why? Is he dumb?

He perspires. He does and can do nothing but gaze at her. Is he hypnotized? Oh, love: thou art like an envenomed sting which pierces the tender feeling of the heart and make it groan with hardships!

There they are, sitting, face to face, dumb, embarrassed, motionless!

At last, after some mighty efforts, the conversation begins. He, warmed by the vivid memory of the

RIZAL BUSINESS COLLEGE



Do you know that stenography is a profession which pays well those who are experts? There is now, and always will be, a great demand for stenographers and typists. Many famous men have used stenography as a stepping stone to high positions in official and private life. The tuition fee is only **Five pesos** per month, and we guarantee to find positions for obedient pupils upon completion of the course.



VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

142 Escolta, Manila P. I.

evening scene and encouraged by the now diffused odorous perfume of sampagita and lang-ilang, interrupts the silence.

Alfred.....Your heart, Helen, is as unbending as your words! Oh, you can not be so cruel to my pains!

She answers not. Her eyes are fixed on yon white clouds thru which a star tries to penetrate. What does she think?

Her silence multiplies his pains. It martyrizes his bosom, the pangs of which echo in his soul.

Alfred---- How long shall I bear these miseries how long must I suffer amidst happy friends who seem to mock me of the anguish I try to hide beneath forced smiles! And all of these----- you are the cause and therefore in you also should I wait my happiness.

Helen---- I sometimes pity your hardships, but, what can I do? I have not the fault. I have told long that you can not wait of anything from me. I am not born to love perhaps.

A lie, the fairest lie that ever is said by a beautiful girl as Helen!

Alfred---- Helen, the fault is not in you, nor is it in me. It is on that blessed moment when Fate drew her magical curtain and showed me a picture—a never-can-be-forgotten image; the incarnation of Love; and that picture is you,—you, Helen.

And since that moment, I have learned to love,—yes, Hellen, to love you and you alone. Perchance it is in vain for I am not worthy of you, You are rich and fair: I am son of poverty and have nothing to offer but my whole hand and heart, a poor heart, but a heart that shall ever be true to the last!

Silence.

Helen---- You are mistaken, Helen is not so low as you think she is. To me a man's wealth or worth is not what he has: it is what he *is*.

As swift as light, fearing that he has offended her, he speaks carressingly.

Alfred.... Forgive, Helen, forgive, if I am wrong. My sufferings are so great that at times words dart from my heart to the lips unconsciously. Can you pardon me? Are you vexed? I would sooner leave this blessed place than bring even a shadow of....

Helen----- Not at all, Alfred. I have nothing to forgive.

Her dark expressive eyes meet Alfred's. The answer echoes softly and sweetly in his heavy breast. Alfred meets her glance again.

Keep your eye on THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
for a comfortable stay.

The Month in Review

BACK WITH US AGAIN

—Dr. David P. Barrows, Director of Education is with us again. He has just returned from a tour of inspection of the schools of the southern Islands. During his inspection trip he visited the schools of Samar, Leyte, Cebu, Surigao and Oriental Negros. He also visited those of Dinagat, Siargao and Siquijor. Dr. Barrows found everything satisfactory. The only remark he has to make is that which concerns the salaries of Municipal teachers for in many cases, they get *as low a salary as ₱5 a month*.

ON THE WAY

—Mr. Frank R. White, Second Assistant Director of Education, who is on leave of absence, is now in Europe on his way to the Philippines. He is expected to arrive next November.

MISCELLANEOUS

—Owing to the reappearance in Manila of the "Traveler of the Ganges", the authorities are using all the means to rid the people of it.

The City Schools are cooperating in their effort to stamp out the disease. The "Manila Times" has the following to say about the work of the schools:

"Cholera circulars have been prepared by the Board of Health, printed in Tagalog, and distributed among the children in each of the public schools. The teachers are explaining the necessity of keeping the home in a sanitary condition and the circulars are taken home and explained to the parents. One half hour each day is devoted to the instruction of sanitation. These health instructions are gone over and over each day so that the pupil will not forget them.

BATANGAS ITEMS

—Div. Supt. H. H. Buck of Batangas was an official caller in Manila in the early part of the month. He came on official business connected with the School of Arts and Trades, recently inaugurated in Lipa and Lemery.

—A sort of Provincial Exhibition will be held in Batangas in January. It will be known as "The Batangas Provincial Fair"

We can not for a moment doubt the importance of such an Exhibition to the material improvement of the province. We wish the people of Batangas all kinds of success.

—The Normal Institute for the Filipino Teachers of the province, opened on September 21 and will close October 30.

A PEEP OF BULACAN

—The Normal Institute will begin on November 16, at Malolos and will run for six weeks. About 150 teachers will attend this Institute. Nearly all

of the Insular teachers will be kept in the Intermediates to continue their teaching work.

—Mr. José Catindig, Mr. Antonino Pineda and Miss Ambrosia Cortes were selected to scholarship under the provisions of Act 1857. The province expects from them the good success in their work for the benefit of the schools.

—Mr. Alejandro Catindig and Mr. Sarmiento were recently appointed Insular teachers, and assigned to San Miguel Intermediate and Bocaue Central School respectively.

—Miss Petra Baltazar, of Baliwag, Mr. Antonio Ligon, of Calumpit, and Mr. Nicolás Baltazar of San Miguel, received an increase in salary of ₱10 each since Sept. 1, 1908. We congratulate them for their promotions.

—Miss Esperanza de Guzman a popular municipal teacher of Paombong was recently married to Mr. Pastor Valencia, an employee of the Bureau of Public Lands. They received hearty congratulations from many of their friends.

—Mr. Eulalio Oriol a municipal teacher of Meycauayan died of cholera, Sept 30, 1908. His death is a great loss to the Bureau, and in fact to the province.

—Miss Maria Cortes, a municipal teacher of Calumpit, and Mr. Felipe Aduna of the same were recently united in marriage. Many of their friends, specially Dormitory girls, were present at their wedding, and congratulated them.

—Mr. Benito Sunḡa, an ex-government student from the states was transferred from the Intermediate of Malolos to Hagonoy to do Supervising work in that district.

—Mr. Florentino Gabriel, a municipal teacher of Baliwag is candidate for chief of police for S. Miguel.

—Misses Ana H. del Pilar of Bulacan, Miguela Galicón of San Miguel, Manuela Reyes of Baliwag and Maria Pascual of Polo are reported to be among the best first grade teachers in the province. We congratulate them for their success.

—In the last celebration of Arbor day in Malolos High School Miss Miguela Baltazar, a fourth year in that School, was unanimously elected queen of Arbor Day. Her many friends gave her congratulations.

TIMONEL.

Malolos, Bulacan, P. I.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT IN APALIT

How rich is the world to the worker, to the idler how poor! How beautiful is Miss Society to those who adore her, the ugliest she is to those who do not!

Miss Society is loved, she is adored by the students of the Apalit Intermediate School, they know her loftiest position on the communities, so they tried the best they could to have her with them and, in the course of time they succeeded.

In the second week of this school term by a continuous request of most of the students of the school, I have organized a society named "Apalit Intermediate Mutual Aid Society."

Compulsorily required by the article XI of the Constitution which is read: *The Society, after thirty days from the day of election of its first set of officers, shall, under the direction of its organizer, provide with a School-Code for the School Government of the Intermediate School. Provided that this code is made under the approval of the supervising teacher of the town; and, provided further that the parents of all the pupils and the president of the town agree with all regulations prescribed in the code.* On July 23, I submitted a school code to the society and it reads as follows:—

ACT. N.º 2

An act providing a School-Code for the school government of the Intermediate School of Apalit, Pampanga.

By authority of the Supervising Teacher, Mr. Thomas F. Jackson and the Principal Mrs. Nora M. Jackson, be it enacted by the "Apalit Intermediate Mutual Aid Society", that:—

SECTION I. School Divisions.

a The whole Intermediate School of Apalit is hereby, divided into five divisions to be known as 1st Div., 2d. Div., 3d. Div., 4th. Div. and 5th. div.

b The 7th. grade pupils shall be known as 1st. div., the 6th. grade 2d. and 3d., and the 4th. grade 5th. and 6th. respectively.

SECTION 2. Officers.

a The officers of the school society shall be the same officers for the school government with the addition of a judge.

b The judge shall be appointed by the supervising teacher; and any of the intermediate teachers is entitled to this appointment.

c The officers shall be divided into two branches, executive and judicial.

d The officers of the society shall constitute the executive branch and the judge alone the judicial branch.

e The judge is empowered to have a clerk at his own choice.

f The Board of Directors of the society shall be the School council.

SECTION 3. Sessions.

a The regular meetings of the Board of Directors of the Society shall be at the same time the sessions of the School Council.

b The Judge shall hold daily sessions and as often as occasion may demand; but the regular sessions shall be at recesses.

SECTION 4. Police Force.

The School Council shall, (a) establish a police

force composed of eleven persons including a corporal.—(b) assign five policemen every day 1 in the school 2 in front and 2 at the back, who shall keep order in and around the school.—(c) regulate the services of policemen.

SECTION 5. Offences and Penalties

A STUDENT SHALL PAY FINE OF;—

a. TWO centavos or suffer imprisonment of 15 mi. upon commission of any of the following:—1. spitting in the room,—2. writing on the walls,—3. running in the rooms,—4. throwing papers on the floors,—and,—5. if books are not covered.

b. FIVE centavos or 30 mi. imprisonment;—1. fighting in the rooms and school grounds,—2. writing on the books,—3. unnecessary or bad talking and writing,—4. talking or writing other than the English Language,—5. hiding everything or any other property found in the school.

c. TEN centavos or 50 mi. imprisonment;—1. for each day's absence without any considerable or excusable reason,—2. in case of resistance to policemen.

d. Stealing, using knives in fighting, resistance to officers, when these enforce the laws, is one of the most severest crimes.

e. Penalties for crimes that are not specified or prescribed in both the CONSTITUTION and this CODE shall be decided by the principal of the school.

f. Students are urged to be polite each other specially young men to young ladies and vice-versa.

The code and the constitution are faithfully obeyed; impartiality is seemed to be preserved in the heart of all the members. The president presents himself for imprisonment when heard by a policeman talking Pampango. Some members have been fined for three or four numbers found written on their books, and some for expressing only a single Pampango word.

The school Gov't has been a great help in the discipline of the school and also in the attendance.

In two weeks most of the members have improved their English. The books are always clean and covered.

MANUEL D. BUENAVENTURA,
Ap., Pampanga

El Adelanto del Siglo

THE FILIPINO SHOESTORE

OF

LAZARO VILLAMARIA

The Shoes made in this establishment compete with all foreign makes in elegance, style and durability, and we guarantee that those who wear them will never be troubled with corns.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

109—Crespo—110, Quiapo Manila, P. I.

LIST OF PROMOTIONS IN THE EXAMINATIONS HELD OCT. 21, 22, 23, FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE FIRST SEMESTER OF THE SCHOOL TERM 1903-1909.

MEISIC PRIMARY SCHOOL

From Fourth Grade A to Fifth Grade.

Ursula Leaño, Purificacion Lirag, Natalia Garing, Nieves Santos, Amparo Marfori, Soledad Garcia, Guillermo Angeles, Eduardo Alejandria, Pedro Batongbacal, Felix Cuicia, Antonio Cruz, Valente Cristobal, Patricio Domingo, Silverio Enriquez, Vicente Garcia, Catalino Gatchalian, Francisco Gamir, Perfecto José, Ildefonso Josen, José Millan, Venancio Pangulayan-Sulpicio Ramirez, José Ramones, Roman Salazar, Angel Tronqued, Manuel Bonilla, Cenon Alcantara, Gelacio Raymundo, Estanislao Angeles.

From Fourth Grade B to Fourth Grade A

Pelagio Santiago . . .	78	Isabelo Lim . . .	91 1/2
Crispin Alcantara . . .	80	Andres Lorenzo . . .	86
Leonarda Bautista . . .	81	Silverio Lumbang . . .	76 1/2
Felicidad Dacomus . . .	79	Ricardo Manalili . . .	79
Teodora Pantanilla . . .	77	Miguel Morelos . . .	81 1/2
Juliana Perez . . .	75	Guillermo Manlapit . . .	92 1/2
Felisa Santos . . .	75	Melquiades Pujeda . . .	85
Concepción Velasco . . .	77	Feliciano Piraro . . .	76 1/2
Placida Estrella . . .	76	Leandro Victoria . . .	83 1/3
Concepción Garcia . . .	80	Vicente Yoson . . .	84
Aurelia Mendez . . .	83	Isaias Ancheta . . .	77
Gonzalo Buudoc . . .	78 1/2	Victor de Asis . . .	79
Teodulfo Cabansag . . .	83	Emiliano Arboleda . . .	75
Julian Esteban . . .	93	Andres Bolinao . . .	87
Donato Edralin . . .	83	Lorenzo Barrientos . . .	83
Francisco Gonzalez . . .	76 1/2	Aniceto Capellan . . .	75 1/8
Estanislao Gonzalez . . .	76 1/2	Jacinto Damian . . .	80
Rufino Guerrero . . .	80 1/2	Gonzalo Fernandez . . .	85
Esteban Gosiaco . . .	86 1/2	Felix Fernandez . . .	8
Gregorio Jimenez . . .	88	Lucio Martin . . .	77
Benito Gatchalian . . .	84	Rogelio Mariano . . .	77
Marcelino Gutierrez . . .	86	José Morelos . . .	82
Vicente Galendes . . .	79	Alvaro Mendoza . . .	77
Pedro Hermoso . . .	89	Marciano Nuguid . . .	88
Raymundo Javier . . .	86	Maximo Orivello . . .	81
Rufino Ladao . . .	76	Emiliano Ortago . . .	85
Lucio Liuag . . .	81	Francisco Salazar . . .	89
Buenaventura Medina . . .	81	Francisco Valenzuela . . .	88
Hermínio Morelos . . .	80	Amando Velilla . . .	75
Donato Mariano . . .	77	Pedro Villegas . . .	83
Florencio Morales . . .	78	Venancio Zafra . . .	82

From Third Grade A to Fourth Grade B.

Paz Limuco . . .	75 1/2	Brigida Buntian . . .	76
Potenciana Lorenzo . . .	86 1/2	Sofronia Cantiller . . .	88 1/2
Paz Mallari . . .	75	Damasa Capulong . . .	80
Modesta Marcaida . . .	80 1/2	Juliana de la Cruz . . .	90
Mercedes Martin . . .	79	Trinidad de la Cruz . . .	78 1/2
Irene Martinez . . .	81 1/2	Iluminada Gonzaga . . .	88
Paz Nepomuceno . . .	82	Rosa Herrera . . .	76 1/2
Eufonia Obispo . . .	76	Paz Joaquin . . .	75
Ines Pascual . . .	82	Adela Lim . . .	87
Macaria Ricafort . . .	90	Prudencio Bautista . . .	75
Rufina Tagle . . .	83	Valentin Cordero . . .	80
Leonila Tenorio . . .	75	Galo Cruz . . .	80
Fortunata Tiangco . . .	76	Alejandro Chaves . . .	81
Soledad Villanueva . . .	78	Teodorico Diño . . .	75
Primitiva Ablaza . . .	86	Ciriaco Fernandez . . .	77
Constancia Ablaza . . .	84	Olimpio Gonzalez . . .	88
Adela de Belen . . .	80	Felix Hernandez . . .	80
Remedios Bonoan . . .	80	Feliciano Jurado . . .	75
Anacleto Bugarin . . .	75	Felicísimo Lopez . . .	80
Pedro Lim . . .	76	Tritario Evangelista . . .	75
Lucas Managuelod . . .	77	Francisco Franco . . .	76
José Moreno . . .	88	Perfecto Feliciano . . .	77 1/2
Andres Manlapit . . .	86	Isabelo Francisco . . .	77
Nicanor Nuevas . . .	87	Pio Fajardo . . .	86 1/2
Juan Punsalan . . .	75	Calixto Garcia . . .	92
Victoriano Parayao . . .	77	Arsenio Hernandez . . .	82 1/2

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. II

November, 1908

No 5



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT :
PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Courtesy of Cablenews)

25 Centavos a copy

Office: 362 Azcarraga, P. O. Box 1090 Manila

Only -P-2.00 Year

Parker "LUCKY CURVE" Fountain Pens Prices from P 4.00 to P 25.00 **Kemlein & Johnson**

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

{ Water Colors -P-0.18 per tube
Oil " -P-0.20 and -P-0.35 per tube } 64-66 ESCOLTA, MANILA
Canvas, Brushes, etc.

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



“GERMINAL”

CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
IT IS “GERMINAL” CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES
WHICH MAKE **PHILIPPINES** FAMOUS.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE
MANILA, P. I.

MAIN OFFICE
4 Marques de Comillas.

Imprenta, Libreria y Papeleria

DE
J. MARTINEZ

ISAAC FITMAN'S	Shorthand instructor	-P. 3.50
“	do reporter	1.50
“	do Manual	1.50
“	do Dictionary	3.50
“	do “ Abridged	2.20
PITMAN & HOWARD.	The Manual of Phonography	2.50
do	The Reporters companion	2.50
do	The Phonographic Amanuensis	2.50
do	The Phonographic Dictionary & Phrase book	7.50
MUNSON'S	The Complete Phonographer	3.50
BROCKWAY	La Fonografía moderna	3.00
HIRALDEZ Y NAVARRO	La fonografía Española	3.00
L. R. CORTES	La moderna Taquigrafía Española	3.00
CABALLERO	Método teórico práctico de Taquigrafía	2.50
JERNEGAN	The Philippine Citizen	1.60
THEOBAL	The Philippine Teacher Manual	3.00

ALMANAQUES exfoliadores para el año próximo 1908, con bonitos cromos.—Gran surtido en
TARJETAS, propios para NAVIDAD Y AÑO NUEVO.
Gran novedad en papelería y efectos de escritorio. Tarjetas postales en negro y colores.

Plaza Moraga 34-36 y Plaza Calderon 263, Binondo Manila.

The Filipino Teacher

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY
"The Philippine Teachers' Association"

VICENTE DIAZ, Editor

Business Office, 362 Azcarraga, Tondo, P. O. Box 1090, Manila

VOL. II

MANILA, NOVEMBER, 1908

No. 5

Entered at the Post Office of Manila as Second Class Mail Matter

ADDRESS all communications, regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to "THE FILIPINO TEACHER", Manila, P. I. P. O. Box No. 1090.

SUBSCRIPTION { One year -P-2.00 Manila
" " " 2.00 Provinces
Single Copy 0.20

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are: -P-1.00 per month and -P-10.00 per year for a space of 2-3/4 inches. Special discounts for large space.

Any Subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will mailed.
Change of address:—Subscriber must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITORIAL

A Good Sign

In our September number we published in the Pedagogical Department three questions submitted by one who signs himself *Sinag B*. They are questions which reveal how desirous Mr. *Sinag B* is of grasping useful knowledge that bears direct relation with the profession he is engaged in. This is but one of the many instances where Filipino teachers, in order to better perform their duties, have sought to enlighten themselves by resorting to that excellent plant,—an exchange of ideas.

In no work is an exchange of ideas more needed than in teaching. In no place is a variety of knowledge more essential than in the school-room. It therefore follows that the young teacher must be awake and always be willing and ready to learn what other teachers are doing. The methods a teacher uses in his or her class may be good ones, but however good these methods

may be, no teacher can admit that there is no more need of using better ones. Moreover, these same methods if used by the teacher day in and day out, would soon become tiresome to the pupils and even to the teacher himself. From this arises the urgent necessity on the part of the teacher of enlarging his or her stock of valuable information as to what other teachers are doing, and this can best be done by means of constant exchange of ideas.

An essential qualification an ideal teacher must have besides being of an unimpeachable character, is to be progressive,—“progressive,” not only in the sense that he or she must be able to teach all subjects systematically, but that he or she must be “progressive” in every sense of the word.

The saying that “as the teacher is so are his pupils” is true indeed. Now then, admitting as we must, the truth of this saying, it becomes clear to us why the community has the right to

Calzado Superior Americano y Español, Inmenso surtido y fresco en cada correo.
Hay mucho para niños muy *barato* y siempre *barato* en LA PUERTA DEL SOL



Courtesy of Far Eastern Review
OIL FIELD IN CALIFORNIA

require a teacher to possess that qualification of being progressive. There is no hope for a teacher who is self-sufficient. That teacher can not make his pupils crave for knowledge for *he himself* has already given up all desire of learning.

The natural consequences of that teacher's self-sufficiency affect both himself and the school. The effect may probably not be felt by him at once, but as the wheels of time pass, as surely as night follows the day, so surely will that teacher find himself left behind in the race by his fellow-workers and even by those whom he once taught, for "they, while their companions slept were slowly toiling upward in the night."

Everybody in this world is engaged in a perpetual race which has for its goal that promised land known as "success." The question that naturally suggests to us is "who shall reach it

first, and who shall never, never at all reach it. The answer can only be found behind the mysterious curtains of the future. But if it is true that there is no way of judging the future but by the past, then it is safe to venture the opinion that only those who constanly work to improve themselves,---only those who seek to make themselves more enduring in the race,---only those who make use of every opportunity presented to them,---in other words only those who are "progressive" can cherish the hope of ever seeing their land and enjoy its atmosphere which is purer and more healthful than that of the surrounding regions. And who will never reach the goal. Speaking of teachers, those who make no effort to step up higher than where they are now, those who out of sheer pride take their case and rest no more of the ways and methods of other teachers,---in a word, those who are self-sufficient will find the task more than hopeless.

In conclusion, this desire, this anxiety on the part of Filipino teachers of losing no opportunity of grasping ideas which will directly benefit them in their chosen vocation, is an unmistakable sign that they fully realize the moral responsibilities attached to them as teachers of the Filipino youth, in whom the Philippines centers all her hopes for a brilliant future.

Another Provincial Committee

To the already existing number of provincial Committees of the Philippine Teachers' Association, another must be added,--that of Cavite. This is another triumph



PICKETT HARNESS CO.

TALABARTEROS

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS.

36 Echague Largest stock in the Orient -- Manila, P. I.

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.-73 Sta. Cruz

of the cause which our Association represents. This is another step more in the realization of our aims. It is indeed very gratifying to note how the ideals and principles of this Association find approval among our fellow-teachers. That they highly appreciate the aim of this Association is shown by the recent organization of the Committee of Cavite. The teachers of Cavite have once more demonstrated that the Filipino teachers as a class possess the spirit of union and fraternity, which is an essential factor in the future of a race such as ours. The news of the organization of this new Committee will without doubt be received by *all* the members of our Association gladly, because it means another unit of strength for the Association. It means further that the efforts of the Association have not been in vain and that our fellow-teachers of Cavite have found the Association to be all we claim for it,—a genuine teachers' Association.



(Courtesy of Far Eastern Review)

OIL FIELD IN CALIFORNIA

We trust that the enthusiasm which was shown by our fellow-teachers of Cavite in the organization of their Provincial Committee will serve as an inspiration to our fellow-teachers of other provinces. We also trust that all efforts of the Board of Directors of the Committee of Cavite instead of being buried in that dreadful abyss of indifference and apathy, will find echo in the hearts of its members, to whose constancy of purpose much of the Committee's future depends.

A SHORT HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF THE AETAS OF ZAMBALES

by Bernardo Elayda, *1st Central School*.

PART II.

It is needful to remark that in the former article the writer has briefly mentioned the history of the Aetas in

his province, and this following one will particularly treat of the unique blessing ever offered to the Aetas (of Zambales) which is the education relative to the bettering of the conditions of their living.

The Insular Government has done every effort since 1902 to educate the non-Christian tribes throughout the Philippines. Six years ago an American came to this capital in route to Zambales mountains to find out about the Aetas and their ethnology in order that the government would know what to do with them. The provincial board of Zambales being in charge of the funds from the Internal Revenue for the training of the Aetas, adopted no better method to enlighten them on the essential elements of civilization than to teach them the art of husbandry, gardening, weaving, fishing and house-building including the subjects taught in the primary schools of the islands.

Rubber & Metal Stamps

Notarial Seals

Dates & Numbers

Plain or Automatic—Rubber or Metal

• Rubber type sets or sizes.—Indelible Marking Outfits

SIGN MARKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

A. GROSSMAN & CO. ————

42 Escolta—Dell Bldg.

Artículos llamados de regalo para bodas, cumpleaños y recuerdos ó souvenirs en general. No se especifica por haber inmenso surtido, y muy *barato* y siempre *barato* en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL**



Courtesy of Fair Eastern Review

OIL FIELD IN CALIFORNIA

students themselves. Demonstrations of this kind are extremely prejudicial to school discipline, to the reputation of the schools in which they occur, and are demoralizing in their influence on the characters of the students themselves.

«Hereafter this Bureau will refuse to treat with students who resort to this unrestrained and uncalled for method of protest. Students leaving a school on strike will be regarded as no longer pupils of the public schools and as meriting no further attention from school authorities. If the strike involves a sufficient number of pupils to disarrange the work of classes, the school shall be reorganized promptly on the basis of students who have actually continued in attendance. New assignments shall be found for the teachers who are no longer needed in the school.

«Students leaving school on a strike will not be readmitted until the opening of a new semester. Striking students, who by public denunciation of the school or assaults upon the character of the principal or teachers in the school

or by other improper conduct, show themselves to be unfit persons for attendance upon public schools, will be definitely expelled from the public schools by the Director of Education.

Nothing in this circular is to be interpreted as forbidding any student to make a dignified and respectful protest to the Superintendent of the division against the action of a principal or teachers in the school in which he is enrolled, but the student making this protest must continue in the school until his complaint can be investigated and settled, and he must, while continuing in the school, conduct himself in an obedient and dignified manner.

«Any student who is not satisfied with the attention given to his complaint by the Superintendent of the division, may carry his complaint to the Director of Education and from him to the Secretary of Public Instruction.

«This office has never refused or failed to promptly and thoroughly investigate any case of complaint brought to its attention in a proper or official way.

Division Superintendents are instructed to see that the directions of this circular are adhered to.

DAVID P. BARROWS,

Director of Education

As Teachers, What are Our Responsibilities to Our Country?

Before attempting to answer so important a question it will be well for us to first discuss, even briefly, what our schools aim at, the influence the children's education will bear in the shaping of our country's future, and the part the teacher takes in that education.

As to the aims of our school, when one stops and sees the many things that both teachers and pupils do everyday within the four walls of the school-room, he is apt to draw

RIZAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Do you know that stenography is a profession which pays well those who are experts? There is now, and always will be, a great demand for stenographers and typists. Many famous men have used stenography as a stepping stone to high positions in official and private life. The tuition fee is only **FIVE PESOS** per month, and we guarantee to find positions for obedient pupils upon completion of the course.

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME--142 Escolta, Manila P. I.

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.-73 Sta. Cruz

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

the conclusion that our schools aim at to many things. Careful thought however, will suffice to convince him that such is not the case, and that these things are being done as means to an end, and that is,—the development of the children's moral, physical, and intellectual faculties, which in the broadest sense of the term constitutes education.

The pupils who now attend our schools will in the future be the ruling generation of our country, and since it is our schools that are training the next generation, these schools are also training our country as it will be a decade or two hence. When we come to realize what part our schools play in the shaping of our country's future, we would naturally center all our hopes in the teachers.

The teacher is the most essential factor of the school. Since he teaches more by his examples than by precept, it is not surprising why his pupils take many things from his customs, manners, and dispositions. It is not surprising why his teachings bear no little influence in the life and education of his pupils. How the children will behave as members of society in the years that are to come, will depend to a great extent upon the character and teachings of their teacher who is their leader, mentor and helper. As teachers therefore we shape and mould the character of the children who in after years will be the controlling element of our country.

Our schools will be a success or a failure according as we teachers faithfully or carelessly accomplish our mission. If the schools fail, the whole country is foredoomed to failure. As teachers, we bear a relation to the future of our country,—a relation which other individuals cannot bear. Are our schools preparing the children of to-day in such a way that when they become the men and women of to-morrow, they will be enlightened, industrious, and, and law-abiding citizens of the community? Or are they preparing a generation of smatterers, unable to contend with the tremendous struggle for existence, nor able to face and solve the common problems which confront us at every turn? Are the school-



OIL FIELD IN CALIFORNIA.

children taught in such a way that in after years they will have practical knowledge of the virtues, rights and duties of law abiding citizens? In other words, do our schools turn out boys and girls who, when men and women, will reflect honor and credit upon their country thereby showing the possibilities of their race? Or do our schools by an erroneous education turn out lazy, irresponsible men who despise manual labor believing it to be degrading, thereby plunging their country into an everlasting shame and dishonor?

Upon us as teachers, fall these heavy responsibilities,—responsibilities, which let us hope will in time be fully appreciated by our Municipalities,—responsibilities which, if properly discharged by us, will give us the satisfaction of knowing that we have at least done something for our country.

VICENTE DIAZ

San Nicolas Primary School.

The Oldest Distillery in the Philippines

RECEIVED MEDALS AT THE EXPOSITIONS IN PARIS, AMSTERDAM AND PHILIPPINES

AYALA & CO.

All Brands of anisado, Anis Extra,
Garabanchel, Mallorca, Gin, Anisette.
Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION

Office Central

216 San Miguel

"EL NACIENTE" HATS STORE

197-Madrid-199

S. Nicolas, Manila

The 30th of December is coming! See that all your pupils will be decently uniformed. We sell CAPS made for this purpose. **A Great Discount for College and SCHOOL PUPILS.** We also sell and Bleach all kinds of Native hats.

THE LOWEST PRICE IN TOWN

VILLAFUERTE. SANTOS & CO. Proprietors

Camisas blancas y de color, Corbatas, Calzoncillos, Cuellos. Puños, Camisetas, Botones, Salida para baño, Tohallas, inmenso surtido de todo. Hay camisetas y calzoncillos de pura lana para garantizarse de los Nortés. Vende muy barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL

How Thanksgiving Day Came to be Celebrated

(To Fourth Grade Pupils)

Thanksgiving Day is one of the many national holidays that the people of the United States love to celebrate. It is the day on which the people go to church to offer God their thankfulness for His blessing. If it is important to know how the Fourth of July came to be celebrated as a national holiday, it is equally important to know how Thanksgiving Day came to be celebrated.

Many years ago, England had a very cruel king. He was very cruel and for that reason he won for himself the name of tyrant. This King ordered that all people of England should worship God in the same way that he did. He thought that if the people were allowed to go to any church they wanted, it would lead to quarrels and would end by breaking his kingdom to pieces. When the people saw that they could not worship God as they pleased; many of them escaped with their wives and children to Holland where they could have religious freedom. These people who escaped to Holland were called Pilgrims. After living in Holland a number of years they decided to settle in America. America at that time was still a big wilderness. There were no big houses, beautiful cities nor wide streets as now. The reason why the Pilgrims decided to settle in America was that they did not like to see their children become Dutch, because although they were not in England, they were true Englishmen and they called England home.

They sailed in a small ship called the Mayflower. The voyage across the Atlantic Ocean was long and very dangerous. At last they reached America. It was the middle of December when they landed. That year the winter was very, very cold. Ice and snow covered the ground several

feet deep. A hard storm was blowing when they landed, but in spite of these hard times, they knelt down and gave thanks to God for their safe arrival. At that time the ground was frozen and they could not plant anything. So about half of them died of hunger before spring came. When spring came they at once planted corn. When Autumn came they harvest was very good. So one day the Pilgrims gathered together and made a feast in order to give thanks to God for such a blessing, and ever since that time, a day was set every year when the people go to church to thank God for His blessings.

Ethel—The count pronounces love 'loaf'

Jack—That's natural enough. If he succeeds in capturing that heiress, 'loaf' is precisely what it will mean to him.

—Boston Transcript.

El Adelanto del Siglo

THE FILIPINO SHOE STORE

OF

LAZARO VILLAMARIA

The Shoes made in this establishment compete with all foreign makes in elegance, style and durability; and we guarantee that those who wear them will never be troubled with corns.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY

109—Crespo—111, Quiapo

Manila, P. I.

Do you wish a portrait

that will be a Christmas remembrance
many years hence :- :- :- :- :-

If so our 30 years experience in the art can guarantee this result

Photos that
do not fade

INTERNATIONAL STUDIO

39

ESCOLTA

Hair dresser free—Enlargement free
with dozen cabinets

Best Equiped Studio in the Orient

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cruz

Philippine Teachers' Association

A new Committee

The Philippine Teachers' Association has the pleasure of introducing to its many members the new Provincial Committee of Cavite. Its organization was made possible by the spirit of cooperation and harmony manifested by the enthusiastic teachers of that historical province. The organization of this new Committee, which was carried with all the animation and enthusiasm imaginable, enables us to once more practically demonstrate the fact that as time goes on, the bond existing between the Filipino teachers of the different provinces of the Archipelago becomes stronger and stronger. It is indeed very gratifying to note that the aims of the Philippine Teachers' Association are gradually being accomplished and that its ideals and principles find hearty approval among our fellow-teachers. In making it possible to extend the influence and activity of the Philippine Teachers' Association to the province of Cavite, we desire to extend to our fellow-teachers of that province, our most hearty congratulation and praise for the worthy example they have set.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMMITTEE OF CAVITE.

After a very close election, the following members for the Board of Directors were elected:

President.	Mr. Pablo de Guia (teacher of the Cavite High School)
Vice-President.	Miss Fidela Buenaventura (Principal of Cavite School)
Secretary.	Mr. Luis Litongjua (Teacher of Cavite Viejo)
Treasurer.	Miss Paz del Rosario (Teacher of Cavite)
Fifth Member	Mr. Estauslao Tirona (Teacher of Imus)

The members of the Executive Board in name of the Philippine Teacher's Association in general wish the Board of Di-

rectors of the Committee of Cavite all kinds of success in their undertakings.

Committee of Manila

The regular monthly meeting of the Committee of Manila took place in the office of the Association no. 362 Azcarraga, under the presidency of Mr. L. R. Gonzalez. The following were among the matters treated in the meeting.

(a) Report of the committee appointed by the last meeting of the Board of Directors, relative to the application presented by Mrs. Victoria S. Sanches and Mrs. Praxedes Sanches, (active members of the Association) that they be granted the privilege of Article VII of the Constitution which reads in part: All active members of the Association in good standing shall, in case of sickness without salary for a period of 7 days, receive from the funds of the Association payments at the rate of -P-15.00 monthly." The Committee's report was favorable and the meeting at once approved the amount.

(b) After a thorough deliberation on the matter, the meeting voted the sum of -P-15.00 to be given to the Executive Board, as contribution of the Committee of Manila to the traveling expenses of the Executive Board.

The meeting was conducted in a business-like manner and after treating of other things of minor importance it was adjourned at 12:00 p. m.

Executive Board

Taking advantage of the annual feast of Cavite, which as if by fortune, fell on Saturday and Sunday, the members of the Executive Board went to Cavite and were present in the organization of the Committee of that Province. They returned to Manila carrying with them a grateful remembrance of the occasion. They regret that they can not find words strong enough with which to express to the kind teachers of Cavite their gratitude for the hospitality accorded to them during their short stay in their town.

Your DEAD STOCK

OR YOUR LIVE STOCK OR ANYTHING ELSE YOU HAVE ON HAND AND DO NOT NEED OR ELSE NEED IT LESS THAN YOU NEED THE

CASH

WE WILL BUY FOR SPOT CASH OR WILL AUCTION OFF FOR YOU AT ONCE. COME TO US IF YOU WANT THE COIN.

The BARGAIN STORE
BUYS ANYTHING SELLS EVERYTHING

Telephone No. 469
MANILA

GITT & WRIGHT, Props.

58 Echague
QUIAPO

Vajillas de porcelana, Vajillas de loza, Servicio para The y Café. Platos sueltos de porcelana desde -P-1.80 docena. Juegos de Lavabos vende baratos y siempre baratos en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

MANILA FASHION

Escolta No. 79

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices.

Gentlemen's goods as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICAN SHOES & Handkerchiefs

A complete assortment of woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth and drill.

The Department of TAYLORING is the best equipped in the Orient. TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende mas baratos articulos para caballeros.

Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas, Calcetines, Camisetas, Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.

Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodon Drill de algodon.

Este establecimiento cuenta tambien con Talleres de Sastreria y Camiseria y garantiza la perfección en el corte de los trajes y camisas.

The Executive Board also thanks all the teacher of Cavite for the aid they rendered in the organization of the Committee. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Aims, Supervising teacher of Cavite for his kindness in allowing the use of the building of the Cavite Central School where the meeting was held.

A REQUEST

— In view of the fact that the *Filipino Teacher* "organ of the Philippine Teachers' Association" is desirous of giving the public reliable information as to the tide of affairs in the Association, the Editor earnestly request the various Provincial Committees to send in items of their Association at an early date for publication.

Offley—Do you mean to say I am a liar?

Gumpus—Certainly not; I would never be so ungentleman as that—but I perceive you catch my idea.

—Pathfinder

PEDAGOGICAL DEPARTMENT

What is the Punishment that We must Give To the Naughtiest Pupil in the Class?

Before trying to give an answer to this delicate question let us first find out what the questioner means by the term «naughty pupil». A «naughty pupil» is one who during school time does things that annoy the teacher and trouble the pupils such as playing, talking or whispering to others when he should be studying, writing or listening to the teacher's explanation. It may be added that the presence of such a pupil in the class has a tendency of disturbing the work of the class and the teacher must therefore study how to stop that boy's naughtiness. The thoughtful teacher will see that a pupil becomes naughty *when he has nothing to do*. This is very plain when we consider that boys are boys. Therefore if a teacher has a naughty pupil in his class the first thing he must do is *to give that boy plenty of work to do and he must see to it that the boy does it*. In dealing with pupils of this kind remember that it is

when the little hands are idle that they begin to do things they should not do.

Therefore I am of the opinion that since «Satan always finds work for idle hands to do», *work, and plenty of it*, will serve to make a naughty boy quiet and orderly.

Editor

Do We Accomplish the Aims of Our Profession by Just Teaching, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Music, Spelling etc?

While teachers are required to teach the subjects as part of the children's education, yet their mission *does not* and *must not* end with them. Pupils who leave school after learning Arithmetic, Geography, etc and *no more*, have missed the most important lesson to be learned in school, and *the teacher* is responsible for it.

We go to school to receive education and no education is complete unless our threefold nature is symmetrically developed,—namely intellectual, physical, and moral. A teacher must never lose sight of the fact that while *primarily* schools aim to give the children such knowledge as will prepare them to start their lives right, *fundamentally* schools aim to develop in the children good moral character which is the corner-stone of any good government. Nor must a teacher confine his efforts within the four walls of the school room. No, his mission goes even beyond that. By his example he can be an influential member of the community where his school is. He can help to better the conditions of the community if he only has the necessary tact and ability to use the relation he bears to the parents of his pupils.

To conclude, let me quote the words of a prominent educator of America, Supt. Howland of Chicago Schools: «We may not so often hear our deed heralded to the public ear in noisy huzzas; but the fault is ours if in the hearts of the wise and good the name of teacher is not held in honor.»

Editor

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cruz

Alfred The night of my miseries is very long, indeed. My sky is very dark. My frail body is made a toy of that fickle gale of life, and my poor heart is almost drowned in that bitter sea of woe! But, I endure all these hardships . . . why could I not for your sake? Even more!

Thru all my desolations, my face is always gazing at you, satisfying my wants by drinking the rays of happiness and hope which radiate from your shining face. They make strong and patient. They are the only source of my felicity. Two months and one year have now passed, but does my love wane? Oh, no, as the years increase as days pass on, so is my love: it grows greater and stronger! Helen, Helen, you are cold and indifferent to my entreaties. How . . . what should I . . . what have I to do to win your sympathy . . . your love? . . . what in the world must I do to make you believe of the sincerity of my love? Tell me, Hellen, command me, and upon my word, I will do it.

There is an accent of earnestness and pity in his words. Tears gather in his eyes. Could there be drops more limpid than those which now run down his cheeks. Felia eyes him. As his face is cast down, she can observe his repressed sobs. By the dim light

which hangs down from the center of the ceiling she sees his glittering drops chase another. Suddenly, she turns her face towards the abode of the stars: she cannot look on those glistening cheeks for one second longer and still be obdurate. Is she conquered at last? She still gazes on yon cloudlings which seem to play with the stars. What pass in her mind? Oh long, long thoughts. She sees among yonder clouds the weeping face of Alfred. A flash of thought came to her mind: «Are his tears sincere? Are they really tears of love or net to ensnare me?» She recalled the days passed from the very first moment when his first letter reached her hand. The words now brum in her thoughts, and the same doubt echoed in her heart: «Are they sincere? Does he mean what he says?» But when all his actions are analyzed, she finds that there is not even a flaw which may dim their brightness. Whatever he says is always in harmony with his actions. He is kind and true. He is free from any foul vice which, like the python, twines itself round and round our heart, and at last it becomes so strong that our frail bodies can no longer resist, and is over-powered. King Gamble is his mortal enemy. He never associates with Laziness and Procrastination. He is a friend to Progress. H

| G. L. MITCHELL |

DENTIST

Fine Gold Fillings Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty

All Work done at the lowest prices and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. TEETH Extracted ABSOLUTELY without pain. A liberal reduction will be given to Teachers.

No. 4, Salcedo

Santa Cruz

La Rosario Destillery

Received Medals at the American, Hanoy and Philippine EXPOSITIONS

TUASON, LEGARDA & CO.

All current brands of Anisado.

ANIS SUPERIOR -

Mallorca Carabanchel. Gins, Deer and Esquilla brands. Rum; Anisette; Whiskey; Brandy.

Rectified Alcohol, 36°, 42°, 46°—Burning Alcohol, 36°, 42°.

204-220 San Sebastian

LOS OBREROS

Taller de pintura de **M. SALVADOR** *Pasaje de la Paz, 22, Escolta, Tel. 1601*

Se reciben toda clase de trabajos de pintura como carátula de cristal, bronce, decoraciones de casas, etc.

PRECIO BARATISIMO

We take orders in all sorts of paint work, glass signs, decoration, etc.

Apolonia Rosal

DENTISTA

San Roque

Cavite

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cruz

is ever ambitious of achieving great things. He is gentle and good. In fact he is the pattern of what we should call a man,—a real true man.

But the vital question is, «Does he really love her with all his heart?» Her conscience, who is the judge and the infalible counsellor of the Self, tells her not to doubt of his sincerity. No sooner is this communicated than all her doubts winged away. But,—here's another «but» which again perplexes her heart—but he is poor. Is she to love a son of poverty. She is rich. She thought and thought..... Then she said to herself, «It does not matter. A woman should love the man's self and not his riches, for when she loves the man simply because of his money alone, she has degraded herself into a mere merchandise... a slave. What has she done? She has sold her love, her liberty, her happiness, her life, for MONEY!!

Therefore poverty is no barrier. Great men have risen from poverty.» Then flashed thru her mind the thoughts of those unhappy girls whose parents urged and even compelled them to marry men they did not and could not love simply because the men were rich. These near-sighted parents thought they have helped them to enter the door of prosperity and happiness—but instead, they have thrown them into that bottomless abyss of misery and unhappiness. They hold a centavo so close to their eye that they are unable to see a peso. They have made their daughters «victims of commercialism». They have sold their daughters! They would have been happy mothers perhaps!

And Helen is right. Why is it in this high stage of civilization do we often hear the sword of proud Divorce cut wife and husband asunder? There is no sincere mutual love between them. Because marriage based on speculation almost always ends in total wretchedness and perhaps annihilation of life, but, marriage born from the impulse of the heart, is the fountain of happiness, the joy of joy, the bliss of life! The love of a man and woman joined in wedlock of pure unselfish love radiates with glory!

But we are far astray, dear reader. Let's put our attention back to the two lovers—nay, they are not lovers yet.

Helen is still gazing at the stars. Alfred's eyes, filled with tears of love's bitter feeling, are fixed on Helen's.

«Helen!» The voice is full of affliction.

Helen, as if suddenly awakened from a dream, is somewhat startled, and turned her face towards the voice.



(Courtesy of Far Eastern Review)

PUBLIC GARDEN IN CALIFORNIA

She again sees that pitiful complexion, gazing at her,—still and mute—but oh, those drops of tears!

They express more than volumes of words! Her heart—her unrelenting heart—seems to feel the subtle power of those diamond drops. Gentle Tear, what power has thou that even the hardest is softened by thee? Oh, emblem of Humanity, what would this world be without thee?

«Hellen!»...

But no Helen answered. By the glaring light her lovely cheeks can be seen to burrow the color of the blooming rose!

Alfred... Helen, be not so hard upon me!

He now speaks between repressed sobs. His breast toils with great distress. His whole body feels a vague shudder of anguish. His voice begins to tremble: he resembles Grief itself—he who is a man and has the heart of a man. Tears ceaselessly slide in torrents down his cheeks: yet he is a man who mocks at tears and he calls them rubbish of passion!

—Alfred.... Helen!... perchance you mock at my tears and call me effeminate but I can bear all these. Believe me that each drop of this bitter water comes from the chambers of my heart to prove the sincerity of my.....!

Helen—What fair lies! Are they not fiction!

Alfred—Lovely Helen, I do not mean to contradict you: no, and a thousand times no.—so long as this bosom throbs because of its love for you, I will respect your words; but, Helen, do you suppose I shall have endured all these hardships, these miseries; I have kept them and nourished them in my breast for these long, long

Lámparas y Quinques eléctricos y para petróleo—Quinques mecánicos—nuevos modelos muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL

days if they are all fiction? Since the first moment my bosom felt that silent and mystical power of Love my heart suffered for you; throbbed for you, and you alone, will you call it fiction,—or a fair lie?... when it is the only one feeling which I for so long cherish in my soul thru this stormy course of Life...?.....!

He left the rest unsaid; he cannot utter them; his breast is too full.

Helen is mute. Her eyes are cast down. Her cheeks blush again. Her brow reveals mingled expression of suppressed joy and compassion. Her lovely lips show marks of triumph. Her heart seems to dance lightly within her charming breast, still there remains a speck of doubt in that beaming countenance.

But, Alfred exhibits a face of gloom; the clouds of grief hover around him. His bosom heaves high at times. Hope seems to take wings; he struggles with Despair. Has he felt its cold hands? Perchance; but he is not of that stuff who shrinks from perceived failure. He is a man who faces obstacles and overpass them. He believes that there is no royal road to success. He believes with Longfellow, that immortal American poet, that «affection never was wasted».

Thru the thick mists of despair, he perceives the fatamorgana of his Future.

He endures all hardships and struggles bravely to find his pathway thru darkness. But when he feels himself near the verge of dim Disappointment, his enduring heart already fraught with sorrow, can no more hold that flooding feeling within his breast: it suddenly bursts, and, in torrents, tears rain down his burning cheeks ~~again~~. He sobs, cries like an innocent child!

Nay, gentle reader, methinks I hear you say, «Is he a man? He has not the courage of a man. Why does he weep?»

Ah, tears, dear friend, are water drops from the fountain of heaven, which balm our sorrows and our pains. There is divinity in pure tears, which elevates mankind. Has not the greatest and noblest of men ~~weeped~~? Oh, such, pure, bitter tears did He shed in that garden of Gethsemane!

Find a tearless man and you have found a merciless, sordid unsympathetic man. He is incongruous, repulsive, pessimistic, lacking an essential human attribute; ~~hence lowering him on~~ the level of beasts! We know, dear reader, that at times, our ample breast becomes so full of anguish that if tears would not ~~soothe~~ ~~us, they~~ would burst.

Thus Alfred, in his deep sorrow, can not stop that gushing stream of tears from flowing. Impulsed by his feelings, he suddenly exclaims:

“Helen, Helen, hope of my hope, life of my life,

soul of my soul! can you see me thus seems to mock me!.....”

Helen—“I am very sorry, indeed, but mother who has and owns all that is in me, therefore you can not have any thing, nothing.”

Alfred—“I trust my star, Helen, and in my discouragements I still have a heart which will suffer all your...”

Helen—“You will grieve in the end.”

Alfred—“It shall be welcomed whatever will be content to dwell in misery if you will walk on flowers. You shall never see me grieve in my destiny be when from my bitter cell my soul you reclining in the throne of Glory!”

Helen—“You are obdurate; 'tis better to suffer such unhappiness; so forget all for my sake who will crown your efforts.”

Alfred—“Forget you?... you who is the breath!—No, never; while there is one drop of life running in my veins—every particle of this blood I speak of my love. When I lay in my grave in my lowly dwelling, my essence shall rise in air and shall blow with the gentle zephyr across your cheeks, it shall murmur in words of untarnished love!

“And you ask me to find another. Can you find another like you in the world?”

Helen—“No, but better and worthier, than I love you.”

Alfred—“Every letter of your words is a smart to my wounded heart: can I forget you? The thunderbolts of your unkindness may strike from my laboring heart, ~~living~~ its existence and woe in this world—thereby forever blighted in its mortal life,—yet, in its flight beyond my soul shall bring in its essence the immortal me of my love.

“Can there be any one better than Helen? But to me, to myself, there is but one who is brighter, whose heart is the enviable pattern of truth, and she is whom I worship.”

Helen—“Well; but.....”

Alfred—“Am I chasing a phantom because my heart whose perfume is possessed?”

“Am I...?...”

Helen—“Hush. You are mistaken; know me, I am still Helen!”

Alfred—“And as Helen is Helen still, know my final sentence, the sentence, which will be the fate of my life—the supreme sentence.”

it **La Fortuna**

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cr

he is but one step to

lophed

hangs the bliss of my existence or ~~my~~ eternal fall into the fathomless depths of Grief. Will you pronounce it now? My heart shall be patient and shall learn to bear it."

Silence reigns. Then she slowly spoke:

Helen—"Such a question, - so delicate, requires almost a lifetime to solve it. I, therefore, can not satisfy you now; besides, I cannot force my heart. I cannot help it."

Alfred—"Must I then wait?"

Helen answers not. Her eyes are fixed on the burning light. Then Alfred continues:

Alfred—"Then I shall be patient. I shall wait. I shall not lose hope even to eternity. My thoughts, my happiness and my life shall be focused to you alone!"

He wishes to say more. He is trying to frame in his mind a phrase in which he may express his great love, but all his rhapsodies fail him.

He can not speak. His feelings overcome him, and Helen observes him.

Silence again reigns. The tick-tock of the clock near Alfred is distinctly heard. It strikes; one, two, -three, -four, -five, -six seven, -eight, -ah, 'tis eight o'clock: the hour of departure. It has come; he must go. To stay longer, is to transgress the law of Mother Society. Alfred, with leaden heart, takes his leave. He gently and passionately grasps the hand he is ever longing to win. As he holds it, ardent words of love hangs on his lips, but he can only say as he parts with a quivering voice, "Have pity on me!"

Taking leave from the rest of the house, he departs.

(To be continued)

JULIANUS

The Month in Review

RIZAL DAY FOR 1908

—The Committee in charge of celebration of Rizal Day is displaying much activity in its desire of surpassing the celebrations of previous years. Plans are now nearing completion and very soon the public will know the whole program.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

—November 26 was set aside for Thanksgiving Day. Miss Kate Black, the popular Director of Music of the City Schools, assisted by the Third and Fourth Grade teachers of the City Schools, is preparing a musical entertainment for the day. The children are now prac-

ticating selected songs which will be sung for the occasion. May success crown their efforts!

IBA HIGH SCHOOL.

—The teachers and pupils of Iba, ought to be congratulated for their new High School Building. We are glad that in spite of all the difficulties which they have encountered, their efforts have not been in vain and that Zambales can now, with pride say that she has a High School Building. The inauguration which will take place on the 20th. of this month, promises to be a solemn occasion. Governor General Smith will be among those who will be present in the inauguration. We are glad that we shall be able to inform our readers of the details of the inauguration as Mr. Bernardo Elayda, Principal of the Iba Central School, has kindly promised us a description of the event.

SCHOOL FOR TALIM ISLAND.

The Municipal Board of the City of Manila has appropriated the sum of P.100 to be spent for school-house for the children of the laborers of the island of Talim. The Director of Education will provide the school with a teacher.

A ROYAL BAPTISM

Nov. 15 the baptism of a male baby took place in the home of the family in Ermita. The god-father was Dr. S. A. Villa. In the night of that day, the celebration was crowned with a very animated ball from 6:20 to 11 o'clock P. M.

Oh, how poetical is it to see that beautifully adorned hall peopled with incarnate flowers vying in beauty, grace and excellence.

Such a scene and such a time shall forever be stamped in letters of gold in the page of memory. Such names and such faces and such a warm treatment and such mark of hospitality—make good, clear indelible expression, an eternal remembrance in the fickle memory of man. As the writer recalls, there were more than a score and a half of waving fans and but the same number of gentlemen—one of them being Sr. F. M. Guerrero, the assemblyman. The writer regrets that space does not allow him to further pen the notes he has in his memory.

BACK FROM JAPAN.

—The United States Battleship Fleet, composed of 16 warships are now at Olongapo. It will be remembered that the Fleet left for Japan during the first days of October. The Fleet will remain at Olongapo until the target practice is over, whether the bluejackets will

land and enjoy Manila's hospitality or not, remains to be seen. The current of opinion is that they may, as Manila is now free from cholera.

TRANSFERS

—Miss Mary H. Fee, former Principal of the Meisic Intermediate School, is now in charge of the correspondence Division of the Philippine Normal School. Mr. Charles Derbyshire who was formerly in charge of that work is now teaching in the Manila School of Commerce.

ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS

—Among the callers at the Bureau of Education were Messrs. Briggs and Coleman, Superintendent of Pampanga and Pangasinan respectively.

MANILA TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

—Mr. Prescott F. Jernegan was recently added to the faculty of the Institute. Mr. Jernegan is well known to our readers as he is the author of several books now in use among the public schools.

S. S. Teacher—What is the conscience?
Boy with Red Hair—It's what makes you sorry when you get found out.

—Paitfinder.

LIST OF PROMOTIONS IN THE EXAMINATIONS HELD OCT. 21, 22, 23, FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE FIRST SEMESTER OF THE SCHOOL TERM 1908-1909.

SAMPALOC INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

From VII Grade to 1st. Year

Antonio Aquino.
Paciano Dizon.
Paz Guidote
Evaristo Lara
Mariano Lopez
Mariano Montero
Sixto Ong Changco
Leonardo Patajo
Lorenzo Ramos.

Paz Guidote won the gold seal for scholarship

SAN NICOLAS PUBLIC SCHOOL

Pupils who were promoted from IV A to V B

Gregorio Agustín; Ramon Concepción; Deogracias Rosario; Catalina Igoy; Marciano Rivera; Nieves Guerrero; Hermogenes Reyes; Hermenegildo Llorredo; Guia Leogardo; Faustino Paraiso; Filemon Rivera; Ciriaco Mortera; Tomás Ricerra; Cornelio Garcia.

From IV B to IV A

Cho Mi; Jose Fernandez; Aurelio Malunog; Marcela Manuel; Pedro Lorenzo; Sixta Capili; Fernando Gavino; Wee Chu Tong; José Bosquez

From III A to IV B

Ana Zamora; Silveria Toledo; Gliceria Sianson; Damasa Quijano; Cipriana Romero; Magdalena Basa; Florentina Modesto. José Bolivar; Julian Bolivar, Lorenzo Cayetano; Nicanor Cortes; Julio Marcelo; Alfredo Romero; Wenceslao de Jesús; Domingo Cunanan; Vicente Perrin; Jesus Herrera; Santiago Escobar; Gerardo Terencia; Cenon Oreta; Cipriano Kalingasan; Melchor de Belen; Vicente Bautista; Agustin Mateo.

MEISIC PRIMARY SCHOOL

From Third Grade B to Third Grade A

Adriana Abinojar . . . 75 ½	Ana yap. 91
Arcadia Arambulo . . . 75	Columna Riporent . . . 83 ½
Victoria Basconillo. . . 77	Inocencia Tionson. . . 85
Roberta Fajardo . . . 77	Toribia Salvador . . . 76 ½
Carmen Jacinto . . . 75	Consuelo Calalang . . . 84 ½
Rosa Lim. 75	Candelaria Sevilla. . . 98 ½
Severina Lapeña . . . 84 ½	Cornelia Reyes . . . 77
Consolación Lirag . . . 80	Maria Alzon 87
Cristina Millan . . . 77	Gerarda Cayetano . . . 82 ¾
Digna San Juan . . . 18	Gonoveva Pons 86 ½
Hermenegilda Santos . 75	Josefa Vera 82 ½
Rosario Trinidad. . . 77 ½	Maximo Antonel . . . 75
Pascuala Teodoro . . . 77	Gervacio Baluyot . . . 82 ½
Alejandro Borja. . . . 76 ½	Francisco Tormo . . . 75
Numeriano Carluen . . . 76	Anacleto Usana. . . . 84

HOTEL CONTINENTAL	
35 Plaza Goiti Sta. Cruz	
Large, pleasant Banquet rooms	Comfortable and well ventilated rooms
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO	
FRENCH COOKING	

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cruz

Luis Cayetano	85 ½	Felino Uy-choco.	89
Yu-Chi King.	75	Vicente Velasco.	95
Francisco Concepcion.	82	Graciano Salazar	79 ½
Fortunato David.	80 ½	Eliseo Arandia :	85 ½
Pafael Domingo	75	Bernardino Alvaro	81 ½
Ramon Enrile	76	Donato Ciriaco	77 ½
Domingo Espiritu	76	Lazaro Castillo	82
Rafael Garcia	75	Isaac Estacio.	79
Mamerto Godoy	75	Macario Flores	77
Modesto Ignacio	76 ½	Marcelo Garcia.	76
Mariano Liñget	77	Apolonio Jacala.	78
Juan Lopez	76	Feliciano Lope	78 ½
Luis Miranda	82	Gaudencio Laksón.	83 ½
Carlos Peña.	91	Hermenegildo de León	75
Esteban Ramirez.	78	Cornelio Layusa.	80
Bartolome Rosario	75 ½	Anselmo Mendoza	78 ½
Marciano Sto. Domingo.	77 ½	Matias Manahan	78 ½
Macelino Ocampo	77 ½	Pedro Limkako	82 ½
Venancio Pascual.	85	Vicente Limkako	81 ½
Pablo Quesada	76 ½	Moises Lopez.	76
Francisco Roman.	79 ½	Beato Lintag.	76
Vicene Santos.	75 ½	Antonio Lumba.	78
Placido Santos.	78 ½	Jose Lauchengco	77
Epifanio S. Juan.	77	Ernesto de Leon	76
Vicente Toentino.	81	Dionisio Medina.	78 ½
Francisco Valdes	83	Apolinar Navarro	82
Jesus Villanueva	76	Margarito Pañganiban	87 ½
Felix Yabot	75 ½	Ignacio Rodriguez	78 ½
Isidoro del Prado.	76	Guillermo Santos	75 ½
Simeon Alejandro.	75 ½	Anselmo Sumbillo.	78
Simplicio Angeles.	86	Federico Yabot	76
Laureano Cañaris	85	Alfredo Francisco	78 ½
Guillermo Esteban	81	Jorge Fernando	76 ½
Rufino Gallano	76		

many subscribers to the advertisements appearing in this paper, They are from reliable business men of this city, and we are sure that if you will just give them a trial they will *not* fail to satisfy you in every detail. In answering to advertisements please mention THE FILIPINO TEACHER.

Are you worrying
about that **XMAS**
Gift?

Let us help you.

A subscription to The Filipino Teacher will suit your friend.

Only Two pesos a year.

P. O. Box. 1090.

A WORD TO OUR READERS

We desire to respectfully call the attention of our



BEAR BRAND

PURE FRESH MILK

There is satisfaction in every can, a healthy drink at a reasonable price

SPRUNGLI & CO., Sole Importers.

28 David →

← MANILA, P. I.

Cubiertos metal blanco garantizado. Cubiertos metal Británica á 60 céntimos el juego de 4 piezas. Siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL

The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL

Órgano de la "Philippine Teachers' Association"

Director, LEONCIO R. GONZÁLEZ

REDACCIÓN Y ADMINISTRACIÓN: 362 AZCARRAGA, TONDO, MANILA, I. F.—Dirección Postal:

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCIÓN

EN MANILA
EN PROVINCIAS
NÚMERO SUELTO

ANUAL
"
"

-P- 2.00
" 2.00
" 0.25

ANUNCIOS

Se reciben anuncios á precios convencionales.
Los anuncios que solo ocupen un espacio de 2x3½ pulgadas
y -P-10.00 al año.

PAGO ADELANTADO

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sirvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente la
Sirvanse también notificar á la Redacción cualquier cambio de domicilio, para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA
Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sirvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe
ros remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirse á THE FILIPINO TEACHER, P. O. Box No. 2090, Manila, I. F.

EDITORIAL

La Enseñanza de la Moral

Es un asunto de actualidad palpitante. Viejo y sagrado en su origen se suscita de nuevo con bríos de protesta contra tanta lesión y abandono.

Aquí como en la Metrópoli y en otros países se sienten hondamente los lamentables efectos causados por el retroceso de la enseñanza de la moral; y, que muchos por tratarla bajo puntos de vista diferentes han convenido descartarla en el curso de estudios para las escuelas públicas.

Desde el humilde observatorio de nuestra concepción podremos asegurar que, si la disposición continua como hasta aquí, ese peligro, como zondas marinas productoras de la densa y oscura nieve que amenaza cubrir la recta conciencia de los mortales, será inminente.

Pensadores y pedagogos fijan ahora su vista perspicaz sobre este problema que afecta á la *magna civitas*.

La «Westminster Gazette», hace poco, publicó un discurso del Barón d'Estournelles del que extractamos lo siguiente:

«El progreso moral no ha corrido parejas al progreso material realizado por el ingenio hu-

mano, y si esta tardía evolución moral el progreso efectuado por la ciencia en los hombres á la unidad desde todos los de la tierra, daría lugar á conflictos en la benéfica cooperación deseada por los de la ciencia.»

Si no erramos en la interpretación tadista que citamos, está inspirado de lidad de crear una moral universal que c por elementos comunes de las diversas r y prácticas, sea aceptada por todos sin e de razas ni de creencias. ¿Sería factible veración? Tan factible es como la Declar los Derechos del Hombre inaugurada por

Un poco más de amor y respeto i manidad, se salvarán cuantas dificultades pezean su realización. Entonces los hom brán alcanzado el mayor de todos los p pues, la paz universal será, no tempora vencial sino, íntima, verdadera é impe la fuerza del derecho prevalecerá más tirano principio; derecho de la fuerza.

Los innovadores modernos, al nota sencia de la moral en la generación p aseguran que permitiendo á élla un lug

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cruz

cuado en las escuelas podrían esperar una mejor armonía entre los hombres y entre los pueblos.

También el profesor Huxley había dicho: «los niños y las niñas cuya educación deben atender las juntas de escuelas, no solamente han de desempeñar deberes domésticos, sino que cada uno de ellas es miembro de una organización social y política muy complicada y tienen que prepararse para ser parte de esa organización; de otro modo sería aplastado por ella. Para este fin, es muy necesario que esos niños y niñas sean conocedores no solamente de las leyes elementales de conducta, sino que deben ser educados para amar con todo su corazón una conducta que tiende á alcanzar el más alto bien para sí mismos y sus semejantes; deben ser educados para odiar con todo su corazón el extremo opuesto: el mal.»

Es una aclaración sencilla pero valiosa.

Es una corroboración más de que no debe descuidarse la enseñanza de la moral, y que ella es tan importante y necesaria como las demás materias.

El contacto continuo de nuestro pueblo con personas que vivieron en regiones diferentes bajo el influjo de sus costumbres varias y modos de ser, le dá autoridad para marcar los grados de su evolución moral. Más de una vez, numerosas familias han manifestado públicamente la causa que les abstienen enviar á sus niños en las escuelas del gobierno. La cual causa se funda en que en éstas no se enseña la moral. Muchas alegan el doble gasto que las ocasionan para dicho objeto

por matricularseles además á otros centros docentes.

¿Porqué no figura la moral en el plan de enseñanza del Estado? ¿Se fundará acaso de la separación de éste con la religión? A fé nuestra, en los Estados Unidos mismo donde abundan Sunday Schools destinados exclusivamente para este fin, aún se creen en los incalculables beneficios que aportaría á la sociedad, introduciéndola en las escuelas públicas. Sinó que vea las palabras de la *National Educational Association* de la que forman parte distinguidas figuras americanas.

«Nosotros recomendamos ardientemente á las juntas de Educación, á los principales, á los maestros, el continuo ejercicio de los niños en moral, en negocios y en la ética profesional, con el fin de que la naciente generación de hombres de negocios puedan tener un bien desenvuelto horror á la falta de buena fé.»

Es grande nuestra voluntad, pero es mas

G. L. MITCHELL

DENTISTA

Especialidad en los trabajos concernientes á la Cirujía Dental.
Extracciones *absolutamente* sin dolor.
Se hacen todos los trabajos á precios sumamente módicos. Se garantiza su perfección. Se hace un DESCUENTO RAZONABLE á los Maestros.

No. 4, Salcedo

Santa Cruz

VENTA DE ANIMALES

Karabaos resistentes

Karaballas parenderas

Karaballas con chotos ó crias

Vacunos para carros

Vacas parenderas

Vacas con chotos ó crias

120 Tanduay, Quiapo, Manila

FAUSTINO LICHAUCO, Propietario

Sillarria de Viena, de América y Hongkong; sueltos y por juegos muy baratos, y siempre baratos en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL**

grande aún las reglas que regulan nuestros deberes profesionales por tener que ajustarse á ellas estrictamente la distribución del tiempo con las asignaturas.

Creemos que la moral como es inherente al derecho se manifiesta por su importancia misma. Su gran y único influjo al cumplimiento del derecho nos invita á cavilar seriamente que como palanca que sostiene el equilibrio social debe ser introducida en las escuelas públicas.

Queremos también consignar aquí las acertadas palabras de nuestro colega «*El Renacimiento*» al discutir este problema tan interesante como complicado. Decía:

«En verdad que no es el objeto de una escuela pública preparar hombres para el bien morir ó para subir al cielo, pero su objeto debe ser, preparar á los hombres á entrar en la vida y á vivir en las mejores condiciones. Para esto, el

conocimiento de los hechos no es su entender leyes y principios es bastante

La educación de la inteligencia para así como para entender los deberes, formación de la voluntad para que sea dócil de la conciencia, son por lo menos tantas como saber leer, escribir y co

Moralidad, moralidad bien entendida sectaria que divide y que frustra en vano, los sentimientos nobles de amor; vida sana de honradez y de amor del bien puro para amarlo, y del mal para ser aborrecido eternamente.

Nuestra vida normal establece reglas para los demás y en este estado de relación nuestra conducta debe observar ciertos principios rígidos del mismo modo que en los primeros deberes fundamentales contraídos en el Estado.

CONCHAS

QUEREMOS DAR A GANAR ALGUN DINERO A LA GENTE DE PROVINCIAS

Si tienen Vdes. conchas de alguna clase, envíenos una muestra de ellas, nos convienen, les compraremos todos los que nos puedan vender, pagándoselos los mejores precios del mercado.

Queremos conchas de todas clases, grandes y pequeñas, ordinarias y bonitas. No encontrarán Vdes. dificultad alguna para hacer la remesa. Envuelvan Vds. las conchas en un trozo de papel fuerte, átenlo con un bramante, metan el paquete así formado en un saco ó caja y envíenlo por correo como muestras sin valor.

Nosotros podemos usar conchas de casi todas las clases y algunas de ellas podemos pagarlas á muy buenos precios, proporcionando pingües beneficios á los que recojan para nosotros.

Dirigirse á

La Concha, Fábrica de Botones

P. O. Box 262,

Manila, P.

Solicitamos también agentes en provincias para la venta de nuestros botones. Sírvanse escribirnos



(Courtesy of Far Eastern Review)

HON. LEON M. GUERRERO
Diputado por Bulacan, Presidente del Comité de
Instrucción Pública.

Y ese vacío en el sistema de educación presente se hace más notorio en la tendencia actual á la materialidad de todos los gustos y de todas las inclinaciones, al deseo insensato de adorar la vida en su lado de flaquezas y de podredumbres, erigiendo en el fondo de todos los corazones el altar consagrado al Oro de los mundos, á la Diosa de todos los placeres, y al Egoísmo de todas las vanidades y pasiones.

¿Qué legaremos á un pueblo que se forma en medio de la lucha universal, entre la gritería estruendosa de las muchedumbres en la orgía de la vida? Una sana educación; una moral inalterable.

Muy conformes con estas sabias aclaraciones llenas de luz y argumentos inapelables, sin más objetivo que enderezar la senda univesral que conduce hacia la perfección de la Humanidad, nos resta solo, apuntar aquí, que nuestro constante deseo és la pronta realización de tan nobilísimas ideas.

Por libelo.—El acusador privado.—El gobierno de opinión.—La libertad de imprenta en peligro.—La impresión popular.—Nuestra adhesión.

El Proceso de "El Renacimiento"

Mal andan los tiempos en nuestro país. El recto criterio señala que la atmósfera vá de mal en peor. Los hechos que acontecen hacen agoviar el ánimo de todos y zaherir las susceptibilidades de la comunidad, prensa. La noticia que, en estos últimos días, nos ha causado honda sensación es la querella por libelo presentada contra el distinguido colega «El Renacimiento», con motivo de su editorial publicado el 30 de Octubre último, bajo el epígrafe de *Aves de Rapina*.

Con la lectura de la querella presentada por el Fiscal, Mr. Southword, se desprende que el acusador privado es el Comisionado del Interior, Hon. Dean C. Worcester.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Grandes salones elegantemente decorados
para banquetes :- :- :- :-
Habitaciones Espaciosas y Ventiladas

COCINA FRANCESA

35 Plaza Goiti, Santa Cruz

JUGUETES, JUGUETES, JUGUETES, siempre muchos juguetes. Acudid niños!!
muy baratos, y siempre baratos en LA PUERTA DEL SOL



(Courtesy of Far Eastern Review)

HON. ANDRES ASPRER

Diputado por Unión Miembro del Comité de
Instrucción Pública

Por estar aún el asunto en *sub-judice* abstendremos á comentar los puntos de hecho y de derecho de la acusación. Pero podemos expresar, sin temor casi de equivocarnos, que la intención del colega procesado era y es descubrir y adoptar focos de infección y adoptar las medidas conducentes para removerlos á fin de purificar más el medio ambiente de los de arriba y asegurar el prestigio del Estado. Adoptóse tal ó cual método, cúlpase á la esperanza de estar apoyada por el gobierno de opinión.

* * *

A decir verdad es un incidente desagradable que

afecta á la prensa toda en general. Pues e atentamente el hecho en controversia que nos induce á presumir que la libertad de rantizada por el Bill de Filipinas, está en tringirse Nosotros, como quiera que ocup milde rincón de esta comunidad, ostentam dia asta nuestro estandarte de paz.

* * *

No es la primera vez que el colega ante los tribunales de justicia por defende pública. En otro tiempo su causa, que es t pueblo, ha triunfado; y con su triunfo bril y el derecho. En la presente la impresió encuentra en pésima condición; interesán por el resultado del proceso.

* * *

Ante tal espectáculo, y con el coraz enviamos al hermano nuestra ardiente y sión á su justo sentimiento por tan triste percance; deseando al propio tiempo que sobreseida.

Sección Pedagógica

COMO SE MIDE LA INTELIGENCIA DE

APARATOS CURIOSOS.

«La letra con sangre entra» es un a gustaban mucho de repetir y de practicar n los. Hos día llamamos bárbaros á los azo castigos corporales que todavía estaban a tiempos, no ya de nuestros abuelos, sino padres.

Por el sistema que empieza á implanta los países donde es mayor el progreso de l



LECHE FRESCA
MARCA "OSO"

Es el mejor de todos.
Se toma con satisfac-
ción. : : ; : : :



PRECIO
BARATÍSI

Sprungli y Ca.
Unicos importadores

28 David
MANILA,

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cr

no se regaña á los niños atrazados, ó estúpidos, ni los profesores se quéjan de ellos á sus padres, sino que se les somete á una serie de pruebas para ver cuál es su condición física, su fuerza de vitalidad y el estado de su vista y oído, y determinar de este modo cuál es la cantidad de trabajo, ó sea de estudio, que puede resistir su condición física y cuáles son sus defectos físicos y mentales á fin de poder corregirlos.

En muchos casos la mala vista ó algo de sordera han explicado lo que antes era tenido por estupidez; unas gafas ó un tratamiento para los oídos han bastado con frecuencia para convertir en alumno brillantísimo al que se creía tonto.

Estas pruebas se vienen haciendo desde hace tiempo de una manera más ó menos eficaz en muchísimas partes del mundo.

Se ha comprobado que los niños robustos son también, por regla general, los mejores discípulos y los dotados de mayor energía mental. Los que más pesan, los que tienen más desarrollado el sistema muscular, suelen ser también los que ocupan los primeros puestos en los colegios.

Entre los trece y los catorce años se marca de una manera decisiva si la naturaleza del niño va á ser débil ó robusta. Entonces es cuando principia á adelantar á sus compañeros ó á quedarse atrás. Esa es la edad en que conviene animar al niño á que emprenda los estudios que se adapten mejor á sus condiciones física y mental. Otro punto curioso puesto de manifiesto por las pruebas á que nos referimos es que la fuerza y la inteligencia de los niños varían mucho según las horas del día. Desde las nueve hasta las diez y media de la mañana las facultades de los niños están muy despiertas y entonces es cuando se encuentran en mejor disposición para los estudios más



(Courtesy of Far Eastern Review)

HON. PEDRO CHAVES

Diputado por Cebú, Miembro del Comité de Instrucción Pública

arduos. Después de las diez y media empiezan á decaer. A las primeras horas de la tarde, después del almuerzo, aumentan pero decaen repentinamente una ó dos horas después. De este modo los profesores han averiguado cuál era la parte del día en que conviene hacer descansar á los discípulos y dejarles que jueguen. Es decir, que científicamente

A los Sres. Presidentes Municipales

Estatuas ó bustos del Dr. Jasé Rizal en madera, escayola bronce ó marmol de todos tamaños.

Monumentos del mismo con ó sin figura alegórica.

Carrozas para procesiones cívicas.

Se facilita boceto y presupuesto de los mismos en los Grandes Talleres de Escultura, Pintura y Marmolería de

Eulogio Garcia, Velarde

Plaza Goiti, Nos. 25 y 27 Santa Cruz, bajos del Hotel Continental.

Sombreros Americanos, Stetson Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapas, Paja inglesa, últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chauffeurs, Cascos de Corcho para el Sol, Gorras para viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato LA PUFRTA DEL SOL

camente se ha podido precisar cuáles son las mejores horas para el estudio y cuales las más apropiadas para el recreo.

Igualmente se ha visto que los muchachos son más altos que las niñas á la misma edad cuando entran en las escuelas de primera enseñanza, es decir, á los seis años. Luego las niñas crecen y son más altas y tienen mayor desarrollo que los chicos, precisamente á los 13 años. Después vuelven estos á crecer rápidamente, y á los 17 años ya son más altos que las niñas.

Los aparatos que sirven para hacer todas estas pruebas son realmente muy sencillos.

El ergógrafo, por ejemplo, es el instrumento con que se prueba la energía nerviosa de los niños y consiste en una cuerda y un muelle del cual tira de repente el niño con el dedo: el punto hasta el cual estira el muelle revela la fuerza y la firmeza del sistema nervioso del niño. Otro instrumento es el espirómetro, que sirve para probar la fuerza de los pulmones y en general la vitalidad del niño: este sopla por un tubo, y al hacerlo, una aguja señala en una escala cierto número de grados. El audiómetro es el aparato que sirve para medir la fuerza auditiva de los alumnos. Las pruebas con él se hacen en una habitación donde reina silencio absoluto. El aparato consiste en una clave con baterías eléctricas, á las cuales está unido un tubo con auricular muy parecido al de los fonógrafos. El receptor contiene un diafragma sumamente delicado, y la prueba se hace dando golpes en la clave al abrir la corriente eléctrica. Poco á poco los sonidos van siendo menos perceptibles. Se inscribe al punto en que el alumno deja de oír y así se distingue fácilmente si el oído del niño está ó no en condiciones normales. Se estudia con especial cuidado la vista de los alumnos, porque se ha descubierto que en la mayoría de los casos la falta de atención de estos obedece á que no ven lo bastante para leer bien y el esfuerzo les hace aborrecer los libros y las lecciones en el encerado. Las pruebas que se hacen para comprobar el estado de la vista no se

limitan á hacer leer al niño á distintas distancias letras de distintos tamaños, sino que también se ve si padecen daltonismo y cuáles son los matices de color que no distinguen.

Otros experimentos interesantes respecto á la vista consisten en descubrir los grados de firmeza de los movimientos de los párpados y de los ojos, que cualquiera afección nerviosa, por ligera que sea, que padezca el niño, se descubre inmediatamente por los movimientos de los párpados y de los ojos.

Por último, se comprueba también la fuerza de los niños por medio de un instrumento que ha recibido el nombre de dinamómetro, el cual registra la fuerza del brazo y de la mano de los niños y sirve en gran manera para apreciar también el grado de capacidad de ellos para resistir los estudios.

En una palabra, estudiando y comparando los datos referentes á estatura, peso, fuerza, grados de vitalidad, condiciones de los pulmones, de los ojos y de la vista, se llega á un conocimiento exacto del estado de los alumnos y hasta se puede predecir cuál es su aptitud para el estudio y cuales son, por regla general, sus condiciones intelectuales.

(De «El Comercio.»)

Pedro de Jesús é Hijos

MARMOLISTAS Y TALLISTAS

Recibe toda clase de trabajos
concerniente al ramo :- :-
Precio muy módico y al alcance
de todos :- :- :- :-

96 Crespo

Quiapo

LOS OPERARIOS FILIPINOS

BUZON Y COMPAÑIA S. C.

ALMACEN DE COMESTIBLES Y BEBIDAS

VILLALOBOS 6, QUIAPO

TELÉFONO 1479

Vendemos arroz del país y Saigon

Harina de varias marcas

Paja picada

Comestibles del país y del extranjero

Recibimos encargos para provincias.

Todos los precios son módicos

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cruz

La educación primaria

La enseñanza primaria es, sin duda alguna, de capital importancia para el rápido progreso de un pueblo por ser ésta la causa generatriz del desarrollo físico y moral de los niños, en su más temprana edad.

Un mal sistema educativo trae consigo perjuicios graves para el pueblo. Por lo tanto no es lícito para el pueblo sostener el principio sentado por algunos apóstoles de la educación, de obligar á los niños á que estudien de memoria todos los libros de texto que llevan en las aulas y concretarse sus explicaciones conformes á los mismos. Esto por fortuna ha caído en desuso. Sin dar campo abierto á los niños para que su inteligencia pueda discurrir con más libertad sobre las mismas materias que tratan dichos libros, equivale á cerrar las puertas de su inteligencia y convertirles en un instrumento de repetición ó un fonógrafo que canta ó habla conforme con lo que tiene impreso en su cilindro ó disco.

Los niños que de las escuelas primarias pasan á estudiar la segunda enseñanza, careciendo de una preparación debida, difícilmente podrán adoptar un buen método de estudio tan indispensable para el fácil conocimiento de las materias que estudian.

Siendo la enseñanza primaria el primer resorte que abre las puertas de la inteligencia de esos tiernos infantes, que ensancha sus facultades y les prepara para el estudio de otros conocimientos más positivos, se debe, por ende, procurar que este principio sea lo más perfecto posible

con el fin de llegar á mayor altura su vasta educación y poder así realizar los más altos fines que esperan alcanzar de esa juventud estudiosa.

Tiempo ya que debemos despreciar ese papel pasivo que ejercian ciertos profesores de antaño. Tiempo ya que debemos buscar, indagar, escrudiñar un nuevo sistema educativo que responda á las circunstancias en que se halla hoy colocado nuestro país, en este periodo de efervescencia político-social, en que el pueblo necesita de nuevas orientaciones, de nuevas prácticas educativas que tiendan á abrir temprano las puertas del conocimiento de nuestra juventud y acelerarla, armónicamente, con paso firme y provechoso al camino de la perfección para que sean útiles á su patria en una edad temprana.

E. MANGUZ DE

Nbre. 1908.

<i>Fabricacion de Sellós de goma y de metal.</i>	IMPRENTA, LIBRERIA, PAPELERIA,	ENCUADERNACIONES, <i>Cuadros, Estuches de Pelus y Cajoneras de Carton.</i>
<h2>Lorenzo Cribbe</h2>		
Montaje y Bar- nizaje de Pianos. Precios muy reducidos.	101-CRESPO 101 A la subida del puente de San Sebastian QUIAPO, MANILA.	

<h2>EL PROGRESO</h2>	<h3>SOMBRERERIA DE PLACIDO ONG</h3>
<p>Se vende toda clase de sombreros del país á precios baratísimos. Acudid á los sombreria "EL PROGRESO" donde se hace toda clase de trabajos; especialidad en el blanqueo.</p>	
<p>NOZALED A 438, PACO</p>	

<h2>MAESTROS</h2>	
<p>Si quereis usar SOMBREROS y ZAPATOS elegantes y baratísimos acudid á</p>	
<h2>El Sombrero de Copa</h2>	
<p>—DE—</p>	
<h3>JOSÉ RODRIGUEZ</h3>	
<p>Se vende toda clase de artículos para caballeros y Señoras. Especialidad en el blanqueo de Sombreros del País</p>	
<h3>Precios Baratísimos</h3>	
<p>Calderon de la Barca No. 227</p>	<p>Binondo, Manila</p>

Camas de hierro, Souniers, Colchones, mosquiteros, camas plegantes para campo. Inmenso surtido, muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL

Sección Literaria

Sonaba Nostálgico.....

Cantar pudiera dorados ensueños
cuando un amigo se halla en dolor?
ignora que sufro los mil desconuelos
de su alma que apura del hado el rigor.

Huye á la espantosa soledad y calma
con la mente agobiada y herido corazón,
grande es la pena que hoy le atormenta
sin saber que lo siento con tanta aflicción.

Llora.... llora que también yo lloro
asaltada el alma por un pesar inmenso,
llora, que escucho del aura el llanto
que triste abandona el mar proceloso.

Y cuál fantasma fugaz de la tarde
vertiginosa vuela, y con lóbrego acento,
anuncia á las flores la temprana muerte
de un ser que soñaba en su dulce reposo.

Sonaba nostálgico y á su vez un día
con la cítara cantó la «Visión de Gloria»,
¡ay no creía que pronto le viera
a la tumba bajarse en su primavera.

Allí está: su cuerpo pálido é inerte
lejos del alcance del maternal cariño,
—R..... mío, ven—le dice la madre
—Porque me dejaste ya en este mundo?—

En vano le llama con voz convulsa
la madre que está en lágrimas deshecha,
—no eres acaso—dice—mi esperanza
en esta vida de amarguras llena?—

—Porque cerraste: hermano, tus ojos,
soles fulgentes de nuestra mansión?—
dice la hermana que anegada en llantos
melancólica siente roto el corazón.

¡Ay! le visteis morir, más el mío
que enfermo cruzó un estrecho mar,
solo lo hallé sin vida, sin aliento
y cuya muerte no puedo olvidar,

Noviembre 2—1908.

Parresiades.

¡Descanse en paz, madre mía!

Al mostrar la tarde su tinte dorada
fuíme el sitio de tan lóbrego capuz,
do yacen seres; ¡olvidados y sin luz!
divisando allí á mi madre querida.

En aquel recinto sombrío y sagrado,
do quiera se vé un mundo de misterio,
ví también en un solitario enramado
aves que gorgeaban, quizás un salterio.

Cerca divisé una cruz de molawe
rodeada de cipreses y calacuches,
es que allá dormía mi pobre madre
en la eterna oscura de las noches.

¡Madre mía! madre mía! ¿no me oyes?
escucha mi plegaria, mira mis ayes;
¡oh! es verdad, la tierra toda es mentira;
y no hay pasión pura más que la tuya.

Me postré, besando la tumba llorada
del ser que tanto me amó en su vida;
y al apercibirme del Ave María,
exclamé: ¡descanse en paz madre mía!

Vicente González

Nov. 2. — 08

SOMBRERERIA "EL NACIENTE"

107 Madrid 199

San Nicolas

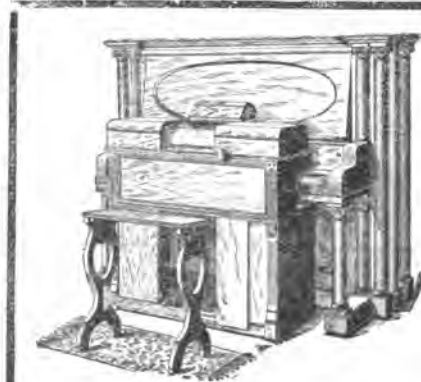
Manila

Se vende toda clase de SOMBREROS DEL PAIS
GORRAS, apropiados para batallones escolares para
el 30 de Diciembre.

ARTÍCULOS NUEVOS Y BARATOS

Se hará una gran REBAJA á ESCUELAS Y MAESTROS
VISITAD NUESTROS ESTABLECIMIENTOS
Y OS CONVECEIS

Villafuerte, Santos & Co.



Pio Trinidad Fernandez,

IMPORTADOR

Pianos de "TRINIDAD" "ZEITZER & WINKELMANN" "RORDORF Y C.a"

Pianola marca "APOLLO",
Fábrica de pianos y muebles de lujo.
Gran taller de reparaciones de pianos y otros instrumentos de música único en
su clase y medios disponibles.
Un Gran surtido de materiales para reparaciones de pianos, órganos y harmoniums.
Cuerdas de acero para Mandolina, Banduria, Guitarra y Piano.

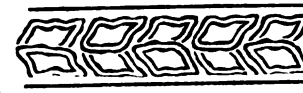
PRECIOS ECONOMICOS.

Ronquillo, 135, Sta. Cruz.

Manila, Islas Filipinas.



SECCION DE NOTICIAS.



Philippine Teachers' Association

El Comité Provincial de Cavite

Por fin, después de salvar algunas dificultades, se ha constituido definitivamente el Comité provincial de Cavite de la Philippine Teachers' Association.

El acto de su organización tuvo lugar en el local que ocupa la Central School, el 8 de los corrientes.

Maestros de diferentes pueblos de la provincia, aprovechando aquel contacto inesperado con motivo de la fiesta que se celebraba en aquel puerto, se decidieron coronar la idea, ha tiempo planeada, de establecer dicho comité.

Los representantes de la Junta Ejecutiva de la Asociación en aquel acto tan solemne como trascendental hacen lenguas del entusiasmo de los concurrentes. Y como resultado de las elecciones verificadas, fueron elegidos por mayoría de votos, para representar la Junta Directiva del mismo los señores siguientes:

Mr. Pablo de Guia—President
Miss Fidela Buenaventura—Vice President
Mr. Luis Litongjua - Secretary
Miss Paz del Rosario—Treasurer
Mr. Estanislao Tirona—Miembro

Reciban, pues aquellos hermanos nuestro fraternal abrazo, ¡Adelante!

Buró de Educación

A bordo del transporte "Sheridan" que zarpará en breve para América, regresarán en uso de licencia los maestros: R. G. McLeod, Mrs. Helen C. Wells, el hijo de Joseph L. Folwell y Glade F. Love.

—Llegaron por el "Tea" los nuevos maestros Mrs. P. A. Templeton, Mr. Thomas E. C. Jamison, Mr. Thomas Leth P. Low y Mr. Prescott F. Jernegan.

La maestra ha sido destinada á Malolos, Bulacán; el segundo á la ciudad de Manila; el tercero á Lawag, Ilokos Norte; y el último á la Escuela Normal de Manila.

—Han vuelto de los Estados Unidos después de algunos meses de licencia: Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hoover el primero superintendente de Samar, y la señora maestra

de una escuela en la misma, y Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Wescott, superintendente y maestra también de Bohol.

—Han sido nombrados dos maestros americanos que acaban de llegar de América. Y son: R. R. Williams y C. A. Mahan.

—El cónsul general de Hongkong que se halla en Manila de vuelta de su tournée por las provincias del Sur, estuvo á visitar ayer mañana las escuelas primaria é intermedia de Sampaloc y la «High School» de Intramuros.

También estuvo á visitar la escuela Normal donde pronunció un discurso alentando á la juventud estudiosa en su afán y sed de instrucción.

—Ha comenzado la construcción de la escuela industrial en proyecto de Malolos, Bulacán. El presupuesto asciende á -P.20,000.

La escuela se edifica en el mismo terreno en que están levantadas las demás escuelas, provincial y la High School.

Notas Escolares

Según información auténtica, desde la implantación del actual buró de Educación en estas Islas, se han construido 2,696 casas escuelas. En 1903 se construyeron 479, en 1904, 754; en 1905, 464; en 1906, 269 y en 1908, 432.

Durante los dos últimos años, las escuelas construidas lo han sido con carácter permanente, con excepción de algunas levantadas por los municipios, que son de materiales ligeros ó mixtos.

En los dos últimos años el Gobierno ha construido ó comprado 2 escuelas provinciales, 22 escuelas de ciencia doméstica, 10 de agricultura, 18 de artes y oficios, 101 intermedias y 548 primarias.

Al finalizar el mes de Junio de este año había terminados ó en construcción los siguientes edificios: 70 edificios nuevos, de los cuales 24 se dedicarán á escuelas intermedias, 18 á escuelas de artes y oficios y 11 á *high school*.

Durante el pasado año escolar existían 1,055 escuelas municipales y 2646 de barrio.

En el último año escolar se abrieron nuevamente 266 escuelas primarias adicionales, 2 secundarias, 31 intermedias, 3 de artes y oficios, 7 de agricultura y 13 de ciencia doméstica.

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUANAN

Taga-pamansag ñg "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Taga-pamahala: EDUARDO GUAZÓN.

Lalagyan sa Correo, blg. 1090, Maynila K. P.

PAMAHALAAG-TUDLING

Ang mañga Temporero'y Dapat Pasahurin kung Bakasyon

Kailán-kailán man'y di lubhang nágkatúsak ang mga guróng temporero gaya ngayon, magíng dini sa Maynila at maguíng sa mga lalawigan. Dahilán dito'y nayákad yaring aming budhí na ilahád sa talátáng ito ang isag karapatáng, na áyon sa aming akala'y, dapat tamuhín nilá.

Ang malakás na pagkapál ng mga batang nagsísí-daló sa mga páaraláng bayan at ang pagdudublí ng bilang ng mga bahay páaralán at ang paghihikahós ng mga guróng may katibáyan ng «Servicio Civil» at «Normal School» ay siyáng malakíng dahilán, na ang mga punô'y magáilagan at tumangáp ng mangá temporero-Karámihan sa mga itó'y, iní-iwan ang kanilang pag-aara-dahilán, maráhil, ang iba'y kinákapús na ng psí a wala ng máitustús sa pag-aaral, ang iba nama'y dahilán sa págnanais na makákita na ng kaniláng mágugugól sa nagdulutdulut sa kapanahunang itog, hindi mai-iwásan

Dito sa Maynila, ₱40 ang ipinásasahod sa mga temporero, sa makatwíd, gaya rín ng unang pasahód sa mga nakakasulit sa S. C. at nagsisilábás sa N. S., at sa mga lálawigan, ayon sa kalágayan ng bayang pinagtuturúan, at karamihan mula sa ₱10 hangang ₱20.

isang buwán. Datapua't, sa ibáng lalawigan, matápus ang anim na buwáng pagtuturò, at ang isáng tempore-ro'y nákitáan ng káya at nagabusug sa punô ang kanyang tapát na pagtupád sa tungkulin, ito'y nagiging at ibinibilang ng permanente at tulóy binbig yáng karapatang makatangáp ng sahod, kahit sa panahón ng pagpapahigá, Guni't di gayún ang palákad dini sa Maynila.

Dito'y di mapápalitán ang pamagát na temporero samantaláng dí nakákalabás sa pagsusulit sa S. C., kahit ang paglilinkud ay lubós na nakasisiyá sa mga pinúnô, at bumíbilang na, ng taón sa mga páaraláng pinagtuturúan.

May mga gurog temporero kamíng nákilála na matagal ng nagtuturò, mula pa ng taóng 1904 hangang ngayón, may lubús na kasapatán at katalinuhan gaya ng iba. Kaya, sa kurò, namin, ay karapatdapat na ang mga temporero'y magkamit ng biyâyang ipinágkakaloób sa mga permanente, na makasahod sa bakasyon, tanging kapakinabangán, at nakalulugód sa isang nagtuturò, kung dumádating ang panahong iyón, sa kanyang paglililwalál upang manúmbalik ang mga lakás at bisa na nagúgugol sa loób ng siyám na buwang ipinágpapagal. Bukód sa rito'y alang alang sa maririkit at dalisay na panúnupad sa tungcol ay mangyayaring, ma tapus ang dalawang taón, gawín na siláng permanente at ng magkamit at mákalasáp ng mga karapatáng ipinstatamú ng S. C. sa lahát ng mga kawani ng Pámahalaán.

...Herreria, Armeria y Cerrajería...

DE

IGNACIO JAVIER

MAESTRO PLOMERO LICENCIADO

Recibe toda clase de obras de montaje y reparación de máquinas Imprenta, Litografía, Escribir, y Coser, Cilindros de música, Quinques mecánicos y Cajas de caudales; empavonaciones de piezas de hierro y de acero. Especialidad en instalaciones sanitarias y órdenes expididas por el Departamento de Sanidad.

Teléfono, 1273

Lacoste No. 239, Sta. Cruz

Manila, I. F.

Karamihán dín sa mga temporero, ay nagsúsumikap na malábis sa kaniláng pag-aaral upáng makasulit sa S. C., at ang iba'y gumúgugol ng tiyagâ, pagod at sa-lapíng ibinabayad sa nagtuturo sa kanilá kung panahón ng bakasyon, datapwâ't, ilán ng sulítan ang náidaos sa taón-taón, ay walang magkapalad na makalabás, malakí na ang sangpu sa isang daán, palibhasa'y lubháng na pakahirap at malayungmalayú sa itinútumbás na ₱40 sáhod.

Sa landás na itó, at dahilán sa kakaúntián ng nakasulit sa S. C. at gayón dín ang nagbubuhát sa Normal, at ang patúloy na pangangailangan ng mga gurò sa mga páaraláng hálos ay itinátatag arawaraw sa iba't ibang poók ng sagkapuluán, ay maá-asahang ang mga gurong temporero'y madádagdagan at di mabábasan, pagka't kailangan ang kanilang tulong sa malakíng gawáing pagtatayó ng isáng bayan búbukásin.

Marahil maikákatuwiran ng ibá na ang sinomang kawani ay di maipalálagáy na permanente kundí ma-kasulit múna sa S. C. ayon sa ipinag-uutos. Ito'y siyang totoó. Ngunit' sa kuró nami'y ang pagsusulit na ito'y di paugulong-cailangan, upáng matahás ang casapatán ng isáng gurò. Karaniwan, ating námamasdáng, maynaka-sulit na mga gurò, datapua't mahinangmahina sa pagdadalá ng kanilang klase, palibhasa'y waláng kasanayán at di pa bihása; datapwa't sa kabilang dáko, kahit di nakasulit ang iba'y mahusay na naitátabuyod ang kanilang mga tinúturúan at wala ng alinglangang sa kaniláng kákayahán. Gayon dín kung sila'y permanente na, di mangyayaring mágpabaya at marahil magsisikap pa na makalusót sa sulítan ng S. C. upang mátaas ang kanilang sahod. Subali't samántalang dí pa iyón kinakamtam nilá, inú-ulit naming karapat-dapat pasahurin, ang mga kasamáhang temporero kung bakasyon.

Tawag sa mañga magulang

PAGBULAG SA MGA ANAK.

Isáng pagtawag ó páalaala sa mga ilang magulang ng mga batang nagsisipasok sa mga araláng hayág, ang aking gagawín ngayón.

Ito'y hindi nauukol sa mga magulang na tumútuap sa kanilang tungkulin sa pagka-magulang sa mga anak, kundí doón lamang sa mga ama't inang di tumútuap sa banal na tungkuling magpaaral ng mabuti sa bunga ng kanilang pusò.

Tunay nga, na ang mga magulang sa ngayon ay di paris ng sa kahapon, ang mga magulang ngayo'y may kusà ng loób ng pagpapaaral sa kanilang mga anak upáng mangátuto. Datapua't hindi rin nawawalan mag-pahanggâ ngayon ng mga ilang tanging sumasalungát sa ganitó. At ang ilang iyán ay siyang madálas kong mapansing hindi gaanong nagmámalasaquit sa ikatututo ng kanilang anak, at sa katunaya'y malimit pang abalahin ang mga ito sa pagpasok sa páaralán, baga ma't wala namang malaking bagay na sanhi.

Hindi mandin nila talastás na kung ang mga anak nila'y magculang sa pagpasok sa páaralan ng makalawá na lamang sa isang linggó, huwag na ang makaitló pa ó makaapat, paris ng karaniwang gawín ng aking mga tinutukoy, ay malaking totoó ang biyayang nawáwalá sa kanilang pag-aaral.

Pag ang bata'y lagi na sa pagkukulang ng pagpasok sa páaralan, dapat mabatíd na ang mangyayari sa kanyáng pagaaral ay pahilaw hilaw, palaktaw-laktaw. Ialo na kung ang guróng matatagpua'y tamád na di rin namán gaanong nagsaskit sa tungkuling pagka tagapagturò ó ayaw ng padako dakò pa sa roon sa kabila ng mahal na tungkuling ito.

Sa ganyan, ang mangyayari, kung dumárating na ang araw ng pagsusulit, ay pagkabigò ang kinalalabasan ng bata; ó kung makalabás man namán ay ano pa: pahilaw-hilaw rin at di baga paris ng linis at kinis ng

Crispulo Zamora

PROPIETARIO

PLATERIA Y GRABADOR

Medallas, botones, insignias, copas, ornamentos de Iglesia, cálices, bastones, alhajas.

Timbres de todas clases, carátulas de bronce comercial.

30 CRESPO, TELEF. 1032, MANILA

SOMBRERERIA

DE

RAMON YAN

Gran surtido de toda clase de Sombreros del país a precios baratísimos

Se hacen toda clase de trabajos; Especialidad en el blanqueo

PRONTITUD EN EL DESPACHO DE ENCARGOS POR CORREO

60, Sacristia,

Binondo.

Manila, I. F.

sadyang pagkatuto na binúli sa panáy at matamáng pag-aaral.

At ito'y dahil na dahil dito, sa ilang mga batang tinuturuan, kung bákit sila'y pásalasala ng pagpasok; ang laging itinutugon nila'y ito.

—Wala po akong damít na máisuót. Bákit wala ka bang ama't ina?

—Mayroon po. Anó ang hanap buhay ng iyong amá?—Angloage pó. Bákit hindi ca maibili ng damít?
—Aywan pó

—Ikaw, bakít hindi ka pumasok kahapon?—Mang-yari po'y ako ang pinátao ng nanay ko sa aming bahay,—At saan naparóon ang iyong nanay?—Nagpang-pinge po. Ganoón ba?—Opô

Ikaw, namán, madalás kang magpalyá, bakít? Mang-yari po'y nagsalók ako ng tubig sa aming bahay kahapon. Kahapo'y nagsalók ka ng tubig, kamakalawa'y ano namán ang ginawa mo?—Kamakalawa po'y isinama ako ng tatay ko. Saan ka isinama?—Sa sabungan pó. At ano ang ginawa ninyo roón?—Ako po ang pinagbabantay ng manók habang namumustá silá...

Kayo'y mangag ísipisip sana ng ganyang ginágawá ninyo sa inyong mga anak. Magdilidili kayo. Dapat ninyong talastasin na iyán ay isáng malaking kamálán balang araw ay pagsisihan din ninyó. Katungkulan ninyo ang magarugá sa inyong mga anak. Papagaralin silá, hindi ang hilín sa mga gawaing sa kanila'y hindi to toóng marapat.

¡¡Limutin ninyo ang sugall!

Kung iya'y naging sanhi ng di mánakasampù ng inyong mga pagkasawi sa kabuhayan, ng inyong pagkagumon sa kalungkot-lungkot na pananalát, ay huwag ng ibigin pa ninyong siyá ring kamulata't ikasawi bukas makalawá ng inyong mga bunsó.

At lalo nang di ninyo dapat gawing mápapalit pa ang walang dangal na sugal, kay sa kapupuring pagi-

ging maalám at marunong na taong-bayan ng inyong mga anak.

¡¡Matakot kayó sa Diyos at sa haráp ng Katauhán!!!

PEDRO R. ANTONIO.

Lumabas sa dahon ng *Mulig Pag Silag* niyong Junio 26, 1908

“Huwag Mong Akalain”

Sa iyo Carmen Francia.

Pagsanghan, Laguna.

Huwag mong akalaing kayá nanáhimik ang aking kudyapi ng kináhitibik, ay tandang wasák ná at pipi ang tinig; ¡Oh tunay na hindi,t, anomang masápít ng kapalaran ko ay dini sa dibdib hindi maluluntoy yabong ng pag-ibig na ikaw'y iginalang.

Ang pananagimik ng isang nadaing ay di pagkatapós ng kanyang damdamin, hindi rin pagsukó sa dusang nairing, kungdi paglalaang sacaling ang aliw siyang maging palad na kaulayawin ay ng makayánang pagyamanyamanin sa kaban ng pusó.

Huwag mong akalaing namamahingá mán ang aking panitik ng paglalarawan sa kagandahan móng aking paraluman, ay makakatkát ná sa puso at damdam ang wagas kong nasang sa iyo ialay lahat ng ligaya, tulá at buhay mán kung siya mong nasá.

El que desea un sombrero elegante puede visitar la “Sombrería Filipina”

“**KAPISANAN**”

PLAZA STA. CRUZ NÚM. 17

MAESTROS acudid en esta sombrería donde existe gran surtido de toda clase de sombreros del país á precios baratísimos.

Se hacen toda clase de obras concernientes al ramo como blanque etc.

LA ROSA

RESTAURANT

CARRIEDO NÚM. 117 QUIAPO

DESAYUNOS COMIDAS Y MERIENDAS

Servicio especial

Precio al alcance de todos—Cubiertos ds 0.30 0.40 y 0.50

COCINA ESPAÑOLA

Huwag móng akalaing ang imbi kóng palad
 binibilanggo mán ng dalita't hirap,
 magpapabaya náng manakaw't makatkat
 dini sa puso kó ang larawang wagas
 ng kagandahan mong sa ganda rin buhat,
 hindi't matatapos sa akin ang lahat
 tangi ang gandá mó.

Kung alinlangan ká sa sumpá ng buhay
 hayo at dulangin kinárroonán
 ng aking pag-ibig't pagsuyong dalisay,
 upang ding minsan páy iyong matunayan
 ang aking pangakong sa iyo ngá lamang
 ng pusong násuyô.

Kung mamasan móng pighatí at sákit
 ang kinakanitg ng pusong ninibig,
 huwág káng mababákla't ano mang masápít
 ay makikita móng mayabong sa dibdib.
 ang banal kong nasang laon mo náng batid
 na pintuhuin ká hanggang tumititig sa
 sa Sangmaliwanag.

Kung mamamasdán móng ang gabi'y mapanglaw
 panaho'y malungkot naghahari'y lumbay,
 iyong gunitaing yaring kapalaran
 ay nagpupunyagi ng paglalarawan
 sa kagandahan mong ang Sanglibutan máy
 káyang pasukúin, káyang pasakita't
 padaingdaingín

Kung sakali nama't diwatá ng sayá
 ang sa Sangmundo, y iyong makikita,

asahan mong yao'y tagumpay na sadyá
 ng iyo ring dangal, dangal na tuwi ná'y
 siyang nagniningning sa mukháng masayá
 ng kapurihan mo't nagbabadhá náng
 Ikaw ay mapalad.

Silanganin.

Maynilá, Nobiyembre 16, 1908.

Wari'y Panaginip

KAY BATÓNG FERNANDO.

Patúloy ang simoy nang hangin malamíg
 Malungkot ang gabí, dilim ay pusikit,
 Patuloy ang huni parang gumigi it
 N'yong mga hayop sadyang malili it

Ako namang yari, sa himbing na idlip
 Wala sa gunitang nadaya ang isip,
 Niyong mapagbulid, ng isang tahimik
 Nasi mapagyabang, dayang panaginip.

Wari'y kaulayaw 'sang Angel sa Langit
 At binigyan ako ng batóng marikit,
 Akin daw ingatan, itago sa dibdib
 Mahalagang aklat, panglunas sa hápis.

Ako'y di masihan sa biyayang tinamó.
 Tuwa't pasalamat ay di mamagkano,
 Nguni't di malubos loob ko'y mabuyó
 Kaya at tumanong,—“Anong bisa nito?”

“Kung mayroong Angel sa Langit na sadyá
 'to namáy siyang Angel mo sa lupá,



SPRUNGLI & CO.

Daang David blg. 28
 MAYNILA

Nagbibili ng gatas “**MARCA OSO**”
 na walang halu

MURA KAY SA IBA

Tumatanggap kami nang mga pabilin sa mga
 Lalawigan

Lumálo, sa lahat na bató ng madlá
At BATÓNG FERNANDO, mahalagang mutyá.

Ako ay na umíd ng aking mabatíd
Na may lamang bisà ang bató kong kipkip,

«May magandang mata't may mukhang marikit
Kaparís ng Angel na aking nasilip.»

Oh, BATÓNG FERNANDO, kinatutuwâan
Matá kong dalawa di magsawang tingnan!

Lumalò sa lahat, aking pagmamahal,
Na halos sa hangin di ibig pahipan!

Nguni't ang diko lamang na mabatíd
Kung ang bisang lamán na sa kanya'i si'id,

Ay namamalayang aking kinikipkip
Ang kanyang larawan, ng taós sa dibdib,

Oh, BATONG FERNANDO! kung ika'y mabiyak
Larawan mong tago ay biglang lumabas!

Anong sasabihin kung iyong mamalas,
Na, MINAMAHAL KA N YARING AKING WAGAS?

Abal at ako'y parang na gulantang,
Biglang nabitawan, ang tangán sa kamay!

Oh, BATONG FERNANDO! aking minamahal,
Saan ka nagluksó, at ako'y iniwan?

Sa paghahanap ko ng nawalang aklat
Siya nang paglayó ng bungang pangarap,

Niyong mapagkuro't matá ay imulat
Pati na ang Angel, wala na't tumákas.

Niyong magumaga ako'y nagilalás!
Bató kong nawalá, ng aking mamalas,

Nasa Escuelahan, abot n'yaring suliáp
At isa sa Guró....., PA-ARALANG HAYAG.

A. F. Jonson.

San Pablo, Laguna, Nov. 9.08

Samot-samot

Ang buóng kabilangan ng mga gurong pilipino dito
sa Maynilá ay umaabót, ayon sa táláan ng buwang na-
karaán, sa 304. Sa bilang ná ito'y 154 ang mga per-

manente at 150 ang mga tempotero. Dito sa huli, y na-
lalakip namán ay 49 gurong-gawaing-kamay (industrial.)

Thanksgiving Day. Ito'y idádaos sa ika 26 ng ka-
salukuyan ayon, sa pahayág ng pang-ulo ng bayan
Amerika. Baga man ang pistáng itó, ay sa mga ame-
ricano lamang, nguni't, palibhasa'y tayo'y nasusukuban
nilá, makigalak tayo at pasalamat sa Lumikha, sa mga
sakuna't kapalarang dumapò sa ating bayan sa taóng
tó, at tulóy makigayang kumain ng TURKEY sa araw.
na iyón.

Ng lumipas na buwan si Mr. Brink at mga kasama
ay dumalaw sa paaralan sa Paco. Sila'y nasiyaháng lu-
bus sa mga gawain sa kamáy na siyáng pinagkaka-
abalahán mabuti at pinasisigla ng mga pinunò ngayon.

Si Mr. Jernegan, bantóg na guró sa Philippine Nor-
mal School, at may kathá ng iláng aklat na ngayo'y
ginagamit sa mga paaralang bayan, ay nagtuturò nga-
yon sa Manila Teachers' Institute, at isá sa mga itinu-
turò niya'y «Civil Gov't at Phil. History.»

Niyóng, ika 8 ng buwang lumalakad, ika 8 ng uma-
ga'y ginanáp sa dulaáng Angel ang paghahálalan sa
Lupong Pamuuán ng samaháng Sinag Bayan. Ang nag-
silabás ang mga sumusunad: Josefa P. Alfaro, pangulo
(muling nahalal); Aurora Aragon, kalihim, Rafael M.
Santos, pagalawang kalihim; Amanda Magkawas, igat-
yaman, Valentin Mercado, pangalawang ingat-yaman.

COUPON

(Cut this coupon and give it to one of your
friends).

The Manager of THE FILIPINO TEACHER.

Please send to my address a copy of THE
FILIPINO TEACHER every month, and for which
I agree to pay the some of 2 pesos for a year's
subscription.

Name

No. Street

Town Province

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

145-147 Escolta

ESTABLISHED 1898

Kodas, Camaras, Films, Plates, Cramer, Illford, & Seed's Tropical. Developing and printing. Aristo Platino
P. O. P. Bromida & Velox, Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Send for Catalog

ROBERTS Prop.

Taller de Plateria

DE

Gregorio Samano

Calle Lemery Núm. 415, Tondo, Manila

BAJADA DEL PUENTE DE JOLO

Recibe trabajos de joyeria al estilo Modernista. S.
lora, plata y tumbaguea toda clase de metales por
medio de electricidad.

“BOREAL STUDIO“

JOLO 313, BINONDO, MANILA

TELEFONO NUM. 270

BAJO LA DIRECCION DE

B. GOMEZ

Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada “Fotografia Zafra”

PEINADORA GRATIS

TODOS LOS DIAS.

Farmacia Fidelidad

198—SINGALONG—198

Drogas Especificos Perfumes de varias clases.

PRECIO SIN COMPETENCIA

Luzon Barber Shop

440 NOZALED, PACO

JUST AT THE FOOT OF PACO BRIDGE
HAIR CUT SHAVING

Regular prices

DOMINGO M. SANTOS, Prop.

Sastreria y Camiseria

DE

Venancio Abella

Se recibe toda clase de trabajos concernientes al ramo.

Sta. Cruz N. 112 Misericordia

MANILA

LOS FILIPINOS



... SALON DE REFRESCOS ...

159 Escolta 169

TELÉFONO 21

SORBETES RIQUÍSIMOS
SORBETES SODA GRAN VA-
RIEDAD PASTELES Y
MAMONES SURTIDOS



Come and See Us.

**CLARKE'S
CANDY**

Try Once



Ventas al por mayor y menor

THE CHOCOLATE

Y EL

Famoso Cafe Mayon

SE SIRVEN EN

Los Filipinos

159 Escolta 169

Teléfono 21



Se aceptan encargos de Provincias

Mr. Justo Juliano 28 Basco, Intramuros

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. II

December, 1908

No. 6



DR. JOSE RIZAL

(Courtesy of Excelsior)

20 Centavos a copy	Office: 362 Azcarraga, P. O. Box 1090 Manila	Only -P-2.00 Year
--------------------	--	-------------------

Parker "LUCKY CURVE" Fountain Pens Prices from P.4.00 to P.25.00 **Kemlein & Johnson**

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES { Water Colors -P-0.18 per tube
Oil " -P-0.20 and -P-0.35 per tube } 64-66 ESCOLTA, MANILA
Canvas, Brushes, etc.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

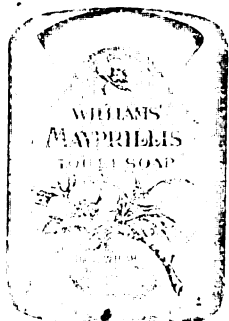


20 Centavos a cake

ON
TOILET SOAPS :- :- :- :-
SHAVING SOAPS :- :- :- :-
TALCUM POWDERS AND
TOILET REQUISITES :- :-



20 Centavos a cake



20 Centavos a cake



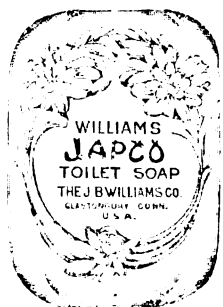
20 Centavos a cake



20 Centavos a cake

**Is an Absolute Guarantee of
 PURITY, QUALITY
 and
 EXCELLENCE**

MAY BE OBTAINED IN ALL THE BEST STORES.



20 Centavos a cake

Lambert-Springer Co.

99-107 PLAZA STA. CRUZ, MANILA
 WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS



20 Centavos a cake

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. II

March, 1909

No 9



HON. CAMERON FORBES

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE AND FUTURE GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

20 Centavos a copy

Office: 562 Ascaraga, P. O. Box 1090 Manila

Only -P-2.00 Year

Parker "LUCKY CURVE" Fountain Pens

Prices from P. 1.00 to P. 25.00

Windsor & Johnson

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

Water Colors -P-0.18 per tube

Oil -P-0.20 and -P-0.35 per tube

Canvas, Brushes, etc.

61-60 USCOLTA, MANILA

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



“GERMINAL”

CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
IT IS “GERMINAL”, CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES
WHICH MAKE THE **PHILIPPINES** FAMOUS.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE

MANILA, P. I.

MAIN OFFICE

4 Marques de Comillas.

ANTONIO PUEO

GRANDES ALMACENES DE
VIVERES

CONSTANTES EXISTENCIAS DE HARINAS, SALVADO, AVENA, CEBADA, MAIZ, PAJA, HENO, PATATAS, CEBOLLAS, AZUCAR, ACEITES, VINOS Y LICORES

IMPORTADOR de los acreditados vinos de las Bodegas de “MAGIN PLADELLORENS”, “J. BATALLE Y C^a” y “JOSE GUILERA VILLAREAL”

Entre los vinos de “Pladellorens” estan EL MAS PURO Y SELECTO DE LOS MOSCATELES PARA CONSAGRAR, y el BLANCO CARIÑENA, que cada dia tienen mas aceptación en este Archipiélago por su excelente calidad y baratura, pues se vende este último a -P-6.00 la arroba.

Entre los vinos de “J. Batalle y C^a”, figura el cé ebre AÑEJO ESTERILIZADO especial para enfermos, marca “SOL Y LA TIERRA.”

VINOS DE MESA VALDEPEÑAS marcas “PLADELLORENS” y “GUILERA” a -P-5.00 la arroba

IMPORTADOR del “NOM PLUS ULTRA” de los aceites de Olivo, marca “COLON”

Vinagre de superior calidad, a un peso la arroba.—Ventas al por mayor y al detall.—A precios baratísimos

Azucar blanco PRIMERA	á -P-2.50 arroba	Leche marcas “Oso” y “Aguila”.	á -P-0.20 lata ½ ar.
Anis de puro vino, marca “Diann”	” ” 1.00 botella	Sardinias en tomate.	” ” 0.10 id.
Cognac frances.	” ” 1.00 id.	Salmon	” ” 0.17 id.
Champagne frances R. de VESLUD	” ” 1.00 id.	Tomates, pasta	” ” 0.07 id.
Ginebra ROTTERDAM AVH	” ” 1.75 frasco	Qaeso de Holan	” ” 0.55 id.
Acete olivo “COLON”	” ” 2.00 lata ½ ar.	Id. de Plato.	” ” 1.25 1 kgo.

Y todos los articulos que compenen el ramo de Abaceria.— Se garantiza la buena calidad de los articulos

ANTONIO PUEO

Arzobispo, 122.

Apartado de correos, 57.

Teléfono, 1352.

The Filipino Teacher

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY
The "Philippine Teachers' Association"

VICENTE DIAZ, Editor

Business Office; 362 Azcarraga, Tondo, P. O. Box 1090, Manila

VOL. II

MANILA, MARCH, 1909

No. 9

Entered at the Post Office of Manila as Second Class Mail Matter

ADDRESS all communications regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to "THE FILIPINO TEACHER", Manila, P. I. P. O. Box No. 1090.

SUBSCRIPTION { One year -P-2.00 Manila
" " 2.00 Provinces
Single "Copy" 0.20

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are: -P-1.00 per month and -P-10.00 per year for a space of 2x3½ inches. Special discounts for large space.

Any Subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.
Change of address:—Subscriber must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITORIAL

Moral Training in Our Public Schools

We often hear the remark that many parents object to sending their children to our public schools for the reason that in our public schools we do not teach morals and consequently their children receive no moral training. If this is true, then there is a great defect in our educational system which needs urgent remedy. If, on the other hand, it appears that the objection is without foundation, then we will be in a position to say that the remark is out of place. The question in this case is: Do our public schools teach morals?

If the teaching of morals in any school implies that the school must have a separate text-book on morals; and that a whole period must be set aside each day for that text-book; and that each pupil must pass an examination on morals at the close of every school-year,—if this is the sort of moral training required, —then the answer to the question must be: Our schools do not teach

morals. But, if moral training can be accomplished by giving the pupils moral lessons which are practical and which are based on actual occurrences, then our public schools *do* teach morals.

A child's moral training consists in developing that which is best and highest in him, thereby enabling him to always subjugate his lower nature. His moral education should enable him to distinguish right from wrong: It should enable him to see that he must do this thing because it is right and that he must hate that thing because it is wrong. Such habits as obedience, regard for the rights of others, respect for one's property, kindness to one another, politeness, truthfulness, love of work etc., are they not virtues of persons who are morally educated? And are not these same moral lessons taught in our public schools? To say that they are will be but to state a plain truth. Why then do some claim that moral training in our public schools is neglected? Is it because in our daily program the words "moral training" do not appear? It may be that in a teacher's program

Calzado Superior Americano y Español, Inmenso surtido y fresco en cada correo.
Hay mucho para niños, muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL

these words do not appear, but this does not necessarily mean that moral training is neglected, for there is hardly any subject taught in the class which does not contain more or less of a moral lesson which is always emphasized in the minds of the pupils. Nor is this all. Each truth learned from a previous lesson is directly applied in the schoolroom work or in a schoolroom incident. No opportunity which may furnish the theme for a moral lesson is allowed to pass without being used, and since we teach more by our examples than by precepts, all "preachings go hand in hand with the practice." It may be that a school has no regular text-book on moral teaching but this is not an essential thing for, a paragraph from a newspaper, a fragment from a life story, a schoolroom incident, a few lines of poetry or a story in the reader may furnish the theme for moral teaching, and this is what is being done in our public schools.

If we have any suggestion to make regarding the teaching of morals in our public schools, it is that parents lend their cooperation. Home influence and school influence are so inseparably intertwined in the life of man that we can not afford to ignore one without impairing the effect of the other. In fact men in all callings of life attribute their success or failure to two main sources,—home and school.

Felipe Agoncillo

LAWYER-ABOGADO

90 Escolta

Binondo

Manila

The Greatest Battle of Liao-Yang since Gettysburg

B. ELAYDA.

To enrich the mind with knowledge concerning the past is to lift the curtain of the Golden World where the historians focus chronologically the events of history. So much has been said of the Russo Japanese war, which has widened the horizon and risen the generation of the celestial sons (Korians); but no deeper impression has been made upon the Filipino youth than their knowing of the beginning and closing of the past conflict between the occidental country and the "Land of the Rising Sun". If such is the case, let it be remembered that another battle has placed itself in the rank of the greatest battles, and it must be recorded in the annals of the world's history.

Articles after articles have been published in the newspapers and periodicals of the civilized world about the past war for which the constant aim of the journalists and writers was to inform the people, of the world's work and to develop their power of appreciation for current events. However, let me remind my fellow-readers of Mr. Frederic Palmer who was an eye-witness to the battle of Liao Yang which he characterizes as "The greatest battle since Gettysburg". We may see from this standpoint that such a battle is very rare because sixty years have nearly elapsed, and only one has just been added to the fifteen decisive battles of the world.

One of the leading periodicals of the United States said that more than 500,000 men fought on the banks of Liao-Yang river and it is estimated that 85,000 men had fallen in the battle, and that the issues at stake and the number of men engaged render it one of the most decisive battles of the world. Kuroki defeated Koropatkin Sept. 3, 1904 on the Chusan hill, the center of the defence of Liao Yang, where the latter retreated safely with his whole army leaving the dead Russians where they fell. According to many articles read by me about



PICKETT HARNES CO.

TALABARTEROS

HARNES, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS.

36 Echague—Largest stock in the Orient—Manila, P. I.

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cruz

this Russo-Japanese war, the engagements of the Slavonic armies showed their lack of practice in carrying out their warfares but in many instances they were excellent in their theory.

Liao-Yang as compared with Gettysburg is a more bloody battle, on account of its detailed description which relates minutely the underlying thought of its importance, the thrilling achievement which involves the hardships of the Russo-Japanese armies in the battle field. The "Kuroki" of the last American civil war is Meade and its Koropatkin, Lee. If we quote the statistical notes of the civil war in round figures we see that the Federal-Confederate troops in the dreadful battle were 185,000 men of which 44,000 were killed and wounded. If we are to make the comparison of these two decisive battles with the fourteen ones in the world's record, we will find that they are among the bloodiest and win for their victors and actors great renown.

The hesitancy of writing down this subject is absent from my mind because the fire of my wakening interest obliges me to impress upon my fellow-teachers the latest news of the human greatest achievement; and because of the fact that it is not at present in our historical text-books. In fact history is the true literature of humanity. Therefore let me, in conclusion say that there is no doubt that you still hear the sound of the shock at the battle of Liao Yang and the remembrance of

which may yet be fresh in your memories as you read about it more than four years ago; while the laurel wreath of the victory won, conveys its song and authentic story to Avelion, and may it in the fulness of time be dreamed of and sung by mankind.

*Let Rizal Be Our Example

By E. L. RODRIGUEZ

Ladies and Gentlemen: - I thank the public very much, for having favored me in asking me, to deliver a speech to you to night, the greatest of the Filipino holidays, on the life and work of the illustrious patriot, Dr. José Rizal, whose blood was shed for his country, to free his people, from the ignorance in which they lay.

* A speech delivered in the entertainment in honor of Dr. Rizal, in Parañaque.—*Editor.*

Dr. Leonides Lopez y Lizó

PHYSICIAN

35 Marina

Ermita

Manila

P. O. BOX 374
Office Telephone 611

OFFICE HOURS:
10 to 11:30 a. m. 3 to 5 p. m.

DR. LANKOWSKY.

SPECIALIST
Eye Ear.
Nose and Throat

137 Calle Beaterio
Intramuros
Manila, P. I.

Rubber & Metal Stamps

Notarial Seals

Dates & Numbers

Plain or Automatic—Rubber or Metal

Rubber type sets or sizes.—Indelible Marking Outfits

SIGN MARKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

A. GROSSMAN & CO. ————

42 Escolta—Dell Bldg.

Artículos llamados de regalo para bodas, cumpleaños y recuerdos ó souvenirs en general. No se especifica por haber inmenso surtido, y muy *barato* y siempre *barato* en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL**

I accepted the invitation; but I fear I can not perform my task according to your expectation; but I do it with the idea of helping to commemorate this memorable night, when all hearts palpitate with thankfulness, to the Redeemer of his country.

The book of Life tells us, that from the beginning there were men, whom God has chosen, to deliver His oppressed people. José Rizal was the man, allotted to enlighten the hearts and minds of our race; as one truly said, "His life by a shot was destroyed, but his death destroyed an empire." If so, our brother José Rizal is the one whom we must imitate; whose Nolimetangere must be our star to guide us, but never to mislead us, to the accomplishment of our ideals.

But we still profane his Bible, because we still follow not his advice. We are the same ones, because we are the same ones who imitate, not his life but the lives of those who sold Him for thirty pieces of silver!

But charity will cover one's sins. Therefore the poets must sing his life; teachers must teach the ideas of his writings to the pupils; the mothers must read his Nolimetangere to their children; And we must all read, and read his Bible in our leisure time every night. By these means, each and everyone of us, will be true to God, to himself, to ourselves, and to the world.

I repeat it, gentlemen, let José Rizal be our example. Let his unblemished life be our guide, and his Nolimetangere, be our living doctrine, because God, the God of all Nations, was always with him!

And thou Rizal, who art in the kingdom of heaven, guide us, and fortify us, to tread on the true and right pathway, to realize all your dreams!

* Annual Report of the Provincial Committee of Bulacan

The Prov. Board of Directors, beg leave to submit to you the following summary report for the last year.

When the P. T. A. of Bulacan Province was first organized in Baliwag in Nov. 1907, there were but three school districts, that upheld it, namely Malolos, Baliwag and Bulacan; and had but 40 members including the members of the Provincial Board which was then known as the Prov. Committee. Its financial condition was very pitiful, for not all active members paid their respective dues for the first three months of its existence. There seemed to lack vigor and enthusiasm among the members of the Municipal Committees. No monthly reports were submitted by the municipal committees as was required by the constitution. The minutes and correspondences of the Board were partly kept. And last of all of this chain of difficulties the constitution was very deficient having been borrowed from the Association in Manila and poorly patched by it.

But now all these were radically changed. Instead of three organized school districts, there are now twelve, having about 140 members. Its treasury is worth ₱203 57. Every member is full of interest and willing to work and sacrifice for it. Municipal reports are regularly sent while the Board keeps in peace. And last of all but not least, the Constitution was revised and almost entirely changed to suit the pending condi-

* This report was read by Miss Soledad Airán, Sub-Secretary of the P. C. of Bulacan. - *Editor.*

LABORATORY AND PHARMACY OF HIZON

238 Rosario, Binondo

Manila, P. I.

The best accredited drugstore, because only first class materials are used, and because we have a laboratory equipped with all the latest improvements required to sterilized materials used in surgical operations.---The only place where the renowned AMPOLLAS HIZON for hypodermic injections are manufactured. The public is well attended, all excessive care is used in despatching prescriptions and other delicate medicines.---We also sell all kinds of specific, toilet articles and the finest perfumery of all the world renowned makes, at lowest prices.

E. E. Calvin

CONTRACTOR

MANILA

Tel. 4247

461, Paz St.

Antonia J. Oliveros

DENTISTA

Carriedo No. 82

Tel. No. 1302

Quiapo,

Manila, I. F.

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.-73 Sta. Cruz

tion; and embodied in it all that experience has taught. It was printed in enough copies to supply every member with one, the lack of which, by the way has been the long objection of many.

Further, the Prov. Board in order to obtain its permanent legal security, has reported the condition of the Association to the Insular Treasurer of the Phil. Islands in compliance with Act 701 of the Philippine Commission.

It has also undertaken a course of action to authorize its President to request Mr H. A. Borden, the Division Superintendent for Bulacan, to provide a lecture course for the benefit of all the teachers attending the Normal Institute.

The Prov Board has also taken a prominent part in the constitution for the teacher's confederation for the whole Archipelago. Some time last Sept. it has called an especial general meeting for the sole purpose of appointing two delegates to the confederate convention which was held in Manila. These two delegates returned to us with success. They reported that an Executive Board, on their motion, was constituted. This was to take into their hands all executive matters that pertain to the proposed teacher's confederation, and which at the same time to draft the constitution and By-Laws for same. They further reported that we the Prov. Board of Directors, also had to take part in the drafting of the Constitution and By Laws for the proposed teacher's confederation. The Prov Board losing no time has appointed two of its members to draft a Constitution and By Laws to be sent to the Executive Board in Manila. This was soon complied with and the Secretary upon the request of the Board, sent it immediately to Manila. In the last general meeting of the Association the same two delegates were appointed to attend the Convention in Manila for the final organization of the said confederation; and

undoubtedly these two loyal and energetic delegates will return to us crowned with success again

The Prov. Board was transferred to Baliwag and its members were changed and we hope that with their new efforts and everlasting loyalty, the Association will still continue marching toward advancement and progress.

The following table will perhaps show in detail the dominating forces and financial condition of the Association.

TABLE SHOWING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES AND THE NO. OF MEMBERS OF EACH.

No.	Names	Org. members			No.	Names	Org. members		
		Mon.	Yr.	No.			Mon.	Yr.	No.
1	Malolos . . .	Nov.	1907	24	7	Quingua . . .	Jul.	1908	11
2	Baliuag . . .	"	"	16	8	Sta. Maria . .	"	"	"
3	Bulacan . . .	"	"	13	9	Polo	Sept.	1908	15
4	Hagonoy . . .	Jun.	1908	6	10	Bocau	"	"	9
5	Meycauayan .	"	"	9	11	San Miguel . .	Oct.	"	14
6	Angat	"	"	8	12	Calumpit . . .	Nov.	"	9

TABLE SHOWING FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE ASSOCIATION FROM THE DIFF. MUN. COMMITTEES.

No.	Names	Inclusive. Am't.			No.	Names	From To		Am't.
		From	To	-P.			1908	1908	
		1908	1908				1908	1908	
1	Malolos . . .	Jan.	Nov.	95.20	7	Quingua . . .	Jul.	Nov.	14.40
2	Baliuag . . .	"	"	48.80	8	Sta. Maria . .	"	"	"
3	Bulacan . . .	"	"	17.90	9	Polo	Sept.	"	8.70
4	Hagonoy . . .	Jun.	"	10.80	10	Bocau	"	"	7.20
5	Meycauayan .	"	"	18.00	11	San Miguel . .	Oct.	"	4.20
6	Angat	"	"	7.10	12	Calumpit . . .	Nov.	"	2.70
Total amount collected from Jan. 1908 to Nov. inclusive.					-P-235.00				
Total expenditures during the year 1908					31.43				
						Balance on hand		-P 203.57	



BEAR BRAND

FURE FRESH MILK

There is satisfaction in every can, a healthy drink at a reasonable price

SPRUNGLI & CO., Sole Importers.

28 David . . .

MANILA, P. I.

BAULES mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cabas, Sacos para ropas sucias Maletas para viaje, Correas etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL

A Prominent Educator

One of the most popular and successful members of the Bureau of Education is Mr. W. J. Colbert, Principal of Manila High School. He was born in Denvers, Massachusetts Feb. 4, 1877, is a graduate of the Denvers High School and of Dartmouth College, from which latter institution he obtained the Degree of A. B. While at college, he had a fine reputation in all classes, was especially able in Mathematics and French, won the prize for the best knowledge of the French Language and Literature, and attained in his Senior Year the standing of a Rufus Choate Scholar, the highest prize within the reach of Dartmouth College undergraduate.

Mr. Colbert arrived in the Islands in Oct. 1901. He was immediately assigned to the town of Tayug, Pangasinan. His ability was soon recognized and in Jan. 1902 he was called to the Nautical School to take charge of the course in Mathematics. Since that time he has held the following positions: Secretary and Superintendent of the Nautical School, Superintendent of Schools of Tarlac Province and Principal of the Manila High School, beside having had experience as a teacher in Intermediate Schools, Provincial High Schools, and Teachers' Normal Institute. During the past year in addition to his duties as principal of the Manila High School, he has also been Principal of the Manila Teachers' Institute, which has its session every afternoon through the year.

The attendance of the Nautical School where Mr. Colbert achieved his first important success was never large because in the early days of American occupation a sufficient number of pupils were not prepared to take the course offered there however it was by far the largest public school of advance grade in the Islands when Mr. Colbert had charge. The graduates have made splendid records in American Universities, as officers of coastwise and ocean vessels, in the Bureau of Lands and in other

work of life. Considering the time of operations and the limited amount of preparations which the pupils had, the school made a wonderful record. The practical benefit derived from a course of this school has been surpassed by no school of its time or since.

The growth of the High School proper that is the Secondary Department has been most remarkable as is evidenced by the following: When Mr. Colbert took charge of the school in Oct. 1906, there were but 60 Secondary pupils, during the next year the enrollment had increased to 270 and since the beginning of the present school year the enrollment has reached the large total of 430 secondary pupils. The above figures show conclusively the great popularity of the school. In discipline and scholarship, it is believed that the school is excelled by no other in the Islands and by no school of similar grade in the United States. The fine record of the school in athletic contests, in public speaking and debating is well known to all. The Filipino people are justly proud of this superior institution.

LADEA

La Rosario Destillery

Received Medals at the American, Hanoy and Philippine EXPOSITIONS

TUASON, LEGARDA & CO.

All current brands of Anisado.

ANIS SUPERIOR

Mallorca Carabanchel. Gins, Deer and Esquilla brands. Rum; Anisette; Whiskey; Brandy.

Rectified Alcohol, 36°, 42°, 46° --- Burning Alcohol, 36°, 42°.

204-220 San Sebastian

RIZAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Do you know that stenography is a profession which pays well those who are experts? There is now, and always will be, a great demand for stenographers and typists. Many famous men have used stenography as a stepping stone to high positions in official and private life. The tuition fee is only **FIVE PESOS** per month, and we guarantee to find positions for obedient pupils upon completion of the course

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME--142 Escolta, Manila P. I.

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.-73 Sta. Cruz

The Month in Review

Notes from Ilocos Norte

—“The Classical Association” of the teachers and some high school students in San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, gave an interesting program to celebrate Lincoln’s birthday, February 12. The program consisted of a parade in the afternoon and an entertainment in the evening. The entertainment which was attended by an immense crowd consisted of speeches and recitations alternated with charming songs and selected pieces of music by the orchestra of the society.

—A popular library will soon be established in the capital of the province. The means of collecting fund for its establishment was devised by the Div. Supt. of schools, Mr. P. S. O’Reilly. A prize was offered to the most popular girl in the province. To find out the most popular one a Popularity Contest was held. The contest was decided by ballots which cost five centavos apiece. Great rivalry was observed among the candidates. The voting closed on February 22 at 3 p. m. When the ballots were opened it was found that Miss Maria Pintado obtained an upwards of 1300 votes and was therefore declared the “Most Popular Young Lady in Ilocos Norte.” The Popularity Contest netted the sum of ₱2,250.

“YOUTHS OF TO-DAY”

—This is the name of a society recently organized by the students, teachers and employees of Parañaque. The officers of this society are: Mr. Pablo del Villar, President; Miss Feliza Bernabé, Vice-President; Miss Maria Nery, Secretary; Miss Agustina de Leon, Treasurer; Mr.

Pedro Lombos; Critic. The members of this society are all energetic young men and women and it is hoped that the society will be long-lived.

INTER PROVINCIAL ATHLETIC MEET AT MALOLOS BULACAN

The Inter Provincial Meet between the provinces of Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan and Pampanga took place on the Bulacan athletic field at Malolos on Saturday February 20, 1909. The day was an ideal one except that it was unusually warm. The track and field events which were pulled off in the morning consisted of 50 yard dash; 100 yard dash; standing broad jump; low hurdles; running high jump; 220 yard dash; shot put; one mile run; running broad jump; half mile relay race; pole vault; 440 yard run.

ALBERTO F. BARRETTO
ABOGADO

Bufete:—528 Sta. Mesa
MANILA

Apartado de Correos 1045
Tel. 1308.

DR. ARCADIO SANTOS
PHYSICIAN

324 Real Paco Manila

The Oldest Distillery in the Philippines
RECEIVED MEDALS AT THE EXPOSITIONS IN PARIS, AMSTERDAM AND PHILIPPINES

AYALA & CO.

All Brands of anisado, Anis Extra,
Garabanchel, Mallorca, Gin, Anisette.
Rum, Brandy and Whiskey. ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

PRICE BEYOND COMPETITION
Central Office 216 San Miguel

STEPHENS, DENTISTA,

63 ESCOLTA, MANILA

Painless extraccion -P-1.00

Gold crowns. -P-10.00

Camisas blancas y de color, Corbatas, Calzoncillos, Cuellos. Puños, Camisetas, Botones, Salida para baño, Tohallas. Inmenso surtido de todo. Hay camisetas y calzoncillos de pura lana para garantizarse de los Nortés. Vende muy barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL

In the meet there were a possible 108 points to be won. Tarlac won 54 points; Nueva Ecija 28 points; Bulacan 25 points; and Pampanga won 1 point.

First place in each of the events was won as follows: 50 yard dash, B. Grivas, Tarlac; 100 yard dash, F. Alejo, Nueva Ecija; standing broad jump, M. Paguia, Bulacan; low hurdles, M. Samonte, Tarlac; shot put, E. Lim, Bulacan; one mile run, M. Padilla, Nueva Ecija; running broad jump, P. Perico, Tarlac; half mile relay race, Tarlac Team; pole vault, C. Navaro, Tarlac; 440 yard run, F. Domingo, Tarlac.

The afternoon was devoted to baseball and basket ball. The Tarlac baseball team defeated the Nueva Ecija team by a score of 10 to 0. The Pampanga baseball team defeated the Bulacan team by a score of 11 to 6. Because the Tarlac and Pampanga teams were inners in the first two games they played off the tie in which Tarlac defeated Pampanga by a score of 9 to 6. This series of games gives the base ball championship to the Tarlac team.

The Malolos boys, basket ball team defeated the Polo boys, basket ball team by a score of 17 to 4. The Polo girls' basket ball team, played the Tarlac girls' basket ball team, the score at the close of the game was 2 to 2, neither side being able to win the game. The first Malolos girls' basket ball team defeated the Polo girls' basket ball team by a score of 5 to 2.

The meet was witnessed by 3500 people.

PEDRO G. PARAISO
LAWYER-ABOGADO

43 Norzagaray Room 14-15 Binondo, Manila

Notes from Zambales

LINCOLN'S CENTENNARY

Under the direction of Antonio Gonzalez, president of Iba Central School Society an excellent program was rendered for Lincoln's birthday. The school children were so pleased with the historical interest of the event with which Feb. the 12th was fraught.

The Philomathean Literary Society of Zambales High School held an entertainment for the anniversary of Lincoln's birth. Miss Rosario Aguilar favored the audience by her reading of Lincoln's First Inaugural Address. Other members of the society delivered essays and orations on his biography and political life. Our Superintendent, Mr. Jenkins spoke about Lincoln's home and contest with Douglas. Mr. Juan Lesaca, Third Member spoke of Lincoln's lofty ideals. The high school chorus and orchestra helped entertain the visitors with music and patriotic songs.

El Adelanto del Siglo

THE FILIPINO SHOE STORE

OF

LAZARO VILLAMARIA

The Shoes made in this establishment compete with all foreign makes in elegance, style and durability; and we guarantee that those who wear them will never be troubled with corns.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY

109—Crespo—111, Quiapo

Manila, P. I.

Do you wish a portrait

that will be a Christmas remembrance
many years hence :- :- :- :- :-

If so our 30 years experience in the art can guarantee this result

Photos that
do not fade

INTERNATIONAL STUDIO

39
ESCOLTA

Hair dresser free—Enlargement free
with dozen cabinets

Best Equipped Studio in the Orient

La Fortun

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta Cruz.

Department of Literature

"The Broken-heart"

To my friends Adela and Remedios Roca.

Too far, from thee I see
 When nighs the doleful hour
 That hour of orison, when I
 Depart and be afar.

How sad indeed, when thou
 Alone returneth home
 And I with pensive sadness pace
 The shores with heart that moans.

Though far from thee, oh dear
 To thee my heart I givel
 To make thee dream of war and love
 And lessen once thy grief.

I wish you know my joys
 That's tinged with bitter grief
 And then in my sanctuary, thou
 Shalt find, my heart thy glee.

Lover of Country am I.

Dedicated to Amparing

Lover of country am I;
 My contry loves me more
 While men love hér to die.

I roam not o'er hills high
 When tyrants rule no more;
 Lover of country am I.

In country mine I'll try
 To die, by pen and sword
 While men love her to die.

While hearts of men will sigh
 Long for their freedom's shore,
 Lover of country am I.

My corpse at last will lie
 On place where I was born,
 While men love her to die.

Forward, who asks me why
 I wrong my country and Lord?
 Lover of country am I.
 While men love her to die.

MANUEL AYCARDO.

Ermita - 1909.

Dr. C. FARIÑAS
 DENTIST

75 Escolta The only lady dentist in Manila.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

We are large manufacturers of useful articles, such as Iron beds with woven wire springs, mattresses, ice boxes and refrigerators, pillows etc. We employ Filipinos only, about 40. We use on every possible occasion Filipino material to manufacture these articles. You should think first and always of your own people, and put your money where it will do good for your own people. So we ask your patronage, come or write to us : : : : : : : : : : :

The BARGAIN STORE 54-56-58-60 Echague, Manila, P. I.

Vajillas de porcelana, Vajillas de loza, Servicio para The y Café. Platos sueltos de porcelana desde P-1.80 docena. Juegos de Lavabos vende baratos y siempre baratos en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

MANILA FASHION

Escolta No. 79

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices

Gentlemen's goods as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICAN SHOES & Handkerchiefs

A complete assortment of woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth and drill

The Department of TAYLORNG is the best equipped in the Orient. TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende mas baratos articulos para caballeros.

Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas, Calcetines, Camisetas. Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.

Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodon Drill algodón:

Este establecimiento cuenta tambien con Talleres de Sastreria y Camiseria y garantiza la perfección en el corte de los trajes y camisas

The Tear of Love

IV

'Tis the season of flowers. They adorn the vast garden of nature, making the fields more beautiful with their multicolored corollas, and adding more gayety to the hard-to-please eye. The morning zephyr wafts their sweet fragrance proudly, and the stately bamboos, and meek "talahibs" all gently move their heads in token of gratitude as it passes on. Far in the distant thickets of "cogon" and "pandakakies" the gay "bato bato" (wild pigeon) sends its welcome to the rising sun—that orb of light which gives a myriad hues to the speckled sky and lends brightness to every dewdrop which then are like innumerable fallen stars.

What morning may this be?

A May morning—a morning in the month of flowers and sunshine! Were all the mornings mornings of May!

Gentle reader, enjoy the May of your life. Take all that youth offers you. While you pass on the month of flowers and sunshine, gather all its gifts. If you don't you will grieve in the future. You would wish those happy days to be back again and taste those joys, but—all in vain: they pass but once, then vanish to eternity! Remember:

He who will not when he may,
When he will, he shall have *nay*.

In the panorama of our life there is only one May, and this May stays but ephemerally; and once gone, it is lost forever. Therefore, gentle reader, dear friend, enjoy the spring time of your life—it is not always May!

How does Alfred feel this gay morning? His mind is filled with fantasies. His heart is overflowing with inspiration which makes it dance so lightly in his breast. He feels something vague in his bosom that makes his heart beat *pat-pat*. Is it the augury of some coming sorrow or the

eve of some great joy? He cannot tell which but his presentiment is more of the latter.

V

'Tis a lovely evening. Gentle breezes just stir the leaves which are bathed with silvery light of the moon in the east. All seem to rest. In Helen's house everybody is busy. Why? Because it is her birth day. It is now eight o'clock. Let us go to Helen's house; it is now time. We are also invited to be present. Let us partake of the happiness offered by the time; we should not miss it.

Passing the poetical garden, we arrive at the threshold, and behold, the hall is metamorphosed. It is artistically adorned with fresh leaves of anahaw, and other palms, ferns, wild flowers and vines. Pictures of the immortal Rizal, Plaridel, Mabini and other illustrious Filipinos together with other eminent men of history, are seen amidst the green leaves. They seem to smile at the scores of merry faces before them who, like butterflies, dart here and there greeting, laughing, talking, calling, joking, at each other.

Helen is the center of attraction. Heartfelt congratulations and best wishes are showered on her like rain. How contented she should be. Her face shines and radiates with joy; and everybody around her is charmed. Dear friend, were you in the midst of a happy gathering as this, where almost all are young folks, you will forget all your troubles and, once more, you will feel that life in truly a blessing and death, an abominable curse.

"How beautiful is this scene!" exclaims a young man who contemplates the hall with folded arms.

AGUEDO VELARDE

ABOGADO

4 Salcedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.—Calumpit, Bulacan, I. F.

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cruz

"How ~~pleasing!~~" murmurs another beside him.

"See those irresistible girls! How alike are they to newly blooming flowers of pretty colors, and their waving fans multicolored butterflies!" joins a third.

"In fact, our maidens are the loveliest, the purest, the gentlest and the sweetest of all flowers! I am proud of them," utters another young man in great exaltation.

"Of all these flowers, I hold that that lovely one of brown Corolla is the queen of them all" thus speaks the first young man.

"Because she is yours!" smilingly jokes the third.

"It is not of that," he answers, "for she is not yet mine."

"Oh, yes," joins a person nearby who hears their conversation.

"It is not for that. The young man is right. Observe how lightly she steps; how sweet and charming is her voice; it is like exquisite music! See her smiling; ay, there is something angelical in it, something celestial!"

He is interrupted by a melodious song by a girl accompanied by the sounds of a piano. It is Helen's voice. It is truly angelical. How it echoes into the heart. Everybody listens with half-opened lips and all eyes are bent on her.

At the last note of the piano, the hall is ringing with wild applause, which seems everlasting.

After this the person interrupted continues: "Oh I wish I were a painter! I can then immortalize those straight clear brows so full of poetry, thought and intelligence! Such a mouth, so lovely, the sweetest ever given to woman; those fresh rosy lips which seem to bespeak of love and hope; those charming dimples; those delicious cheeks; that black abundant hair; her free movements so gentile, so graceful; and above all, her kind, sympathetic and magnanimous heart; why all that I hold beautiful and noble in women are found in her. In my point of view, a woman is destined to be a mother

a fountain of affection and love and not like the man, to struggle with the rough tides of Politics and Science. She has a purer and nobler mission—the education of the heart ~~and~~ the soul. To her depends the future citizens and mothers, for it is a well known fact that as is the mother so are her children. You, young men, do not overlook this fact; whenever you chose your companion for life, do not forget to reflect on this question, "Will she be a good mother?"

He would have said more but the orchestra wakes their dormant chords and a harmonious waltz invites the feet to dance; it is irresistible. Music has charms; its magical power can penetrate the innermost of our being and creates a thrill of hope and joy and the majestic sounds of the strings fascinate our heart: it overpowers our soul. The flame of life is then revived and the heart frantically dances within our breast.

The dizzying whirls begin. Light musical threads accompany the music. Only the old and the indifferent are either sitting or stand watching the dancers with an envious eye. How is it to a young man not to be able to dance, how disadvantageous! While their friends enjoy the time they must be contented to just gazing at them - ~~swallowing their own uneasiness.~~

Sir! —

If your teeth ache and need
be extracted, direct to

Juan Villanueva

415, Tondo, Manila

He will do it *ABSOLUTELY*
without pain and at the *LOWEST*
prices.

Gent's furnishing up-to date
goods are to be found at

SY YAP & CO. STORE

A NEW SHIPMENT OF

SWELL NECKTIES, COLLARS AND SOCKS.

LATEST STYLES IN STRAW AND FELT HATS.

OUR SPECIAL SHAPE IN PATENT LEATHER, BLACK AND TAN VICI KID LOW
AND HIGH SHOES

and also

WE SELL THE SANDOW'S DUM-BELL AND DEVELOPERS FOR PLEASANT
AND HANDY EXERCISES.

SY YAP & CO.

21—Escolta

Cristalería buena para uso diario—Cristalería fina superior Francesa—Manteles y servilletas muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Of course, Goddess Society favors these girls who are able to dance "as lightly as a butterfly" and "as graceful as a swan" more than those who ~~just~~ give weight to chairs. Why? Because they do not obey one of her rules. In her catechism, all her worshippers are obliged to observe this point or else, they are to inhabit the nooks and corners of the hall much to their displeasure and embarrassment ~~of themselves~~.

"But what's the benefit of dancing anyway?," A cynical, pesisimitic reader may ask wonderingly. "What is the use of indulging in it? Is n't it nonsense!"

Should you know how, my dear critic, you will be the first to exclaim enthusiastically, "How delightful, how I enjoy it!"

But if you know not how, if you never yet danced, or that you tried but you failed, or because of some certain circumstances, then and then only would you be allowed to say—as the fox who exclaimed that the grapes are sour—that dancing is "nonsense."

"Beware of dancing. It is a capital sin! Remember, man is sent into the world to suffer and endure all worldly hardships, he is not sent here to enjoy life." Solemnly the priests, the self-styled fathers, warn the young with these words. But strange—in the Book of

of all books, the book of God, He clearly says, "*Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth.*" Does this mean "suffer"?

And stranger still to say, they (the fathers), who preach the gospel of God, they, who imitate the life of that grand Saviour, they, themselves, live in palaces, have hundreds of servants, are served epicurean food, and have all

comforts ^{that can be had by} possible to a man of the world—have in store mountains of gold, while around them pitying cries of Hunger, Want and Suffering are constantly vibrating ^{and beating} their ears. The waves of dearth and wretchedness constantly beat against their "sacred" homes but the thick walls prevent them to be heard, and stand as a proof against all tides. Oh gentle reader, beware! Don't be deceived! A wolf sometimes is dressed in lamb skin!....

"Poverty and denunciation of all worldly happiness and comfort." This is often heard in sermons. But my dear friend, do you believe that the Almighty sent us here to suffer and no more? Are we meant, we, the king of creation, to endure pains and no more? Surely no. We are sent here for a higher and nobler purpose.

APOLONIO ROSAL, DENTISTA.

Calle San Roque, Cavite

FINE GOLD CROWNS AND BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALITY

All work done at the lowest prices and guaranteed to give a complete satisfaction.

Teeth extracted without pain.

TRY ONCE

THE HIKE SHOE se acomoda perfectamente á los piés.



Se confecciona el calzado utilizando el pié como patrón: hecho tan habilmente que su forma y comodidad luchan por obtener el primer puesto en su favor:

Tan bien hecho que su forma es lo último que desaparece.

Si su zapatero no vende zapatos THE HIKE mande por ellos al



The American Shoe Store

PLAZA GOITI.

R. A. McGRATH, Prop.

Why, do you think, God beautified this world, created beautiful flowers, gifted birds with lovely songs, gave the sun light to reveal before our eyes the wonderful beauties of His creations if they are not meant to make us happy. And why not enjoy as long as we breathe when our existence in this world is but a span, and we pass this way but once!

Well, you might say they are perhaps to allure mankind and to test him. It might be, but, let the words of God in the Old Testament give the reply: "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth."

VI

The dance still goes on; the dancers are tireless. Every soul seems to have transmigrated into the world of sweet dreams and fantasies.

Who are those partners that tread the lightest—who seem to glide so smoothly and so stately? Here they come, the youth of immaculate white and the maiden of golden green. Ah, they are Helen and Alfred. The murmur of their words rime with the sounds of music. Let us listen to them.

Helen... "Forget it; drop it into oblivion, and thus..."

Alfred... "Never can I drop it, Helen. Like a child, I was trying to still my struggling breast; I was trying to hide it beneath the cloak of smiles but they are all in vain. My heart can never be satisfied, can never feel happy without your love. But why do you ask me to forget you?"

Helen... "Because I can not force my heart. This is perhaps my lot; to live alone forsaken; I am born to suffer the pangs of misery for the fates have given me this destiny. I ask you to forget me because I do not wish you to wait for a shadow, nor suffer with my miseries."

Alfred... "Oh, Helen, if there be anything so blissful to me, it is to linger by your side, to share, with your privations and to comfort you in your sufferings."

Oh, I wish I have wings! I can then fly with you in the world of the stars where we shall be alone—all alone to drown all our pains and envelop ourselves within the atmosphere of perfect happiness. There all alone, we shall ever drink in the divine fountain of love. Our music shall be the sweet notes of the stars and the harmonious rhythm of the spheres. And, Helen, there misery is a stranger. You shall be my sweet joy, my angel, my very life."

How attentively does she hear those musical words. She thirsts for more. How eagerly does she hear of that almost celestial happiness.

Helen. "Can that be? Can my lot be altered? No. It is but an illusion."

Alfred... "Nay, lovely Helen, you are too young and

fair to talk of sufferings. Your star will not be so cruel to you."

"Will you forget that unkind thought?"

Helen... "I do not know. I cannot tell you."

Alfred... "Surely, the Almighty would not send so beautiful a creature into this world only to suffer, for He is merciful and just. I should say this, There are angels in heaven to perfect the happiness of its immortal inhabitants, and God, seeing that man feels lonely and forlorn on earth though in paradise, so He has sent the woman into the world to comfort him and make this world a happy Eden to live in. There is a true and beautiful quotation I always keep fresh in my memory. Listen;

"O woman! lovely woman! nature made thee. To temper man; we had been brutes without you. Angels are painted fair, to look like you."

"There's you all that we believe in heaven; Amazing brightness, purity and truth, Eternal joy and everlasting love."

Helen... "I beseech you, let us be friends and no more. There can be..."

Alfred... (looking vaguely)... "I agree. But what kind of friends Helen—true friends?"

The orchestra ceases. Every gentleman leads his perspiring partner to a vacant chair. All women are seated and young men stand beside them or in front fanning the tireless dancers. Sweet ringing of laughs, sounds like the cooing of doves, and expressive eyes which dart swifter than light—all these can be seen and observed at a simple glance.

But where are Helen and Alfred? Ay, there they are near a corner, inconspicuous and almost isolated. Since we are invisible, let us come near them and hear their words.

Helen... "Can you not forget your love for..."

Alfred... "Never, Helen. So long as there's one star remaining in the vast firmament of Nature my love shall not fade—it shall shine in the heavens of my soul as brightly as the vesper star shines in the brow of Night."

Helen... "Therefore in the name of your love, let us be friends and no more."

Alfred... (eagerly) "True friends?"

Helen... (smilingly) "If you wish so, yes."

Alfred... "Thanks from the bottom of my heart. At last I have won your friendship. Oh, how happy I am! I can call you now my true friend."

Helen... "My friend is a jewel whose lustre no acid of misery can dim; it is a star thru storms of adversity; a happiness thru bitter clouds of woe; a ray of hope amidst an angry sea of Distress. I am indeed very proud of your friendship, Helen. Do you know why?"

Helen... "Why? (innocently)."

Alfred... "Because I have the great fortune to call the woman among women my friend! I feel myself as great as Greatness itself because I have won the friendship of the woman I adore. But perchance the time will come when you would forget this, or else if it ever arise from the grave of your oblivion, you will grieve and..."

Helen... "O, hush."

JOSUÉ SONCUYA
LAWYER-ABOGADO

77 Legaspi

Walled City, Manila

Lámparas y Quinqués eléctricos y para petróleo—Quinqués mecánicos—nuevos modelo muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL

Alfred. "Would you not be ashamed of calling me your true friend, Helen?"

The gay chatterings of the hall are heard from their spot. Alfred waits the answer. Helen meditates. Then came an answer from within as she speaks hesitatingly.

Alfred... "Why should I,—no."

Alfred. "Thanks, many thanks! I shall engrave this moment in my memory and shall eternally dwell there."

Their conversation stops as if to give time to the eyes to observe the interesting scene around. Young men, like butterflies, dart here and there among the maidens, who, in their various beautifully hued costumes seem like blooming flowers newly washed with dew. Here and there the scrutinizing eye, observes several pairs holding tete-a-tetes, while some shy girls sit quietly beside their mothers, and some youths and "old" young men hold a warm conversation or rather a debate. The ringing of chatters are continually vibrated to the ear. Animation reigns thru the ample hall. But Alfred is unconscious of all these. In the eyes of his mind and in the ears of his soul there's but one image, there's but one voice.

Alfred. "Helen, of all your many friends, will you let me be the nearest and the dearest of all of them? Don't deny me this (carressingly). You and I shall then be happy."

The bosom struggles. She fathoms the meaning and the object of the petition. At last she answers hesitatingly, shyly.

Helen... "Well, but—we are yet—too young!"

The orchestra wakes their dormant strings.

The chats are interrupted. The commotion begins. The whirls start. Every one renders homage to the goddess of Dance and lovers and beloved are again on the wings of music. But woe to those who know not how to rime their feet with music. They fill the corners and torture the chats. Oh, see their jealous look. Now they wish to be with the whirl!

But Helen and Alfred abstain themselves. Their conversation continues.

Alfred. "Must I wait, must I yet suffer?"

Helen, look at me. Cast a just kind look on me and the hardships I bear shall melt into nothingness! Helen!

Helen. "We are yet too young."

Alfred... "Are we yet too young?"

Helen... "Yes."

Alfred... "The better: we shall enjoy our youth and get the most of its treasures and when we reach the riper stage we can then look back with pleasure in the past which shall be as a gem forever shining in the sky of our memory."

Helen. "But I must finish my studies first. To be a

good mother one should know that all important science—the Science of Home."

Alfred... "You shall finish it. I am so glad and feel very proud of Helen studying that science which makes a woman precious, beautiful, lovely! But can your study interfere with our happiness? No. In the contrary: it will be a constant source of happiness and inspiration: two essentials of success. Think of it Helen!"

Alfred's happiness is dawning. Helen's cloudy doubts are vanishing, and Cupid's mischievous eyes are fixed on their brows. How blithesome are all the souls around them. How the melodious harmony fills the air with gladness and the ears with love. But Helen and Alfred are unconscious of these. They are in the world of the stars! their joy is more subtle. Alfred observes her. He can read what that hanging smile in her lips means, that vacant look, those gentle eyes beaming with love. Are they not precursors of his triumph?

Alfred... "Helen, you know I have now suffered much. I have forsaken all for hope of you, and now I implore, in the name of our stars, do you believe in the sincerity of my love?"

Helen... (falteringly) "If I judge rightly..."

Alfred... "Then, why then?"

Helen... "I fear I cannot follow love's sublime commandments. I am..."

Alfred. "Well then, throw away that fear into the abyss of forgetfulness because it is by casting it away that felicity and courage will come to you. Helen, is there yet any cloud of doubt in your heart?"

Helen... (shy and faintly) "I think no."

Alfred... "Then, answer me: is it your wish and your glory to see me suffer and be tortured with pain? Helen!"

Helen, (hesitatingly) "Indeed, no."

Alfred... "Does not your kind heart also suffer when some heart suffers?"

Helen—(sighingly)—"Perchance."

Alfred. "Then won't you make such a poor suffering heart feel happy?"

"Can you bear seeing it without melting yourself to pity?"

The answer is in her speaking eyes. She can not utter the words. He continues his emotional speech.

Alfred. "Helen, I am such a wretch who has been, and is entreating you to wipe its bitter feelings!"

Alfred... "O, Helen, will you pronounce that sentence which is to be my fate? I shall submit and endure whatever your destiny be."

Helen... "If I say... 'no'?"

Alfred... "Then I must suffer everything like a man. If I am not worthy of your mercy, and if by such an

Felix Ferrer

José G. Generoso

FERRER Y GENEROSO
ABOGADOS

NOTARÍA PÚBLICA

Norzagaray, 43, Binondo, Manila
Teléfono No. 1386

La Fortuna

CRISPULO LAYOC

CIRUJANO DENTISTA

Horas de Gabinete: 7 a 12 a. m. 5 a 6 p. m.

Plaza de Miranda 11, Qu'apo

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta Cruz

answer will make you happy, I shall content myself of my wretchedness! Oh how...

Helen... But, suppose I should say... (Her eyes speak the rest).

Alfred... Oh, how,—what!—Helen! I will be the happiest of mortals! Helen, do pronounce it and I shall be blessed!

...! (Helen's eyes are fixed on vacancy)

Alfred... Helen, do give me that glittering word of three golden letters, that word so great in its smallness, that which all the treasures of the world can't vie with its value!

Helen... What word is that? Perchance it is not in my diction.

Alfred... Nay; Helen, I am sure it is there. It is the jewel of your book, whose magical sheen pierces my bosom thru.

Helen, do say "yes" to me. (entreatingly).

Helen... (Her tongue can't let it go!)

Alfred... Helen, answer me. Do you love me or do you hate...?

She answers him with a ~~him~~ smile—a smile so sweet. Alfred... Helen, my Helen, my dear Helen say you are mine, for Love's sake.

Cupid's second arrow twangs. It thrills on Helen's pure heart. She feels not the pain but its magical effect has enveloped her whole body and soul. She can no longer resist and she cries:

Helen... Alfred!

Alfred... (exulted) Helen! Do you love me?

Helen... (shyly) Alfred, because I see that you truly love me, and from this moment all the throbs of my breast, all the feelings of my soul shall be henceforward united with your's and Helen's heart and soul shall be yours forever.

Alfred... Ay, how sweet is your love! Helen, I feel that the greatness of mine bows before yours; I feel that the intensity of a man's affection cannot even approach the pure unselfish cares of a loving woman.

Helen, you already know how much I love you. I would gladly offer my own life to save yours. I am yours before you are mine. Without your love life to me is a bitter existence fraught with pains and sorrows; but oh, I am the happiest and most fortunate of all mortals—you are mine, all mine! What other felicity could I wish! None! For with your love I am stronger, happier, nobler! I am stimulated to accomplish tasks which seem to me impossible before. Your love, Helen, inspires my thought, my action, it kindles the fire of enthusiasm lying dormant within me, awakening all the powers bestowed by God to me! I now feel myself a new man—a man full of hopes and energies, conscious of doing great things—all of these are because of your love!

What moment is more sweet or more blissful in the tide of a man's life than the time when he is given the possession of the very priceless treasure he longs to win



THE NEW SPORT

HARNESS AND SADDLES



AMERICAN TRUNKS AND SUIT-CASES

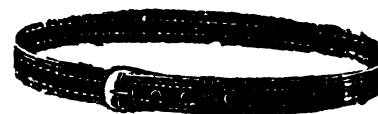
Gentlemen Belts, and Pocket Books

BASE BALL GOODS, FOOT-BALL

AND TENNIS GOODS



RIU HERMANOS



Escolta 151-153

Instrumentos de Música orquesta muy baratos y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL

Ay, it is the culmination of his hopes! the heaven of his existence! Fortunate is he who tastes it! But, how unhappy and illstarred are those who never have felt its warmth! Life to them in this world is an empty dream, a tiresome burden! It is no wonder that many people call it "vale of tear!" May there be no such souls! Happy is he who crosses this span of earthly life, his path devoid of ruts and thorns; and his sky glowing with the light of happiness and joy, and his heart full of love!

Helen and Alfred seem unconscious of the time place and everything going on.

While maidens and young men dart back and forth from the dining room, they sit there in a secluded part of the sala... drinking the most delicious refreshment of all—love. There they are unnoticed and undisturbed—gazing sweetly at each other; then they smile, and then they speak words of endearment.

Helen.. (bluntly) "What is love, Alfred?"

Alfred.. "Love?.. Well, I Kings' definitions are: "Love is the torment of one, the felicity of two, the strife and enmity of three and "Love is the charm which draws two beings together, and unites them by delicious sympathies, making it happiness to be with each other, but misery to be apart." Byron defines that—"Love indeed is light from heaven."

A spark of that immortal fire,
With angels shared, by Allah given,
To lift from earth our low desire."

Helen—Beautiful definitions, but I wish to hear yours, for I consider it to be more beautiful and far sweeter than any other definition.

Alfred.. "My definition of love, Helen? Do you really wish to hear it?"

Helen.. "With all my heart, Alfred."

Alfred.. "Dear, dear! Love was a bitter-sweet mystery to me before; but now you have, taught me what it is! Love indeed is Helen!!!"

How happy they are! How their hearts beat with joy! They seem to be elevated to a higher atmosphere drinking that sweetest of all sweets—the nectar of Love. Helen, in her dress of golden green, beaming with the strange rays of love, is metamorphosed, transformed, transfigured! Oh, how like an angel she looks! And Alfred, who sees nothing but his Helen, is filled with admiration and awe and he seems entranced!

They remain alone in that estate till a maiden comes

FRANCISCO ASTUDILLO
DENTISTA

No. 213 Binondo—al lado del puente blanco.

near them; and after apologizing she invites them to the dining-room. So they follow her without much ado; and thus their interesting conversation is stopped.

Time rolls on, the emptied hall is now peopled again. The orchestra plays a waltz now, then a two-steps, untiringly and with very short intervals. The dancers seem to have forgotten the feeling of tiredness.

They seem to forget the course of time either.

The clock of time has already struck the hour of midnight. It has struck one, then two. The people of the hall are deaf to it. But when the roosters announce the approach of dawn with their shrill voices, everybody is startled. They then feel they should be home—where an empty cozy bed has been long in waiting for its inhabitant. The gay population of the hall are becoming thinner and thinner.

The noisy chatterings are being hushed little by little. The clatterings of hoofs and sounds of wheels are confusedly and incessantly ringing thru the air. The sounds of music pierce thru our ears shrill. Tender good byes and good nights, and "sweet dreams" and a thousand and one affectionate "good wishes" fill the hall and the ear. When the hall is almost deserted, Alfred unwillingly feels he must go. Oh, could he stay longer! after looks and words fraught with tender meanings and amidst words of endearment, he parted.

All the guests are gone. The music has ceased to play. One by one the lights are extinguished. Silence and Darkness creep in inch by inch. A moment more and every living thing in the house is hushed. Thus the "fiesta" has ended. And like everything else, its memory soon dies out, oblivion. But there are two hearts who never forget, neither will they forget it nor could it be erased from their memory! The "fiesta" has ended but Helen's sincere love for Alfred has just begun, and Alfred is just beginning to taste the long-sought-joy of his existence!

JULIANUS

(To be continued)

Luzon Barber Shop

440 NOZALED, PACO

JUST AT THE FOOT OF PACO BRIDGE
HAIR CUT=SHAVING

Regular prices

DOMINGO M. SANTOS, Prop.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

35 Plaza Goiti Sta. Cruz

Large, pleasant Banquet-rooms

Comfortable and well ventilated rooms

ORDER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

FRENCH COOKING

The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL

Órgano de la "Philippine Teachers' Association"

Director, LEONCIO R. GONZÁLEZ

REDACCIÓN Y ADMINISTRACIÓN: 362 AZCARRAGA, TONDO, MANILA, I. F.—Dirección Postal: 1090

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCIÓN

EN MANILA
EN PROVINCIAS
NÚMERO SUELTO

ANUAL

-P- 2.00
" 2.00
" 0.20

ANUNCIOS

Se reciben anuncios á precios convencionales.

Los anuncios que solo ocupen un espacio de 2x3½ pulgadas -P-1.00 al mes y -P-10.00 al año.

• PAGO ADELANTADO

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad. Sírvanse también notificar á la Administración cualquier cambio de domicilio, para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA. Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirse á THE FILIPINO TEACHER, P. O. Box No. 1090, Manila, I. F.

EDITORIAL

¿Cabe un remedio....?

Sin duda, los amantes del progreso moral y material del país deben interesarse, con la suspicacia necesaria, por las cosas y casos que acontecen al magisterio filipino. Atender á tiempo sus deficiencias, ó mejorar el mismo estado de cosas de tal suerte que tienda á minorar los casos de preterición en cuanto á ascensos, único aliciente para cualquier asalariado, es una importante misión que enaltece sobre manera el nombre del que practica.

Hoy, con la rapidez muy marcada, vá cundiéndose entre nuestros colegas temporeros el desaliento de continuar laborando en el departamento de Educación. Despojados de las oportunidades, que gozan los demás empleados civiles, con pesar, han adoptado y adoptarán otras ocupaciones ¿Causas? en primer término, no perciben salario alguno durante las vacaciones; pero sufren indispensablemente el descuento que para determinados casos marcan las leyes. Como segundo término, por las arbitrariedades á que son expuestos. A veces, la pasión humana es desenfrenada. Por tal

paroxismo peligroso se subvierte la pauta de conducta, ha tiempo observada, y la moral misma.

La comisión de una falta, quizás levísima, es más que suficiente para que cualquiera de ellos sea pasto de las iras de sus superiores inmediatos, cuya recomendación, sino es una sentencia fatal al menos un escándalo mayúsculo, por su separación del servicio, fundándose llana y sencillamente de su inaptitud convencional. ¿Existe acaso un remedio legal de apelación, siquiera para proteger la dignidad personal? Lo dudamos ciertamente. Aquí no cabe aquella sentencia *survival for the fittest*.

El aumento de salario es desconocido, especialmente para los maestros temporeros de Manila. Para ellos no tienen acceso al *pay roll* de los aumentados. Tanto la capacidad como

PEDRO CONCEPCION
LAWYER-ABOGADO

257 Herran

Ermita. Manila

Cubiertos metal blanco garantizado. Cubiertos metal Británica á 60 céntimos el juego de 4 piezas. Siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL

los servicios ya prestados carecen de valor absoluto.

Pasa por dogma para muchos el descuento de sus haberes durante las vacaciones de Navidad.

Entre los requisitos que llenar constantemente, á principios de cada curso escolar, es la solicitud correspondiente con objeto de conseguir el mismo destino que por el hecho de las vacaciones generales se ha prescrito. De aquí nacen las dudas y temores consiguientes por si uno será ó no admitido de nuevo en el servicio. En vista de estas incertidumbres, un número considerable de los maestros temporeros, máxime los cabezas de familia, procuran solucionar estos inconvenientes, asegurando otros destinos con más garantías y menor número de inconvenientes. Entonces el cambio del personal es inevitable, como inevitable es por tal motivo el retroceso de la instrucción del pueblo.

En diversas ocasiones, la necesidad de hablar con la voz en cuello se hizo imponente para insinuar á cualquiera en delucidar misterios. Claro: la estudiada actitud de unos en *hacer oídos de mercader* ante una petición muy justa es asquerosa, irritante y despótica.

Por sabido está, que el conocimiento y experiencia adquirida por los maestros temporeros en su enseñanza es una joya estimable; sino que justifiquen sus hojas de servicio. Muchos cuentan ya 5 y hasta 8 años en la práctica de la profesión; sin embargo, las leyes, hasta ahora promulgadas, no han sufrido moderación alguna para con ellos.

De todo lo expuesto, los maestros temporeros claman: "*¿cabe un remedio para tantas desdichas?*"

Por nuestra parte lo trasladamos gustosamente á la Legislatura Filipina

P. G. H. en Leyte

Apesar de los mil sinsabores porque experimenta la patria, no obstante, nos alienta la esperanza de un porvenir lisonjero, pues, se siente el paso del progreso, el cual si bien lento pero segurísimo.

Lo que ayer la unión y fraternidad eran objeto de persecuciones y el laborar por el bienestar del país era un delito, en cambio hoy, gracias por los derechos adquiridos en la pasada evolución política, existe un contraste halagador.

No se debe olvidar que todo filipino contrae un ineludible deber que cumplir para el suelo que lo vió nacer. Labrar la felicidad del pueblo es el acto más digno ante Dios y ante los hombres. Para esto la necesidad de agruparse, con el fin de solucionar sus diversas necesidades, es á todo punto imprescindible. Por lo tanto, se deduce que dedicar la mayor parte del pueblo á un determinado labor es imprudente y anti-patriótico.

Consecuente con esta verdad de suma trascendencia para el mejoramiento de nuestro ambiente social, la Philippine Teachers' Association vá distinguiéndose cada vez más. Adheriense á ella, para reforzar su contingente de miembros, un compacto número de sanos é inteligentes ciudadanos. Tanto más fuerza se disponga cuanto mejor: acortamos la distancia que nos separa hacia la meta de su gran ideal.

VENTA DE ANIMALES

Karabaos resistentes

Karaballas parenderas

Karaballas con chotos ó crias

Vacunos para carros

Vacas parenderas

Vacas con chotos ó crias

120 Tanduay, Quiapo, Manila

FAUSTINO LICHAUCO, Propietario

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.-73 Sta. Cruz

En el presente, se predica sus sanos principios no solo en Manila, Rizal, Bulacán, Rizal, Pampanga, Pangasinán, Zambales, Cavite, Laguna, Iloilo, Cebú, sino también en Leyte.

Según comunicación á la Junta Ejecutiva de la P. T. A. de Mr. Cirineo P. Pil, activo delegado de la asociación en aquella provincia, se sabe que ha reinado gran entusiasmo entre los concurrentes, por la organización del Comité Provincial de Leyte. Como resultado del escrutinio fueron elegidos miembros de la Junta Directiva por mayoría de votos, los siguientes:

Presidente . . . : Sr. Manuel Modesto
 Vice-Presidente . . . „ Alejandro Montejo
 Tesorero „ Cárlos Amador
 Vocales { „ Cándido Forsullos
 { Srta. María Cipres
 Secretaria „ Elecia Dumasig

Habiéndose asistido también en aquel acto tan solemne como grandioso los maestros, señores Casiano Santos, Francisco Umeneta, Filomeno Ca-

zar, Sebastian Benedicto, Pedro B. Chaveria, Fidel Gotardo, Cárlos Almadro, Felix Cezera, Eusebio Tomoling, Tomás Gido, Angel Penserga, Vicente Anacleto, Francisco Avecan, Hermenegildo Galenzoga, T. M. Llevares, Julián Ramos, Pastor D. Villas, Q. Reyna, R. M. Fabi, y las maestras, Srtas. Dominga Altea, María Catindoy, Anita de Veyra, Paciencia de Lara, Angeles Dumasig, Cirila Pérez, Cornelia Pérez, Cesaria Cazando, Gregoria Esputeta, Bernarda Calces, Miguela Raagas, Concepción de León, Inés Moreto, Victoria Yu Chicco, Modesta Rosil, Esperanza Cruz, y Eufrasia Galenzoga.

La satisfacción inmensa que embargó nuestros corazones al momento de recibir esta nueva, es

MAXIMINO MINA
 LAWYER—ABOGADO

52 Magallanes, Walled City, Manila. Navarcan, Ilocos Su

CONCHAS

QUEREMOS DAR A GANAR ALGUN DINERO A LA GENTE DE PROVINCIAS

Si tienen Vdes. conchas de alguna clase, envíenos una muestra de ellas y si nos convienen, les compraremos todos los que nos puedan vender, pagándoselas á los mejores precios del mercado.

Queremos conchas de todas clases, grandes y pequeñas, ordinarias y bonitas. No encontrarán Vdes. dificultad alguna para hacer la remesa. Envuelvan Vdes. las conchas en un trozo de papel fuerte, átenlo con un bramante, metan el paquete así formado en un saco ó caja y envíenlo por correo como muestras sin valor.

Nosotros podemos usar conchas de casi todas las clases y algunas de ellas podremos pagarlas á muy buenos precios, proporcionando pingues beneficios á los que las recojan para nosotros.

Dirigirse á

La Concha, Fábrica de Botones

P. O. Box 262,

Manila, P. I.

Solicitamos también agentes en provincias para la venta de nuestros botones. Sirvanse escribirnos.

Sillarria de Viena, de América y Hongkong; sueltos y por juegos muy baratos, y siempre barato en LA PUERT DEL SOL

el mismo deseo que nos inspira á consignar aquí de que nuestro deseo imperecedero para nuestros compañeros en aquel pedazo del patrio suelo, es y será *salud y progreso*.

Convención general

En la sesión reciente de la Junta Ejecutiva de la Philippine Teachers' Association, se acordó que la Convención general tenga lugar el 17 del mes próximo venidero, en su oficina, 362 calle Azcárraga, Tondo.

Dado el carácter de los asuntos que se tratarán en élla, es de desear que los Comités provinciales elijan cuanto antes sus delegados respectivos.

Es la única oportunidad en que todas las ramificaciones de la Asociación se ponen en contacto para deliberar seriamente los asuntos que atañen al interés y bienestar generales.

La circunstancia de que esta fecha coincide en

ocasión á la Escuela de Verano se espera que habrá mayor representación los comités provinciales.

Allá veremos.

Función benéfica

Después de salvar muchos contra-tiempos y dificultades no es aventurado expresar ahora que la "Philippine Teachers' Association" tiene preparada una función teatral para en la noche del 27 del presente, cuyo beneficio será engrosar los fondos de su biblioteca. Es de advertir que la representarán por aficionados, todos maestros de la capital.

Según reza el programa, la función está patrocinada por los Diputados de Asamblea Filipina. Dará una conferencia en el intermedio del primer acto, el Hon. Newton W. Gilbert, Secretario de Instrucción Pública; y en el del segundo, cantará "Las Flores" la graciosa y simpática, Srta. Ramona Ponce de León.

Lo interesante de la obra "Amor y Libertad" y el carácter benéfico de la función misma, es de esperar que nuestros lectores procurarán acudir á la "Grand Opera House" en la noche del estreno.

LOS OPERARIOS FILIPINOS
BUZON Y COMPAÑIA S. C.
ALMACEN DE COMESTIBLES Y BEBIDAS

Villalobos 6, Quiapo—Teléfono 1479

Vendemos arroz del país y Saigon, Harina de varias marcas, Paja picada, Comestibles del país y del extranjero, Recibimos encargos para provincias.

TODOS LOS PRECIOS SON MÓDICOS

MARIANO M. CELIS

Maestro de Obras, Agrimensor Licenciado por el Bureau de Terrenos del Estado y Profesor de matemáticas puras.

284 Cabildo

Intramuros

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Grandes salones elegantemente decorados
para banquetes :- :- :- :-
Habitaciones Espaciosas y Ventiladas

COCINA FRANCESA

35 Plaza Goiti, Santa Cruz

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.-73 Sta. Cruz

Sección Pedagógica

Enfermeras Filipinas

Es incontrovertible negar, que el progreso, con su vertiginosa carrera, multiplica las necesidades del hombre para su perfección.

Innegable es además, que la ocupación conocida con el nombre de *enfermeras* entraña así misma la satisfacción completa de toda la humanidad. Pues, si bien los descubrimientos é invenciones humanas han alcanzado mayor preponderancia por los beneficios realizados á la sociedad, en cambio no sucede lo mismo, tratándose de las enfermeras. ¿Se quiere acaso, ignorar el mayor grado de beneficios que estas rinden á la humanidad misma? Muchos, lejos de comprender tan laudatoria misión, se muestran muy impávidos por su evolución progresiva.

Las Leyes Internacionales tuvieron que despojarse de su regidez cediendo disposiciones protectoras á favor de su clase.

Se ha hablado mucho del *feminismo*. Y personas de autorizada opinión han intervenido en la polémica para sacar á luz sobre si es ó no prudente conceder al bello sexo iguales oportunidades que el hombre, respecto á la ocupación individual; pero no recuerdo haber oído que haya trazado una línea divisoria entre ambos sexos por razón de sus caracteres peculiares: la milicia por ejemplo, es una ocupación peculiar al hombre, mientras la de enfermera es muy recomendable á la mujer, tal vez porque está dotado de cierta virtud, cuyas alentadores consejos inspira á cualquiera en soportar tanta desgracia.

Gracias por la inspiración patriótica de algunos y por la pilantrapa de otros pudiéronse crear, hace poco; en el Hospital de St. Paul, una escuela para enfermeras.

Es un acontecimiento que la historia se encargará en anotarlo.

Para que los lectores del THE FILIPINO TEACHER, tengan idea de esta "Escuela para enfermeras", anotamos lo siguiente: El curso de práctica es de tres años y durante el cual las alumnas vivirán en el Hospital, en locales arreglados para su uso, y estarán bajo la inmediata vigilancia y supervisión de la Hermana Superiora y las Enfermeras Americanas residentes.

La instrucción práctica en las salas incluye el cuidado de las mismas, su ventilación, desinfección, etc.

Arreglo de las camas, baño y cuidado de pacientes desválidos y convalescentes.

Crispulo Zamora

PROPIETARIO

PLATERIA Y GRABADOR

Medallas, botones, insignias, copas, ornamentos de Iglesia, cálices, bastones, alhajas.

Timbres de todas clases, carátulas de bronce comercial.

30 CRESPO, TELEF. 1032, MANILA



LECHE FRESCA MARCA "OSO"

Es el mejor de todos.
Se toma con satisfacción.



PRECIO
BARATÍSIMO

Sprungli y Ca.
Unicos importadores

28 David 28
MANILA, I. F.

JUGUETES, JUGUETES, JUGUETES, siempre muchos juguetes. Acudid niños!!!
y siempre baratos en LA PUERTA DEL SOL

Aplicaciones externas, tales como cataplasmas, fomentos contrairritantes, ventosas, sanguijuelas, etc.

Preparación y administración de varios enemas y la introducción de catéter.

Administración de medicamentos y uso de aplicaciones médicas.

Observación general del enfermo y el arreglo de los *reports y status*.

Cuidado médico, incluyendo el tratamiento de accidentes, tales como desmayo, convulsiones, envenenamientos, hemorragia, asfixia, enfermedades contagiosas é infecciosas.

Cuidado quirúrgico, incluye el tecneismo de la sala de operaciones, asepsia y antisepsia.

Preparación del paciente para la operación, deberes de las enfermeras durante la operación, cuidado posterior del paciente, y también la preparación de aplicaciones quirúrgicas.

Primera curación de varios accidentes, tales como fracturas, dislocaciones, torceduras, contusiones, etc.

Vendaje y uso de tablillas.

Cuidado Obstétrico.

Cuidado y alimentación de niños enfermos.

Con estos conocimientos y el delicado labor continuo que la práctica requiere, surge más imponente todavía, la atención más adecuada, hacia las enfermeras filipinas, que un tiempo no lejano se encargarán de nuestros hospitales.

¡Cuantos *ayes* han sido y serán apagados por su cuidado esmerado! ¡Cuántas bendiciones han caído y caerán sobre las cabezas de ellas!

Ahora pregunto: ¿Quiénes más imitarán la actitud prestada por el caballeroso naviero, Sr. Teodoro R. Yangco, ¿Quién pensiona diez alumnas en el referido Hospital de San Pablo?

CRISOL.

Escuelas de campo

(De "El Renacimiento".)

Un sabio escritor, el Dr. C. Hanford Henderson, plantea con mucho acierto el problema de la educación de los niños con arreglo á las modernas condiciones de la vida. ¡Cosa rara!—exclama. El problema de la educación de los niños es como el problema del pauperismo. ¡Siempre lo tenemos encima sin resolver! Los sistemas de enseñanza se remueven constantemente, y su ineficacia é inutilidad solo se revelan, cuando no se adaptan á las nuevas condiciones.

¿Qué es el hombre moderno, pedagógicamente? A juicio del sabio escritor, es un producto enteramente nuevo é inestable. Todavía no ha salido del todo del molde que lo forma. Tan pronto como es analizado, con todas sus cualidades, cambia, y el análisis resulta de ningún valor. No maravilla, por lo tanto que la educación que tiende á presentar un proceso por el cual puede realizarse el ideal social, quede rezagada ó en desacuerdo con las

FARMACIA Y LABORATORIO DE P. HIZON

Rosario 238, Binondo, Manila, I. F.

La Farmacia mas acreditada por usar solamente materiales de primera y disponer de un Laboratorio montado según los últimos adelantos así como de los aparatos necesarios para esterilizar los materiales usados en las operaciones quirúrgicas.

Es la única que fabrica las muy acreditadas AMPOLLAS HIZON para inyecciones hipodérmicas. Buen trato al público y una pulcritud excesiva en el despacho de las recetas y otros medicamentos delicados.

Vende también toda clase de específicos, artículos de tocador y Perfumería selecta de los mas acreditados fabricantes extranjeros á precios muy económicos.

P. HIZON

A los Sres. Presidentes Municipales

Estatuas ó bustos del Dr. Jasé Rizal en madera, escayola bronce ó marmol de todos tamaños.

Monumentos del mismo con ó sin figura alegórica.

Carrozas para procesiones cívicas.

Se facilita boceto y presupuesto de los mismos en los Grandes Talleres de Escultura, Pintura y Marmolería de

Eulogio Garcia, Velarde

Plaza Goiti, Nos. 25 y 27 Santa Cruz, bajos del Hotel Continental.

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cruz

nuevas condiciones de la vida. El hombre moderno de hoy no será el hombre moderno de mañana, si la corriente impetuosa de los acontecimientos sigue avanzando tan rápidamente como ahora, sobre la tierra en que vivimos.

La adaptación de la enseñanza de los niños á las nuevas condiciones de la vida, se concreta en la idea, de la formación de las llamadas escuelas de campo. Es una idea que fué concebida primeramente por pedagogos suizos y alemanes, y que hoy se propaga en los Estados Unidos.

Cada día, la vida moderna se hace más compleja y menos objetiva. La división del trabajo es más grande, se multiplican los agentes servidores, y muchos trabajos domésticos se delegan á esos agentes especiales. Todo esto tiende á aislar á los niños de las realidades de la vida cotidiana. Antiguamente, en cambio, la vida era siempre más objetiva. Los niños participaban de las pequeñas faenas del hogar, del trabajo campesino y del de los jardines.

Las escuelas de campo, remediarían ese defecto, que la moderna educación de las ciudades deja en los niños, combinando los objetivos, el "self government" con el vigor intelectual y espiritual. Corregirían además esa poca naturalidad que se advierte en los niños que se forman en la ciudad.

El fin más práctico es demostrar que se puede mantener una mayor resistencia física sin sacrificar para nada la cultura intelectual. En el Sur de California hay establecida una escuela de campo. La escuela consta de varios edificios bien cómodos, con sus baños; sus salones de dormir y su establo. El edificio principal sirve para la lectura, para salón de música, capilla, sala de comer y para la vida social en general de los escolares. Los niños duermen en habitaciones abiertas divididos en grupos de diez, con su instructor. El establo ó caballeriza es un valioso aditamento á estas escuelas de campo. Cada niño tiene su caballo, cuyo cuidado y alimentación están á su cargo. El caballo le sirve, no solo para ser

un buen jinete, sino para recorrer las montañas, la llanura y el mar.

El régimen escolar es el siguiente: A las seis y media, despiertos. A las siete, desayuno. Después de recoger sus camas, irán á la capilla, á las ocho menos cuarto. De ocho á diez y cuarto, clases en períodos de 45 minutos de cada una. A las diez y media, refrigerio. A las once, limpieza de caballos, seguido de un paseo por el campo. De doce á dos y cuarto, clases por períodos de 45 minutos cada una, y luego, almuerzo de frutas y "cafés". En este segundo período, el trabajo escolar consiste en trabajo manual, dibujo, música y jardinería.

Por las tardes de dos y media á cinco y media, los niños se dedican por completo á la vida de campo, con sus instructores. Algunos los pasan cabalgando, otros, en ocupaciones ó juegos de gusto. También hay ejercicios de natación diaria, si las circunstancias lo permiten. A las cinco y media cena, y cada niño se sirve á sí mismo en la mesa. Después de la cena, recreo ó conversaciones, hasta la hora de estudiar, que es de siete á nueve de la noche. Los más pequeños, tienen cortas horas de estudio,

Realmente, en un ambiente de esa naturaleza, en que el respeto, las buenas maneras, la limpieza, el hábito del trabajo, el ejercicio físico y la cultura intelectual, se combinan, los niños se forman sanos y se hacen hombres de energía adaptados á las condiciones de la vida moderna. El estímulo que puede ofrecer una escuela de esa índole, donde la naturaleza hasta tantas manos al trabajo, es el enriquecimiento físico de la vida.

En ese ambiente no tienen cabida los niños que no revelan ningún adelanto en sus estudios escolares, ni realizan un trabajo saludable y noble. La vida ciudadana no ofrece esos cuadros que la vida del campo ofrece al campo ofrece el espíritu. Es una vida pobre y desnuda de encantos.

Matthew Arnold, en un bonito pensamiento define la religión diciendo que es la moralidad en comunión con las emociones del alma. Las escuelas de campo hacen al hombre sano y fuerte, y alienta su vida con el fuego divino del Espíritu.

¿Querrá el Buró de Educación hacer alguna aplicación de estas indicaciones?

...Herrería, Armería y Cerrajería...

DE

IGNACIO JAVIER

MAESTRO PLOMERO LICENCIADO

Recibe toda clase de obras de montaje y reparación de máquinas Imprenta, Litografía, Escribir, y Coser, Cilindros de música, Quinqués mecánicos y Cajas de caudales; empavonaciones de piezas de hierro y de acero. Especialidad en instalaciones sanitarias y órdenes expididas por el Departamento de Sanidad.

Teléfono, 1273

Lacoste No. 239, Sta. Cruz

Manila, I. F.

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapas, Paja inglesa últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chauffeurs, Cascos de Corcho para el Sol Gorras por viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL**

Sección Literaria

“Felicidad bohemia”

“Cuartillas de á vuelo”... para Miss C. Agrava... C. Lukban y R. P. de Leon.

¿No es dulce reposar muy tierna
Sobre el pecho de un ser amado,
Y escuchar la pasión eterna,
Qué de sus labios ha brotado?

¿No es tan dulce rítmico acento
Qué de su pecho se escapara,
El pobre y humilde contento
Del que en el mundo te amara..?

¿No es muy dulce oír el latido,
Del corazón que lagrimea,
Y qué envía un débil gemido,
Al alma qué ansioso él desea?..

No es dulce qué en sus tiernos brazos
Admirais el horizonte
Por testigo de vuestros lazos
Un hermoso gigantesco monte?..

Que coja una flor y ofrecerte
En prueba de su fidelidad;
Diciendo que tu olvido es muerte
¿No es cierto que es la dulcedad?..

Decir que tus ojos es vida,
Que tu boca es una flor de abril,
¿No es dulce... oh alma querida,
más que la existencia mil y mil?..

Decir que tu risa es aliento,
Qué tu mirar es un sofisma
De bondad de tu sentimiento,
¿No es dulce que la vida misma?..

Contarte sus horas crueles,
Sus momentos de eterno placer
¿No es dulce escuchar frases fieles
Como el amor que vuelve á nacer?..

¿No es muy dulce hasta el beso mismo
De labios dó anida la pasión,
Del pecho que no vé el abismo
De una negra y fatal ilusión?..

¿No es grato hasta el opaco ambiente
De una cabaña nido de amor,
Do no se oye el son doliente
Ni cubre esa nube de dolor?

Esa es la vida placentera,
Mundo para ti ignorado,
Dó la hermosa ave barlera
Canta la noche con agrado.

Ese es el confin mas hermoso
De un corazón que amor consía
Ese es el cielo venturoso,
Donde no se conoce el día.

SAN-LÁTO “*Bohemio*”.—Manila á 9 Marzo de 1909.

Por una peseta

Le mandaremos una bonita TARJETA POSTAL y al mismo tiempo le aceptaremos como miembro de nuestro gran CAMBIO de TARJETAS POSTALES el único en el Oriente, Un bonito ALBUM para tarjetas Postales por 30 centavos.

PHILIPPINE CURIO AGENCY

40 ECHAGÜE

MANILA, P. I.

La Fortun

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta Cruz.

MONTURAS

para

Señoras y Caballeros

VAJILLAS FRANCESAS

BATERIAS de cocina y

CRISTALERIAS

Bazar "Siglo XX"

P. del Conde Nos. 2 al 16

Binondo

Se reciben pedidos

por correo

“Amor y Libertad”

RAFAEL

(SÓLO EN LA CARCEL)

El vago ruido que muriente llega á mis oídos, me anuncia que ya es de día., ¡oh que mansión más oscura...! La luz esplendorosa del día apenas envía un cálido destello á esta miseria mazmorra que tanto ya me desespera... Pero., ¿qué culpa he tenido?.. ¿asesino, cuando ni la significación tal vez de esa palabra comprendo?... ¡¡he aquí lo que en mi vida me ha causado horror!! ¡¡he aquí porque he deseado siempre vivir entre la soledad del campo, y huir de ese mundo falaz y engañoso. ¡¡Lo que es la vida!!.

Y ¿qué será de mi hijo?.. ¿Donde estará en estos momentos de angustia cuando su padre ruega incesante por él? ¿En medio acaso de la más completa desventura?.. ¡¡oh!! en este lóbrego recinto, ven á compartir, hijo mío, de estas amarguras que entonces serán dulces para mí... Solos entre estas inmundas paredes, llevaremos silenciosos la ignorancia ; llevaremos un misterio que para Dios es un martirio..

Sepultado en esta lobreguez muda como una la del sepulcro, despreciado por este pueblo como el vil asesino y sin esperanzas de que alguien pruebe mi inculpatibilidad, encuentro mas dulce el morir...

Jamás permitiré que las manos del verdugo fuesen manchadas por mi sangre inocente... jamás consentiré que esa sentencia de la justicia humana, cometiese inrazonable fallo.. no... quiero que hasta mi tumba lleve mi honradez que heredada de aquellos que sacrificando, cifraran en sus nombres futuros la humilde dignidad de de los pobres...

Esa es aquella dejada por los sabhondos modernizados, pero defendida con entusiasmo tanto por los Pantás que ya duermen bajo las losas frías de los sepulcros..

¿A qué esta solitaria cárcel para mi prisión? ¿A que esa puerta cerrada con mil cerrojos y cadenas si la fuga no intento? ¿Así se tratan á los pobres presos aún cuando el delito no está probado?.. ¡ah desgraciada esclavitud! aún tus sombras recorren la vasta extensión de este mundo . aun reinas en esos corazones malvados, que, titulados de justicieros buscan la raíz de tus hechos.. (se oye el ruido de un cenejo) .

Más ¿qué es esto.. oigo que intentan abrir la puerta... una luz entre la densa oscuridad vislumbro.. ¿será el día designado para demostrar en vano ante el jurado mi inocencia?.. Esperemos...

SANTIAGO A. LATORENA.

* Escena III del 2.º acto del drama del mismo nombre.—N. de la R.



HON. MELECIO COJUANGCO,
Diputado por Tarlac, fallecido en Manila el 13 de
Marzo de 1909



HON. DIMAS GUZMAN Y MASIGANG,
Diputado por Isabela, fallecido en Manila el 18 de
Marzo de 1909

Más sobre el "Amor y Libertad"

Esta obra vá despertando el interés del público.

El autor con su modestia de siempre, insiste en no publicar su argumento por razones que creo fundamentales.

Opiniones autorizadas sobre el arte-literario aseguran que el valor ficticio de la obra no vá en zaga con otras mejores producidas por plumas filipinas. Un veterano artista, hablando del "Amor y Libertad", se expresa: Creo que mi escasa experiencia, me autoriza á decir que si no es una buena obra al menos una obra buena. Me entusiasma ver obras como ésta, escrita precisamente por un compatriota. El autor Sr. Santiago Latorena, es aún joven, y puede refinarse más. ¡Lástima que voy convirtiéndome viejo y no tenemos bastante artistas buenos! La obra viene á ser una comedia con rasgos dramáticos. Hay que confesarlo que tiene alma. Sí, tiene alma. De mis observaciones surge que algunos de sus tipos solo podrán caracterizar consumados artistas....."

El "Amor y Libertad" está llena de detalles que aviven el interés del espectador.

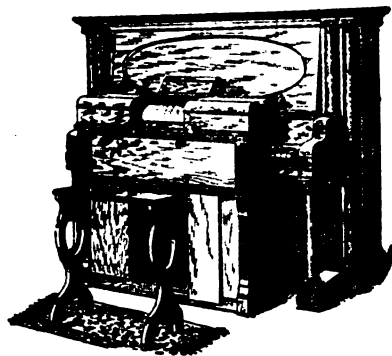
¡Qué cuadros tan hermosos! Mercedes loca y desfallecida por el hambre, en la soledad del calle, donde le alcanzó la implacable tempestad, revela sus idilios pasados, así como su rabia y horror ante el crimen cometido. El asesinato en el primer acto es conmovedor; mientras la despedida del literato Ricardo á su padre detenido á lo sombría cárcel en el segundo acto, y el momento de otorgar la última voluntad de una moribunda en el tercero, oprimen el corazón de enternecimiento.

El autor supo aprovecharse de las huelgas de personajes en diferentes escenas, formando luego otras mudas, propias exclusivamente del teatro moderno.

Lo monólogos confiesan franca y sinceramente tanto del lenguaje galano del autor como del singular ingenio del mismo.

Por tratarse de una función benéfica, creemos que es una circunstancia favorable más, para que los lectores de THE FILIPINO TEACHERS se provean á tiempo de localidades para la noche del Sabado 27 de Marzo de 1909

L. R. REQUESEN S



Pio Trinidad Fernandez, IMPORTADOR

Pianos de "TRINIDAD" "ZEITZER & WINKELMANN" "RORDORF Y C.A"

Pianola marca "APOLLO",
Fábrica de pianos y muebles de lujo.

Gran taller de reparaciones de pianos y otros instrumentos de música único en su clase y medios disponibles.

Un Gran surtido de materiales para reparaciones de pianos, órganos y harmoniums.
Cuerdas de acero para Mandolina, Bandurita, Guitarra y Piano.

PRECIOS ECONOMICOS.

Ronquillo, 135, Sta. Cruz.

Manila, Islas Filipinas

Manufacturers

of uniforms for schools and colleges as: — CAPS, SHOULDERSTRAPS,
CAPS and COLLAR DEVICES etc. * * * * *

Arms and Ammunitions

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

Agents for

L. G. SPALDING—BROS.' SPORTING GOODS

Alfred Roensch & Co.

61-67 - Escolta, Manila

General Outfitters

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUWANAN

Taga-pamansag ñg "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Taga-pamahala: EDUARDO GUAZÓN.

Lalagyan sa Correo, blg. 1090, Maynila K. P.

PAMAHALAANG-TUDLING

Ang Bill Paterno-Alvear

Sa mġa naianák nġ mga batás nġ Kapuluġan Bayan ay marami na rin, at laloġlalò ang pinaká-paġanay sa lahat, ang pumápasok sa looban nġ "Instrucción Pública", na pawang nag aayos, nag-papasiglá, at nagkakaliġa nġ kanyáng ikalalagò sa lupaġng itó. Hindi naliliġid sa matá nġ kapuluġan, na ang malaking bahagi nġ kapalaran nġ Pilipinas sa háharaping panahóng ay nasasaling at magbubuhát sa bakuran nġ karunuġan nġ bayan, dahil dito'y kasalukuyan sinásamantalá ang pagduklang nġ mġa lunas at mġa kapángsanang ġayo'y tinátawid nġ maraming Paaralang Bayan, na kung minsán ay buġa nġ paghihikahos ó págtitipíd ó kayáy buġa nġ di pagkabatió, pagkalimot at págpapabayá nġ mġa Pámahalàang Bayan, sa kanyang tunay na kahulugan kahálagaan at karapatang dapat tamuhín sa mġa na míminunò.

Ilán sa mġa Bills na náiharáp na sa kapuluġan, na tumútukoy sa instrucción ay ang mġa sumusunod:—

Bill Detemeterio na nagtálakdá nġ 375,000 piso no kukunin sa "Tesorería Insular" upang iábuloy sa mġa bayan bayan nġ may máibayad sa mġa sahod nġ mga gurò.

Bill Alvear na nagtutulot nġ, 1,000,000 piso upáng ilaan sa pagpapagawa nġ mġa páaralang lalawigan, Escuelas Provinciales, at mġa páaralang loob-bayan, Escuelas centrales at gayon din 250.000 para sa mga paaralang-nayon.

Bill Alvear na nagtátagubilin ng pagtuturo ng pakikipagkapwa tao at pakikisama (Urbanidad y Sociologia) sa mġa páaralang hayág.

Bill Peñaranda na nag-aatas ng sápilitang pagdaló nġ mġa batá sa mga páaralan.

Bill Velarde-Guerrero no nagpapaturò nġ paglilinis at pag-iġat nġ katawan at pag-aalaga nġ lupaġn, (Higiénica y Agraria.)

PARA ADQUIRIR UN RETRATO MUY PARECIDO Y BARATÍSIMO, ES PRECISO ACUDIRSE A LA FOTOGRAFÍA

"BOREAL STUDIO"

Foto 313, Binondo, Manila - Teléfono No 270

BAJO LA DIRECCION DE

B. GOMEZ

Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografía Zafra"

PEINADORA GRATIS

TODOS LOS DIAS.

LA ROSA

RESTAURANT

CARRIEDO NÚM. 117 QUIAPO

DESAYUNOS COMIDAS Y MERIENDAS

Servicio especial

SORBETES REQUISÍMOS TODAS LAS NOCHES
Precio al alcance de todos - Cubiertos de 0.30 0.40 y 0.50

COCINA ESPAÑOLA

A. Castañeda

Propietaria

Camas de hierro, Souniers, Colchones, mosquiteros, camas plegantes para campo. Inmenso surtido, muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL

Bill Roco-Fenoy na nag-uutos ng sáplitan pag-pasok sa mga páaralan-bayang mababa (primaria) at naghigpít sa kalayaang makapágturò sa mga páaralaḡ tanḡi ng mga karunuḡang itinuturò sa paaralaḡ-bayaḡ mababà.

Bill Paterno Alvear na nagtátaan ng halagáng 26,006 piso taóntaón upáng ipámahagi bilang abuloy sa mga gurong-bayanan (maestros municipales), na dumadaló sa pag-aaral kung panahong walang pasok dito sa Maynilà.

At iba pang mga bill na di namin maala ala ḡayon Datapwa't sa taya namin sa mga bills na binangít sa itaas, ay nasisilíd na and sa ḡayo'y mga paḡ úna at kailaḡaḡkailaḡang sa ikawawasto, ng kundi man lubusan; paanót-paano ma'y may malakíng maitúulong sa karalitáan sinasayod ng mga paaralan, lalonglalò na ang sa mga bayan-bayan at mga nayon.

Isa na sa rito'y ang Bill Paterno-Alvear na totoóng tumútugón sa malaong pagtitiis sa karalitáan ng mga gurò. Ḣayo'y panahón na naman ng pagsasara ng mga paaralan, upang makapagpa-hiḡa ang tinuturuan at ang nagtuturo. Dapwa't itóng hulí'y di naglilwalil sa loób ng dalawang buwang ikatitigil niyá, na dapat sanaḡ samantalahín, kuḡdi napaparini sa Maynilà, upang mag-aral, kumita ng ibaḡ bagay na katututuhan ó kaya'y dagdagan ang kanyang, nalalaman, na bukas makalawa'y kákailaḡanin sa págtuturò.

Ang pag aaral ng mga gurò sa panahōḡ págpa-hiḡa taóntaón ay lubháḡ kailaḡan at karapatda-

pat purihín ang náḡpanukalà nitó, palfbhasá'y nag-aalay ng mabuting páḡkakataon sa mga gurò dito sa Pilipinas, na sa paglilipun niláng nagbubuhát kung saán-saáng dako't sulok ng Sangkapuluán, ay naḡákapáḡpapalitan ng kaniláng hakà, kurò at layon sa hinahawakang tuḡkulin, at lálong nagkakalapit, sa ganitóng paraán, ang mga damdamin at páḡpapalagáyan; dito'y námamalas ang mga bago at ibáng paraan ng pagtuturò na di nata-tagpuán sa sarili, palfbhasa'y ibaḡ hakà ibag gawá, ibáng isipan ibang paraan; ang gurò'y di dapat mabusóg at masiyahan sukat na sa kanyang nalalaman sa kasalukuyan, kung di kinakailanḡan ang aral at aral, upang mápasulong, lumuáng at lumaganap aḡ katalinuhan at pag-iisip, pagka't samantalaḡ tumataas ang isipan ng batá, tumataas namán ang dapat matutuhan at ito'y dapat ihandá ng isang nagtuturò ó gurò at di ang pamamala-

EL PROGRESO SOMBRERERIA
DE
PLACIDO ONG

Se vende toda clase de sombreros del país a precios baratísimos

Acudid a los sombreria "EL PROGRESO" donde se hace toda clase de trabajos; especialida en el blanqueo.

NOZALED A 438. PACO



SPRUNGLI & CO.

Daang David blg. 28
MAYNILA

Nagbibili ng gatas "MARCA OSO"
na walang halu

MURA KAY SA IBA

Tumatangap kami nang mga pabilin sa mga
Lalawigan

lagi sa punò at waláng haġad na pátaas sa saġá nġ itinuturò.

Ĝuni't sa siping nġ mġa kapakinabangán ito na nátatamo sa ganitóng pag-aaral, ating iagapapay ang kahabaghabag na kalagayan nġ mġa gurò at matitimbáġ sa paniġin na may kabigatan ang una.

Ang karaniwang sahod nġ mġa gurò na P-20, na malít pa sa sahod nġ mġa utusan (ordenanza) sa mġa kawanihan, na kung minsan pa'y bumibilang nġ buwán bago mabayaran, ay kulang na kulang upáng baúnin sa pagparito at pagtirá dito sa Maynilá nġ makapag-aral. Papano ang gága-win nġ isang magbubuhát pa sa Mindanao, kabisayaan, Kagayan, Iloilo, upáng makapag-aaral dito sa "capital" na kung ang sahod niya'y kulang pang iúpa sa sasakyán? At ang pagtirá dito sa Maynilá na mataás pa sa tuktók natin ang halagá nġ lahát nġ bagay? kung sakali't may pamilya anó pa ang ipakákain?

Ayán ang mġa kadahilanan, kaya't ang mġa ibang gurò na aming nakausap nġ mġa taón nagdaán ay lubháng dumadaġ. Daġa't napag uutusan nġ mġa punò at may halo paġ bantá na ititiwalag ó babawasan pa nng munting sinásahod disi'y dí yayakapin ang ganitong pag-aaral, na bagama't kahinahinayang na di samantalahin, ġuni't lubus namang ipinaghihirap nġ karamihan.

Sa bagay na ito yamang nalalapit na namán ang pag-aaral nġ mġa gurò sa buong lalawigan dito sa Maynilá, ay lubhang kailaġan, at hinihiġi naming pag-tibayin ng Kapulungán Bayan ang Bill Paterno Albear sa madaling panahóng nġ malunasán ang kapangsanang pumípiyapis sa kalagayan nġ mġa gurò kung dumadatal ang ganitong sandalí sa pagtupad sa kanilang tungkulin.

• Buhay Paaralan

KUROKURO Nġ MġA BATÁ

Karugtong.

Magyari may "Filipino Teacher" na ang tio Ensio ko ang sagór ni Tinang kay María.

Hindí ninyo dapat ipagtaka ang di natin pagtanggap nġ alin mang paaralang babasahin ang saló ni Estang na pormal na porma!—pagka't kung ang mġa maestro at maestra dito sa ating paaralan, at dito sa ating bayan, ay bibihira ang tumatangap nġ mġa gagganyang pahayagan sinabi ni Bindoy ay tayo pa?

At di mġa maestro at maestra lamang—ang dagdag pa ni Pondong—ang mġa nag-aaral man sa Intermediate bibihirá rin

Hindí natin dapat pakialaman—wiká naman ni Tuwá—pagkat hind mainam ang tayo, sa ating mġa gulang na ito, ay mag-aral ó matuto nġ pag-uusap ng buhay nġ may buhay; dapat ninyóng pakatantuin at pakatandaan ang lagí na'y ating nadidinig sa mġa matatanda

FARMACIA AT LABORATORIO NI P. HIZON || DAANG ROSARIO BLDG. 238, BINUNDOK, MAYNILA, K. P.

Ang Farmaciang itó na kilala ná nġ madla dahil sa kabutihan nġ mġa gamot na dito'y ipinagbibili. ay may isá pang katangian at ito'y bagong katátatag na Laboratorio na kinasasangkapan nġ mġa pamamaraang na-aayon sa kahilingán nġ bagong panahon para sa pagsusuri nġ mġa bagay-bagay na kagamitan sa mġa *Operaciones Quirúrgicas*.

At itó rin ang tanġin Farmacia na gumagawa nġ bantóg na *Ampollas Hizon* para sa Inyección. Madaling pagbibili lalo na sa *despacgo* nġ mġa *receta*. Mabuting pagtanggap sa mġa mamimili Nagbibili rin dito, sa lalong mababang halagá ng lahat *especifico* mġa kagamitan sa *tocador* at mġa piling pabanġo na gawa nġ mġa kilalang magpapabangó sa extrangero.

MAQUINAS
PARA COSER
—
PAGOS
SEMANALES
-P-2'00

SINGER

ESCOLTA, 33, MANILA

SEWING
MACHINES
—
WEEKLY
PAYMENTS
-P-2'00

na "kung anó raw ang pinagkabataan ay siyang pagkakatandaan". Kung sila'y di ninyo nakikitang gumagawá ng inyong mainam na aka'lá ay dapat ninyo, silang pabayaan at kayó ó tayo na lamang ang magagsikap sa mga ikasusulong natin. Sa ganito'y tunay pa nating karangalan.

Iyan iyan, ang matuwid—ang tugon ng iba at dinug-tugan ni Tivang ng—tumútgog na ang kampanya, tayo na at saká na natin tapúsin ang iyan sa "recess."

Sa gayón бага ma't ibig pang magpalagay ni Bandong ay nagahintó na sila, at tinúgo ang pulutóng na kanilan kinararapatan ó kinaukulan ng bawat isá, sa kanilá, laló na ang tatló nina Tibong, Felix at Pedro, na hábang nag-uusap ang iba'y nakikinig lamag ay punó ng mga ibig sabihin tungkol sa mga pinag usapan.

Papaano'y mayroon na ang tio Ensong ko—ang sagót ni Tinang

Ang akin ay ganito—ang saló ni Tibang—tayong lahat ay kumuha ó "sumuscribe" sa THE FILIPINO TEACHER at ng saganito'y maipakilala sa ating nagíng guró na sila'y ating' diniug, at yayaman oras na ng pagsisimulá ng ating pag aaral (class), (kátaong tumutunóg na ang kampanya) ayán ang tumutunóg na ang tagatawag sa atin, ay tayo na at kung ibig ninyo'y sa "recess" na tayo mag usap uli.

Gayón nga ang nangyari.

* * *

Dumating ang "recess" at ang pinag-usapa'y natupád. Nagag-ipon ulí sa tabí ng ilang-ilang, na di na nagunita ang kaniláng mga kaugaliang pumasa tindahan, at ku- maín ng anomán sa mga sandalíng iyón,

Anó—ang ulat agad ni Bandong na siyáng nagbukás ng ukol sa pagbabasá ng mga pamahayagang pagpáaralan—"sususcribe" tayong lahat sa THE FILIPINO TEACHER ó hindi?

Tanóng "Guardia civil" iyán—ang putol ni Tibong.

Canito nga ang ulit ni Bandong at ng wala nang pakurikuri pa tayo. Ibig pa ninyong ang masasabi sa ilang salita ay sabihin pa sa marami? Huwág na tayong

magmatandang ugali. Akalain nating tayo'y mga batá mga anak sa loob ng bagong panahon, at dahil dito'y dapat nating pag aralan ang pag aari nohanán at pang-hihinayung sa panahóng gintó

M. KABAYAN

(Tatapusin)

Paghahalamang itinuturo

SA PAARALANG NORMAL

Sipi sa "Mulig Pagsilag"

Sa paaralang Normal dito sa Maynila, na na sa kinatayuan ng Exposición Regional noóng panahón ng kastilla, sa daang P. Faura, Ermita; ay may isáng hálamanan ngayon na pinagtuturuan sa mga nag-aaral doón ng bagong mga paraán sa paghahalaman na kinatatamuhán ng mabubuting bunga.

Ang namamanihala sa mga pananím at nagtuturo ng paghahalaman, ay isáng amerikano na nagngangalang S. C. Kbelher.

Ang lupang pinagsasanayan ay malakí at naha-

La Funeraria PAZ NI P. DEL ROSARIO

Binuksang noón pang 1900

Nasa daang Paz, blg. 513-515 Sta. Cruz, Maynila
Teléfono blg. 1256.

Bagong lahat ang mga karro ang mga ataul ay nagdikitán may oong yari sa Amerika at mayari dito sa atin. Pili ang mga kahoy na ginagamit.

Sa mga kalandás; ang máibigang bala na. Tumatan-gap ng libing kahit sa mga lalawigan.

Sa mga karro ay nagsisingkaw ng kabayong Australya o kabayo sa atin, ayon sa pagkasunduan.

Lahat ng palamuting ibigin ay mayroón.

Murang sumingil kay sa ibáng Funeraria.

ANG MGA HALAGA RITO AY PARANG UPA LAMANG SA KASANGKAPANG GINAMIT DAHIL SA KAMURAHAN.

Huwag kayóng magkakamali, daang Paz 513 at 515 Sta. Cruz, Maynila

Pedro de Jesús e Hijos

MARMOLISTAS Y TALLISTAS

Recibe toda clase de trabajos
concerniente al ramo :- :-
Precio muy módico y al alcance
de todos :- :- :- :-

96 Crespo

Quiapo

SOMBRERERIA

DE

RAMON YAN

Gran surtido de toda clase de Sombreros
del país a precios baratísimos

Se hacen toda clase de trabajos; Especialidad en el blanqueo

PRONTITUD EN EL DESPACHO DE
ENCARGOS POR CORREO

60, Sacristia,

Binondo.

Manila, I. F.

hati sa dalawang bahagi: ang isa'y sa mga halamang pangmahabang pánahón at ang isáng bahagi ay sa mga napag aanihang madali.

Sa unang pitak ay may nakatanim na ngayong mga puno ng papaya, goma, at pinyá, saging at iba pa. Sa ikalawá ay mga kamatis naman, talóng repolyo at iba't iba pang gulay.

Ang paghahalamang itó sa Normal ay kabilang na isá sa mga dunong na pinag-aaralan doon.

Arawaraw ay 80 minuto ang iginágawa ng nagsisipag-aral. Karamihan sa mga nagsisigawang kasalukuyan ay mga gurong dahil sa kanilang katalinuhan, ay pinapag-aaral dito sa Maynila ng kanikanilang mga lalawigan.

May kahalo rin silá na iláng na inabot nang nagsisipag-aral na dati sa Normal.

Nagkapalad kaming nakakita ng isáng larawang kuha sa sandaling iginagawa sa halamanan ng mga gurong sinabi, at tunay na kalugod lugód ang mga anyò nilang nangakabaro lamang na hawak ang iba't ibáng kasangkapan, at nannga sa tabi ng naglalaguang mga punò ng kamatis talóng at iba't iba pang gulay.

Ipagtataka marahil ng iba kung ano't pati ng pagkakamatis ay pinaggugulan pang ituro sa mga paaralan natin. Kung ang karaniwan nga lamang pagtatanim at pagpapabunnga, kami may tutol, pagka't ang salaping magugugol sa ganito. Nguni't hindi ganyan lamang ang itinuturo, kundi ang mabuting paglináng ng lupa, ang tumpak na pagpupunla, ang wastong pag-aalaga sa halaman at ang paggamot kung ito'y nagkakasakit.

Anopa't sinisikap na mabuti sa karaniwan ang ibinubunnga ng mga halamang tanim doon, kaya nakikita nga namang ang talóng ay bumubunnga ng gabuko kalaki, at ang kamatis, pati ng ligaw kung tawagin natin, ay napabubunnga ng ga santol.

Ang ganitóng mga kagalingan ng halaman, upáng matamó, ngay, dapat pag-aralan, at ang pamamaraang dapat gawi'y siyang itinuturo sa Normal School. Sa isáng sabi ay itinuturo roón ang tunay na dunong ng paghahalaman, bagay na mahirap matutuhang talaga, pagka't nagkakahulugan ng matiagan pagsubok sa mga katanngian taglay ng lupa.

Kapuripuri ang ginágawang itó, pagka't matuturo namán sa kaniláng paaralan ng mga gurong naág-aaral ngayon, ang bagong paghahalamang sinabi.

Dito pa namán sa ating ang lupa ay mayaman at di maramot, ang paghahalaman ay dapat sumigla, kay sa kasalukuyang lagay ngayon.

May apat na puot anim na gurong pilipino ang

nagsisipag-aral ngayon, sa Normal. Naito ang kaniláng mga pangalan.

Mariano S. Sanchez, Tabako, Albay; Prisco Seares, Banged, Abra, Ilokos Sur; Cirilo P. Antajay, S. José, Antike; Francisco Mesenas, S. José Antike; Cornelio M. Matiga, Tagbilaran, Bohol; Cecilio Putong, Tagbilaran, Bohol; Francisco Nazareno, Loon, Bohol; Amadeo Morales, Kalibo, Kapiz; Francisco P. Buhay, Barili, Cebú; Bernardo Abangan, Sebú; Zacarias Meigar, Dumanhug, Sebú Marcos Sosa, Sta. Cruz Kabite; Lorenzo Barias, Indang, Kabite; Mauricio Lampitoc, Batak, Ilokos Norte; Silvino Peralta, Dingras, Ilokos Norte; Valeriano E. Jugado, Takloban, Leyte; Angel J. Rañola, Jaro, Leyte; Agapito Arradasa, Ormok, Leyte; José Saguirre, Pagsanhan, Laguna; Felipe Nebrija, Binotan, La Unión; Felipe Gellez, S. Fernando, La Unión; Mariano E. Josué, Tagudin, Montani Province; Maximino tahanglangit, Pontevedra, Negros Occidental; Paul G. Guillen, La Castellana, Negros Occidental; Buenaventura Cantosalasa, Pangasinan; Benito Pangilinan, Apalit, Kapampangan; Conrado Alcaraz, Pasig, Rizal; Severo de Ungria, Morong Rizal; Valentín de Santos, Nabutas, Rizal; Baldomero Grajo, Bulan, Sorsogon; Miguel Escarcha, Gubat, Sorsogon; Paul A. Villyar, Magaraw, Ambos Camarines; Pedro Cabacungan, Narbakan, Ilokos Sur; Vedasto Luna, Daraga, Albay; Juan Bunuan, Arcadio Evangelista, Tarlak, Tarlak; Domingo Guzman, Kamitling, Tarlak; Jaime Puno, Tarlak, Tarlak; Cándido Agdannag, Tugegaraw, Cagayan; Lorenzo Bautista, Lipá, Batangan; Nemesio Jesús, Dapá, Surigaw; Manuel Ballori, Surigaw, Surigaw; Emilio Ozaraga, Surigaw; Patricio del Rosario, Imus, Kavite, at José Orteza Mobo, Sorsogon.

Banaag at Lakas

HOTEL AT RESTAURANT. SIBUL

HALAGA

Isang cuartong may tatlong pagkain isang araw	-P 3.00
Isang pananghalian ó hapunan.	„ 0.80
Isang agahan ó mirindal	„ 0.50
Isang lutong ulam	„ 0.20
Paghahatid sa ibang bahay at iba pa ay sa halagang pagkasunduan.	

V. ABELARDO at K.a

P. J. ...

The Filipino Teacher

Vol II	April 1908 <small>Last number of Volume II.</small>	No. 10
--------	--	--------



DR. GEORGE W BEATTIE
Supt. of the Philippine Normal School and Principal
of the Teachers' 1st Annual Vacation Assembly

20 Centavos a copy	Office: 362 Hycarraga, P. O. Box 1098 Manila	Only -P-2.00 Year
--------------------	--	-------------------

Parker "LUCKY CURVE" Fountain Pens Prices from P.4.00 to P.25.00 **Kemlein & Johnson**

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES { Water Colors -P.0.18 per tube
Oil -P.0.20 and -P.0.35 per tube } 64-66 ESCOLTA, MANILA
Canvas, Brushes, etc.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.



20 Centavos a cake

TOILET SOAPS
 SHAVING SOAPS
 FACIAL POWDERS AND
 TOILET REQUISITES



20 Centavos a cake



20 Centavos a cake



20 Centavos a cake



20 Centavos a cake

Is an Absolute Guarantee of
PURITY, QUALITY
 and
EXCELLENCE

MAY BE OBTAINED IN ALL THE BEST STORES



20 Centavos a cake

Lambert-Springer Co.

99-105 PLAZA STA. CRUZ, MANILA
 WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS



20 Centavos a cake

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. III

JUNE, 1909.

No. 1.



Delegates of the Provincial Committees of P. T. A. present in the convention held in the office of the Association April 24th & 25th 1909

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mr. A. Quijano—Gen. Secretary and Gen. Manager of The Filipino Teacher. | 8. Mr. E. Pestaño, Delegate from Manila. |
| 2. Mr. B. Elayda, Delegate from Zambales. | 9. Mr. H. La Torre, „ „ Batangas. |
| 3. Mr. F. de Mesa, „ „ Pampanga. | 10. Mr. P. de Guia, „ „ Cavite. |
| 4. Mr. C. de León, „ „ Bulacan. | 11. Mr. M. Nicdao, „ „ Pampanga. |
| 5. Mr. G. Santos, Pres. of the Executive Board. | 12. Mr. P. Manalo, „ „ Rizal. |
| 6. Mr. L. R. Gonzales, Advisor and Gen. Secretary Protempore. | 13. Mr. J. Bauson, „ „ Pangasinan. |
| 7. Mr. M. Cruz, Delegate from Bulacan. | 14. Mr. B. Santos, „ „ Rizal. |
| | 15. Mr. Q. Perez, „ „ Pangasinan. |
| | 16. Mr. Z. Topacio, „ „ Cavite. |
| | 17. Mr. M. Peralta, Delegates from Zambales. |

20 Centavos a copy

Office: 142 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz, P. O. Box 1090 Manila

Only -P- 2.00 Year

Parker "LUCKY CURVE" Fountain Pens Prices from **Kemlein & Johnson**
-P-4.00 to -P-25.00

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES { Water Colors -P-0.18 per tube
Oil „ „ -P-0.20 and -P-0.35 per tube } 04-66 ESCOLTA, MANILA
Canvas, Brushes, etc.

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



"GERMINAL"

CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
IT IS "GERMINAL" CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES
WHICH MAKE THE PHILIPPINES FAMOUS.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE

MANILA, P. I.

MAIN OFFICE

4 Marques de Comillas.

ANTONIO PUEO

GRANDES ALMACENES DE
VIVERES

CONSTANTES EXISTENCIAS DE HARINAS, SALVADO, AVENA, CEBADA, MAIZ, PAJA, HENO, PATATAS, CEBOLLAS, AZUCAR, ACEITES, VINO Y LICORES

IMPORTADOR de los acreditados vinos de las Bodegas de "MAGIN PLADELLORENS", "J. BATALLE Y C.a" y "JOSE GUILERA VILLAREAL".

Entre los vinos de "Pladellorens" estan EL MAS PURO Y SELECTO DE LOS MOSCATELES PARA CONSAGRAR, y el BLANCO CARIÑENA, que cada dia tienen más aceptación en este Archipiélago por su excelente calidad y baratura, pues, se vende este último á ₱6.00 la arroba.

Entre los vinos de "J. Batalle y C.a", figura el célebre AÑEJO ESTERILIZADO especial para enfermos, marca "SOL Y LA TIERRA"

VINOS DE MESA VALDEPENAS marcas "PLADELLORENS" y "GUILRA" a -P- 5.00 la arroba

IMPORTADOR del 'NOM PLUS ULTRA' de los aceites de Olivo, marca "COLON"

Vinagre de superior calidad, a un peso la arroba.—Ventas al por mayor y al detall.—A precios baratísimos

Azucar blanco PRIMERA	á -P- 2.50 arroba	* Leche marcas "Oso" y "Aguila"	á -P- 0.20 lata 1¼ ar.
Anis de puro vino, marca "Diann"	" " 1.00 botella	* Sardinias en tomate	" " 0.10 id.
Cognac frances	" " 1.00 id.	* Salmon	" " 0.17 id.
Champagne frances R. de VESLUD	" " 1.00 id.	* Tomates pastas	" " 0.07 id.
Ginebra ROTTERDAM AVH	" " 1.75 frasco	* Queso de Holan	" " 0.55 id.
Aceite olivo "COLON"	" " 2.00 lata 1¼ ar.	* id. de Plato	" " 1.25 1 kgo.

Y todos los articulos que componen el ramo de Abaceria.—Se garantiza la buena calidad de los articulos

ANTONIO PUEO

Arzobispo, 122.

Apartado de correos, 87.

Telefono, 1352.

The Filipino Teacher

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

VICENTE DIAZ Editor

VOL. III

MANILA, JUNE, 1909

No. 1

Entered at the Post Office of Manila as Second Class Mail Matter

ADDRESS all communications regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to "THE FILIPINO TEACHER". Manila, P. I. P. O. Box No. 1090.

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are sent on request.

Any Subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.

Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.

Change of address:—Subscriber must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITOR'S PAGE

ANOTHER YEAR With the completion of our Second Volume we are now commencing our third. To a journal, each volume completed is an additional chapter to its history, and the first number of each new volume marks the beginning of another year. So it is with the "Filipino Teacher". Its first issue came to light two years ago but in spite of the severe struggle for existence which it faced, and the trying circumstances which those who manage it had to encounter, it has maintained its own position in the field of publication sharing with its distinguished colleagues in the moral responsibility of working for the common good of the community at large, to whose liberal patronage and moral support it owes its continuance in the field of publication.

It is customary for journals at the beginning of each new volume to make an outline of what it expects to do during the year. "The Filipino Teacher" feels that all it can announce at the commencement of its third volume is the assurance that it will do (as it has always done in the past) all in its power to show itself deserving of the moral and material support of the community which it has always enjoyed.

With bright and encouraging prospects before it, "The Filipino Teacher" now begins the third milestone of its journey firmly resolved to dedicate all its efforts in the accomplishment

of the aim for which it is published. Before putting our shoulders to the wheel, however, we should like to express to our patronizers and to the public in general our most sincere gratitude and full appreciation for all they have done and are doing in our behalf.

* * * * *

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Since the establishment of the Philippine Assembly its honorable members have always considered public education as of paramount importance for the future of the Filipino people. The first measure passed by that august body in its first meeting was an act known as the Gabaldon Law which appropriated the sum of one million pesos for the construction of schoolhouses in the barrios of the Philippines subject to certain conditions. Other bills of no less importance, all tending to the improvement of education were also passed by it in its later sessions. The attitude of the Assembly in placing itself on the side of education has won for itself the unanimous approval of the country and it has shown itself worthy of the trust that the Filipino people has placed in it. If the Assembly had done nothing else, the stand it has taken in regard to education would have been more than sufficient to vindicate its name and justify its existence.

The last educational measure which was

passed by the Assembly by a narrow margin of five votes, was a bill establishing compulsory education in these Islands. We can not help but noticing in this measure, as in the former ones, the praiseworthy purpose of the Assembly in diffusing popular education. We are with the Assembly that too much can not be done regarding the spread of education here and that the need of instructing the masses cannot too strongly be emphasized. We fully appreciate the lofty purpose which the Assembly aims in the passage of this bill, but we are of the opinion that the measure proposed is rather too severe.

In the first place, the Filipino people are and have always shown profound love for instruction. This is shown in the fact that during Spain's rule in these Islands which extended over a period of more than three hundred years, she had never found it necessary to compel the Filipinos to send their children to school, for they themselves were the first who anxiously and voluntarily sent their children in order to receive instruction. When owing to the change of sovereignty, the United States assumed control of these Islands, and the first steps were taken to establish public schools, the Military Government, which then held full sway, found a compulsory attendance measure unnecessary, for hardly had the news been made public, when the people responded by sending their children to the schools. This was many years ago,—at a time when the Philippines were still in a disturbed condition and when the parents had ample reason for not sending their children to study. Conditions improved; peace was restored; more opportunities for education were offered by the new altruistic government. How did the Filipino people make use of these opportunities which were presented to them? Let the answer be found in the intellectual condition of the Philippines of to-day. Let the ever increasing attendance of pupils in the schools and the fact that the government has been unable to provide enough schools for all of them give the answer. Let the reader infer from the inexorable logic of facts and the value of ocular observation, that the Filipinos as a people *are* and *have always* been lovers of education.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that there is no more need of further diffusing education among the people, no, indeed no. As we expressed somewhere, too much cannot be done in spreading education here, but a law on compulsory education to secure that end, to say the least, creates the erroneous impression that we can not go to school or do what will result in our own good unless the hand of government interferes.

It has been alleged that many countries have compulsory education laws and therefore there is no reason why one cannot be had here. To this we answer that no two countries are alike, and what is calculated to benefit one may not bear the same result when applied to the other. Each country possesses its own customs, temperament, and other characteristics,—in a word, its psychology. Just as the success of a legislator depends upon how well he knows the psychology of the country, so does the adaptability of any legislation in any country depend upon how that legislation agrees with the psychology of that country. So true is this that the late President McKinley, in his famous instructions to the Taft Commission emphasized the fact that the measures to be adopted by it for the Filipinos "should be made to conform to their customs, their habits, and even their prejudices, to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government".

Another objection we see in the proposed measure is that should it become a law we shall be confronted by the economical side of the question. With the compulsory education

P. O. BOX 374

Office Telephone 611

OFFICE HOURS

10 to 11:30 a. m. 3 to 5 p. m.

DR. LANKOWSKY.

SPECIALIST

Eye Ear

Nose and Throat

137 Calle Beaterio

Intramuros

Manila, P. I.

measure, the present number of schools and teachers and other necessary personnel must necessarily be increased which will involve the expenditure of more money, which, judging from the economical condition of the government, cannot now be granted.

To sum up, we are with the Assembly in that education should be spread among the people to the utmost limit possible, but at the same time we hold that the measure proposed with which to obtain this end is not justified.

* * * * *

DR. BARROWS Dr. David P. Barrows has handed his resignation as Director of Education. We regret that Dr. Barrows will soon sever his connection with the Bureau of Education of which he has been its Director for many years.

Dr. Barrows has had a very important part in the development of the educational problem in these Islands. To Dr. Barrows and his hardworking corps of American and Filipino teachers, by whom he has held in high esteem, and who regret is separation from the Bureau of Education, is due the high standard of efficiency in which the Philippine schools are now found. In his resignation, the government will lose one of its ablest and most conscientious officials, and the Filipino people, a loyal friend. Dr. Barrows leaves the office of Director of Education carrying with him the universal sympathy of both the American and Filipino people, who fully appreciate his abnegation and untiring energy towards the betterment of education in these Islands

* * * * *

BUDGET FOR 1909—1910 This year's appropriations, as proposed by the Permanent Committee of the Philippine Legislature casts a total sum of -P- 17,438,845. The

Bureau of Education asked the amount of -P- 4,282,258 in order to meet the expenses of the schools and for other purposes, but the government only granted it -P- 3,150,000. Last year the sum appropriated for the Bureau of Education was -P- 3,300,000 so that this year's appropriation for that Bureau is -P- 150,000 less than what was granted it last year. This year however, the schools for the non-Christian tribes will pass under the control of the Department of the Interior. A sum of money was appropriated for the construction of more buildings for the Philippine Normal School.

The total sum appropriated by the City of Manila for its expenses for 1909-1910 has not yet been made public, but according to Mr. G. A. O'Reilly, Superintendent of schools of Manila, the City Schools have not suffered any deduction in its appropriation.

El Adelanto del Siglo

THE FILIPINO SHOE STORE

OF

LAZARO VILLAMARIA

The Shoes made in this establishment compete with all foreign makes in elegance, style and durability; and we guarantee that those who wear them will never be troubled with corns.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY

190 Crespo—111, Quiapo

Manila, P. I.

PEDRO G. PARAISO

LAWYER-ABOGADO

43 Norzagaray Room 14-15 Binondo, Manila

LABORATORY AND PHARMACY OF HIZON

238 Rosario, Binondo

Manila P. I.

The best accredited drugstore, because only first class materials are used, and because we have a laboratory equipped with all the latest improvements required to sterilize materials used in surgical operations.—The only place where the renowned AMPOLLAS HIZON for hypodermic injections are manufactured. The public is well attended, all excessive care is used in despatching prescriptions and other delicate medicines. We also sell all kinds of specific, toilet articles and the finest perfumery of all the world renowned makes, at lowest prices.

Artículos llamados de regalo para bodas, cumpleaños y recuerdos ó souvenirs en general. No se especifica por haber inmenso surtido, y muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Philippine Teachers' Association

THE THIRD GENERAL CONVENTION

At the call of the Executive Board, the Philippine Teachers' Association held its third general convention in its office, 362 Ascarraga Street, on April 24 and 25. Almost all of the Provincial Committees of the Association were represented by their respective Delegates in the Convention. Each and every one in the course of the Convention showed that they fully realize the importance of the task for which they were assembled.

WHAT ARE THIS TASK?

What are these tasks? It is the task of legislating for the Philippine Teachers' Association. To draft and approve a Constitution that would govern a duly organized society is hard enough in itself, but if to this we add the present circumstance that the Delegates in this Convention were enacting legislations which will govern such an Association as the Philippine Teachers' Association--an Association whose influence and activity extend throughout the Islands--the task becomes all the more difficult. Nor is this all. The character of the membership of the Philippine Teachers' Association would naturally broaden the scope of the work of the Convention. So the Delegates had to take up and discuss matters which concern the betterment of their class. The work of the Convention was therefore very difficult.

Dr. Leonides Lopez y Lizo

PHYSICIAN

35 Marina

Ermita

MANILA

WHAT ARE THESE DIFFICULTIES?

Since the Philippine Teachers' Association is made up of the Provincial Committees of the Philippines, it is apparent at first glance that the Constitution must be such that it will conform to the conditions of each particular Committee, for no two Provincial Committees are alike with respect to their financial standing, number of members, facility for calling regular meetings and other circumstances which must be taken into consideration to secure the adaptability of the Constitution.

HOW DID THE DELEGATES MEET THESE DIFFICULTIES?

It is highly pleasing to note that one of the strongest features of the Convention is the manner in which the Delegates met the difficulties that confronted them. When a measure is deemed unacceptable by a Committee because it will affect its condition, the question is solved through a compromise which renders the measure beneficial to all parties concerned. All questions brought before the attention of the Convention were carefully gone over before handing its approval or disapproval so that it can not be said that matters were treated in a slipshod method. Throughout the Convention harmony and thoroughness were the predominant notes. The Constitution with its amendments was approved to the satisfaction of all Provincial Committees and several other matters of importance for Filipino teachers were fully discussed and were accordingly approved or disapproved by the Convention.



PICKET HARNESS CO.

TALABARTEROS

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS.

36 Echague-Largest stock in the Orient-Manila, P. I.

Calzado Superior Americano y Español, Inmenso surtido y fresco en cada correo.
Hay mucho para niños, muy *barato* y siempre *barato* en La Puerta del Sol.

SPECIAL SESSION

For the purpose of treating other matters which were left unfinished during the sitting of the Convention, a special session was held in the Library Room of the Philippine Normal School, on May 13. Among the matters that were treated in the special session were the appropriation for the expenses of the Executive Board and the best way how to cover the necessary amount. The matter of changing the name of the "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" and other matters concerning its well-being were also lengthily discussed. As to the change of name of this journal after a very careful discussion it was almost unanimously approved that its present name be preserved.

DELEGATES TO THE THIRD CONVENTION

The delegates present in the Third Convention were the following CAVITE: Messrs Pablo de Guia and Zosimo Topacio; PAMPANGA: Messrs. Miguel Nicdao and Francisco de Mesa; BULACAN: Messrs. Ciriaco de Leon and Milton Cruz; PANGASINAN: Messrs. Quirino Perez and Teodorico Bauzon; ZAMBALES: Messrs. Bernardo Elayda and Marciano Peralta; RIZAL: Messrs. Pedro Manalo and Brigido Santos; MANILA: Messrs. Emilio Pestano and Eufracio Vega.

The Province of Batangas was represented in the Convention by Messrs Hugo de la Torre and Nicolas Espinelli who were officially introduced to the Convention as Commissioners of the Filipino teachers of that Province. Mr. Leencio R. Gonzalez. Advisor of the Executive Board, and who acted as Secretary of the Convention; Mr. Anastacio Quijano, General Treasurer of the Executive Board and Mr. Guillermo Santos, its President, also formed part of the Convention, the latter presiding. The Executive Board tendered a reception and ball to all the Delegates and the teachers attending the Fourth Annual Teachers' Vacation Assembly, on April 23, in the Palomar Park which was well enjoyed.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE CONVENTION

Besides the approval of the Constitution of the Philippine Teachers' Association, the following matters, which bear an important relation to the present condition of Filipino teachers, were also brought to the atten-

tion of the Convention and after a thorough discussion of all sides of the questions, it decided:

1. To draw a petition which will be respectfully presented to whom it may concern to the effect that permanent municipal teachers attending the Annual Teachers' Vacation Assembly be not deducted in their salaries in case of absence from their respective classes.
2. To reject the suggestion that, given all facilities, the attendance in the Annual Teachers' Vacation Assembly be made compulsory for temporary municipal teachers.
3. To lay on the table the suggestion that the present course of studies followed in the Annual Vacation Assembly be revised so as to extend to the Filipino teachers the benefit of hearing the lectures which are being given in Baguio.
4. To reject the suggestion that Provincial Normal Institutes be abolished thus giving the teachers the chance of attending the Annual Teachers' Vacation Assembly in Manila.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

By provision of the newly adopted Constitution the Executive Board of the Philippine Teachers' Association will hereafter be composed of a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer---the offices of the two advisors having been abolished. In the election which followed the approval of the Constitution, by majority of votes the Delegates elected Mr. Guillermo Santos, (Principal of the Meisic Primary School) President; Mr. Anastacio Quijano, (Principal of the Sampaloc Primary School) Secretary; and Mr. Cayetano Ligot, (Teacher of the Malate Primary School) Treasurer.

The newly elected officers of the Executive Board are men who have in more than one occasion shown that they have the interest of the Association at heart and this leads us to express the undying hope that under their wise guidance the activity of the Philippine Teachers' Association will during their administration, be more widely spread throughout the provinces of the Philippine Islands.

In wishing the Executive Board success in its undertakings, "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" trusts that each and every member of the Philippine Teachers' Association, through their respective Provincial Committees, will cooperate with it in all the extent they are capable

HOTEL CONTINENTAL	
35 Plaza Goiti Sta. Cruz	
Large, pleasant Banquet rooms	Comfortable and well ventilated rooms
ORDER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO	
FRENCH COOKING	

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no -73 Sta Cruz.

TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

EXTRACTS FROM EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS

"Let us teach honestly and boldly that education is not only the best thing in our civilization for which public money can be used, but that with the exception of ignorance it is also the most expensive".

Dr. Charles Duncan McIver

"In this little monarchy or paternal kingdom, for the school is not a republic, you are the governor, and your authority is absolute to the end that the child may receive the benefit of the course of study prescribed by the state. The fundamental, primary and only purpose for which this authority is transferred to you is that the child may be educated in the learning of the school. All else is incidental. Some teachers seem to think that government is the end of and not the means to an education."

[Henry T. Wingman in *The West Virginia School Journal*]

"I believe in using all the persuasive methods accessible, and I believe in private interviews as the most efficient means of reforming an unmanageable boy, but when it comes to the point where a boy can not be taught in any other way, a strapping is a good thing.

You cannot always rely on the parent to punish a boy, and often an irate parent punishes a disobedient boy too cruelly. A boy ought not of course, to be punished through anger, but as a necessary means to cure a rebellious boy who is absolutely lawless, caring

nothing for the commands of teachers or parents, corporal punishment administered judiciously is advisable."

[Mr. D. A. Painter in *Minneapolis Tribune*]

HINTS FOR THE SCHOOLROOM

Order in the class.

Doubtless one of the most difficult problems a teacher has to solve is the matter of having "order" in the class. Many a teacher has faced failure in his work because the importance of that question has been overlooked. In teaching it is not enough that a teacher should know what he is to teach, but it is also very important to see that the class is in condition to benefit from his teaching. With disorder prevailing everywhere, all effort of the teacher to teach a certain subject is more than hopeless. From this we see the importance of having order in our classes.

In Third and Fourth Grade Classes. I believe a very good way of establishing order is through the organization of class societies. The idea is not a new one for it is being followed already by many schools, but the assurance that it would lead to better order in the schoolrooms lead me to suggest the plan again to those who have not yet tried it.

In this society let the pupils consider the whole class as the community and their society-officers its rulers. Let the members of the class-society in its meetings make its own simple regulations as to the order of the class and conduct of the pupils. Of course all

Rubber & Metal Stamps

Notarial Seal

Dates & Numbers

PLAIN OR AUTOMATIC—RUBBER OR METAL RUBBER

TYPE SETS OR SIZES.—INDELIBLE MARKING OUTFITS

SIGN MARKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

A. GROSSMAN & CO.

42 Escolta Dell—Bldg.

Camisas blancas y de color, Corbatas, Calzoncillos, Cuellos, Puños, Camisetas, Botones, Salida para baño, Toallas. Inmenso surtido de todo. Hay camisetas y calzoncillos de pura lana para garantizarse de los Nortés. Vende muy barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL**

of this must be done under the supervision of the teacher. His suggestions and able direction of the meetings will determine the success of the plan. The result will be that the class will have its own simple rules which were made by the pupils themselves. This will cause them to have particular care not to violate what they themselves made. Among other things the Constitution of the society must clearly state what officers will constitute a court to decide any violation of any of the established rules of the society. This court will also decide the punishment that the offender deserves. There is no fear of the court giving unjust punishments because in giving its decisions it must follow the constitution to the letter.

The teacher must of course consult with his principal in this work and obtain his sanction before attempting to carry out the regulations drawn up by the society. In the October number of this Journal for 1908, a constitution of a Society of this kind has been published.

I believe the idea if adopted by more 3rd and 4th. Grade teachers will not only help to establish better order and discipline in their classes but will also facilitate the practical study of Civics, simple parliamentary laws and incidentally help the whole school, for this same Society, under the thoughtful guidance of the teacher can plan the improvement of the school yard by interesting its members in the planting of such plants (specially during Arbor Day celebrations) which will make the yard look beautiful and shady.

A Manila Teacher.

An oral test.

To test how well my pupils know a previous lesson, I use the following device:

I write on small slips of paper questions covering the lessons I want them to review, taking care not to have one questions appear repeatedly in any two slips—that is, every slip must contain one different

question. I make as many of these slips as there are pupils in my class. At the beginning of the period I distribute these slips giving one to each pupil. Each slip is laid on the desk turning down the side where the question is written, so no one knows just what question was assigned him in the test. I tell the pupils not to touch their slips until their names are called. When a pupil's name is called, he stands up, reads the question on his slip and gives its correct answer. If he fails to give the correct answer, let others give it to him. Pupils are rather ashamed to have themselves corrected by their own classmates

FELIX FERRER

JOSE G. GENEROSO

FERRER Y GENEROSO

ABOGADOS

NOTARIA PUBLICA

Norzagaray 43, Binondo, Manila

Teléfono No. 1386

"LA CAMPANA"	
CONFITERÍA Y REPOSTERÍA	
<p>Especialidad en dulces finos elaborados todos los días por acreditados maestros.</p>	
	<p>Merengues helados, Sorbetes, Horchata de Almendras helada.</p>
<p><i>Dulumbayan 114 y 116, Sta. Cruz.</i> TELEFONO 1116.</p>	



BEAR BRAND

PURE FRESH MILK

There is satisfaction in every can, a healthy drink at a reasonable price

SPRUNGLI & CO., Sole Importers.

28 David

MANILA, P. I.

BAULES mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cabas, Sacos para ropas sucias Mael tas para viaje, Correas etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

and so each one does the very best he can. I do the until all the questions on the slips have been read and correctly answered.

In this way, it takes me but a few minutes to go over a lesson taught and the review is not only thorough but interesting as well.

Information.

HELPFUL THOUGHTS FOR TEACHERS

"The foundation of education consists in training the child to work, to love work, to put the energy of his entire being into work, to do that work which best develops his body, mind, and soul to do that work most needed for the elevation of mankind"

Parker.

"Teaching is a laborious, self-sacrificing life, but it is not, as has been too often said, a thankless one; if you go into it rightly, if you make it your passion, if you blind your mind from day to day to what may be called the drudgery of the profession, suffering not your energies to flag, shrinking not from toil, you will most assuredly find your task a becoming delight; you will reap your rewards, not the least of which will be that you will keep your own feelings ever fresh, ever young, and happy".

Kate Montgomerie.

"Teachers should be held in the highest honor. They are the allies of legislators; they have agency in the prevention of crime; they aid in regulating the atmosphere, whose incessant action and pressure cause the life-blood to circulate, and to return pure and healthful to the heart of the nation."

Mrs. Sigourney.

"The secret of success lies in gaining the love, respect, confidence and co operation of your pupils".

"Let the teacher remember the glory of his profession; nor let him suppose that men are unwilling to learn; the history of the world is against such a supposition; wherever there have been found men willing to teach, there have been pupils willing to learn.

F. D. Mansfield.

"The teacher who wishes to teach well must know thoroughly what ever he attempts to teach, and the best way of doing it; he must not be satisfied with superficial attainments, or with any way to do it; he must be familiar in matters of general knowledge, and in the method of communicating what he knows."

J. Hurty.

Fabricacion de Sellos de goma y de metal	IMPRESA, LIBRERIA, PAPELERIA,	ENCUADERNACIONES, Cuadernos, Estuches de Penas y Cajoneras de Carton
<h1>L. Cribbe</h1>		
Montaje y Barnizado de Planos Precios muy reducidos.	101 CRESPO 101 A la subida del puente de San Sebastian QUIAPO, MANILA	

Aguedo Velarde

ABOGADO

4 Salcedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila—Calumpit, Bulacan, I. P.

RIZAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Do you know that stenography is a profession which pays well those who are experts? There is now, and always will be, a great demand for stenographers and typists. Many famous men have used stenography as a stepping stone to high positions in official and private life. The tuition fee is only **FIVE PESOS** por month, and we guarantee to find positions for obedient pupils upon completions of the course.

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME--142 Escolta, Manila P. I.

La Fortuna

Fábrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores No. 78 Sta. Cruz

Language for IV Grade A

1. Write questions using: who, which, what, whose and whom.
2. Use the following words in sentences: here, hear, meet, meat right, write, there, their, two and too.
3. a) Write the abbreviation for the following words: forenoon, president, dozen, secretary, mister.
b) Write the plural number of the following nouns; man, leaf, mouse, daughter, child.
4. Write sentences using the following words: quick, quickly, easy, easily, swift, swiftly, busy, busily, careful and carefully.
5. Answer each of the following questions by statements beginning with "yes" or "no":
a) Does a bird sing?
b) Did the pupils study?
c) Does the horse run?
d) Do the horses run?
e) Did the teacher sing?
6. Change the verbs in the following sentences to past time.
a) The pupils know their lesson.
b) Juan teaches school.
c) The boy spends his money for candy.
d) We begin school at seven.
e) He tells us to be quiet.
7. Copy the following sentences, writing the word, their, too, to, or two in place of each blank:
— ar two boys at the desk.
They left — books at home.
My book cost — pesos.
That was — much.
I went — the market.
8. Use the following words in sentences: behind, before, near, at, under.
9. Write the possessive singular of the following nouns: man, mango, thief, horse, fly.
10. Write a business letter to Mr. Francisco Garcia, Manila, asking him the price of rice per picul.

Sir!—

If your teeth ache and need
be extracted, direct to

Juan Villanueva
415 Lemery, Tondo, Manila.

He will do it **ABSOLUTELY**
without pain and at the
LOWEST prices.

General Instructions in Music

BY MISS KATHERINE BLACK SUPERVISOR OF
MUSIC; MANILA CITY SCHOOLS

Begin at once to unite the voices and create a love for singing. Interest the children, and a surprising amount of work can be accomplished and enjoyed.

Teach the children to *listen to* and *watch* the teacher. Every lesson should begin with one or two breathing exercises; vocal drill, very short and sung with the soft sweet quality of tone. In this way voices are united and interest of pupils secured.

Each day introduce new work and master some difficulty of time or tune. The children like this kind of work.

Teach children to recognize the difference between long and short, high and low tones. Do not give same exercise every day.

Sing songs in keys as written. Do not have *loud* harsh singing.

This can be prevented by having children take plenty of breath, pitching songs high and using lips.

Sing songs quickly and in a happy mood.

Every day have one or two children sing the scale or verse of a song.

Ask children to sing alone, just as you ask them to read or recite a lesson alone.

If you have any monotonous, have them sing softly. Do not tell them to stop singing, for they will become discouraged and lose interest in the work.

Good enunciation is but habit. If this simple work is practiced faithfully, good singing, reading and speaking are sure to result, and we may hear, instead of mumbled singing, clean cut tones, well articulated words and much smoother voices. The preparation in individual work will be a solid foundation for part singing. Drill each part separately until it is absolutely correct and then sing parts together. Study the lower part first. Caution each child to sing softly and distinctly, and when cautioning, see that your own voice is a true model of what you desire.

Do not sing with the class. Many times it is a hard matter to refrain from doing so, but if you wish to become a successful teacher, you must not do so. Learn to listen to the children. Say very little, and see that what you do say is carried out. Work silently and swiftly. The best disciplinarian is the one who is the most quiet about it.

FRANCISCO ASTUDILLO
DENTISTA

No. 213 Binondo—al lado del puente Blanco.



WOMAN'S PAGE



President W. H. Taft.

"HIS FIRST LOVE."

There has come to us, traversing the waves of the great Pacific, news of the bright inauguration held by one of the most powerful peoples on earth, on account of the exaltation of a man to the office of the chief executive of a nation. A man meritorious and eminent, a great statesman and an able diplomat, upon whom the almighty bestowed a spark of controlling genius for which reason he was elected by his fellow citizens to guide them to a higher plane of prosperity and glory.

We have also felt here with pleasure and enthusiasm the harmonious and charming sound with which the great American nation has commemorated the election of W. H. Taft to the presidential chair. We know him here, we esteem and love the one who lived with us and who revealed to us his remarkable and skillful design which is being put in practice to-day. His task has been for a time concealed as though a modest violet among other flowers of less fragrance.

If in the Metropolis great emotion is being felt and future peace, progress and prosperity are relied upon, so it is that we here the Filipinos, experience those same feelings. There is here a delight and hope; and if the prayer of the eighty million Americans were for divine assistance and light, mingled with protection from above for the guidance of the immense labor which

President Taft has to fulfil, there are also eight million Filipinos who raise their eyes to heaven with similar prayers and ardent hope.

We have to render homage to President Taft in acknowledgement of his love to this country which he has publicly manifested. Not many days ago, after the election, Taft was congratulated by one of his co-workers for his labor in the Philippines. His answer was the following:—

"I am glad to have been elected President. I can not forget my first love, and what I can do for the Philippines."

There is no doubt that the Philippines have been the stepping-stone which served Taft in his wonderful ascension to the highest seat of a nation. These words of Taft are a hopeful promise. The power and responsibility lying in his hands are no secret to us. He who was a mere councillor yesterday upon Philippine affairs, now is the arbiter and executive of his country. He can by his pen avert or realize the aspirations of the Filipino people to a large degree.

Providential events, which no human being could foresee, favored the fate of this Archipelago and enveloped it among the folds of the glorious banner of the North American Republic. Providence led him to these isles, that he might achieve his wonderful ideals. He marches along the West, anxious to attain victory for his nation through peaceful means. His legitimate

Do you wish a portrait

that will be a Christmas remembrance many years hence * * * * *

If s our 80 years experience in the art can guarantee this result

Photos that
do not fade

INTERNATIONAL STUDIO

39
ESCOLTA

Hair dresser free--Enlargement free with dozen cabinets

Best Equiped Studio in the Orient

Vagillas de porcelana, Vagillas de loza, servicio para Té y Café. Platos sueltos de porcelana desde ₱1.80 docena Juegos de Lavabos vende baratos y siempre baratos en **La Puerta del Sol.**

title shows that his views and aspirations are fixedly rooted in the Oriental soil. He afterwards became triumphant and a guiding star to that immense country; he was commissioned abroad by the people that elected him to perform a delicate task, he did not go as a servant but as a man of independent spirit and peaceful character to achieve through his eminent qualities those lofty ideals which he for a long time had been concealing in his heart.

His dreams have been accomplished not through a small struggle but through constancy, assiduity, and patience. He conquered the hearts of the Islanders; not with deadly weapons in hand, but by cordiality, affection and confidence, he has won the esteem and friendship of the inhabitants and hoisted the banner of peace and of love. Our transformation was effected; our hearts were not only conquered but persuaded. The pang of grief as a natural consequence of war experienced some years back, has been displaced by happiness and contentment. If Taft is now in the pinnacle of power of a nation, great and mighty why should we not, the Filipinos feel an intense delight and hope for future prosperity? We will never forget the President because his regenerating labor was begun here. He has given the public schools a vigorous impulse toward improvement; the establishment of schools in all parts of the Archipelago was attributable to his untiring efforts. He was the initiator of the civil regime, and author of the municipal and provincial autonomy. The method of sending hundreds of young men to American colleges and universities for training was likewise a mark of his persistence to bring the young people into proper manhood, and the successful outcome of this magnanimous labor is the legitimate hope of this country. He was the maker of liberties now enjoyed by the Filipinos, and lastly the institution of the Philippine Assembly and its

inauguration under his bright auspices was one of the grandest achievements of any public man in the history of a nation. If we glance at the pages of history, we will be convinced that an institution of this kind can not usually be operated without sacrifice, strife and shedding of blood on the part of those who strive for liberty and happiness, as is done by most nations. This is what makes the success in the Philippines the more admirable in the eyes of many, more especially among the peoples in the Orient.

The Filipino and American teachers in these Islands, expect to better their situations under the administration of the new ruler which would no doubt be to the advantage of the public instruction in the Philippines. President Taft is perfectly convinced that the progress of all countries is due to the energy and activity devoted to the instruction and education of youth, and we have the assurance that human happiness is derived from this source. The aim of all countries that are faithful and enthusiastic in their conviction, to attain success, is always confined to the procurement of unending peace and happiness for the people. While there are eighty million Americans who call him on one side, there are eight million Filipinos who put their trust in him and remind him that this country is his "first love".

(Miss) ADELA SILVA.
(A Teacher in the Manila Schools.)

ALBERTO F. BARRETTO

ABOGADO

Bufete:—528 Sta. Mesa
MANILA

Apartado de Correos 104
Tel. 1308.

The Oldest Distillery in the Philippines
Received Medals at the Expositions in Paris, Amsterdam and Philippines

AYALA & CO.

All Brands of anisado, Anis Extra, Garabanchel, Mallorca, Gin. Anisette, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

PRICE BEYOND COMPETITION

Central Office 216 San Miguel

STEPHENS, DENTISTA,

63 ESCOLTA MANILA

Painless extraction -P-1.00
Gold crowns. -P-10.00

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta Cruz.

Some Remarks on Women's Education

It is indeed a source of surprise to me how even in this age of enlightenment, we often hear people say that women ought not to be educated as men, and that to know how to read and write a little is all the education that women need. As I was sailing for Cavite, I heard this same statement and it gave my afflicted heart a stab because I myself am a woman, and fully realize how erroneous that statement is.

Women ought to be educated as men because from the nature of their future duties they form the first basis of the education and progress of all the people of this world. A child's first education comes from that person whom she lovingly calls "mother". If the mother is well educated, as she should be, her sons and daughters will also be educated, even without the help of schools. Since the children's first education comes from their mothers it is therefore fitting that women who are the future mothers should be educated as men so that they will be able to impart to their children such education as will influence them later. I do not want to say that, as fathers, men can not take part in the first education of their children, they can, but their occupations take up almost all of their time and they are always absent from home as their business require it.

Mothers who always remain at home to look after the household affairs; are the every ones who constantly

look for the welfare of the children, so it is necessary that they be well educated, and not only know how to read and write a little. Who taught us how to speak gently? Who made us understand life's first lessons? Who taught us how to love Nature, and many other things which in after years helped us to start our own lives right? And lastly, who taught us the histories of great men? Who encouraged us to follow them and be good, honest and great as they? Surely women who are our dear mothers. Then do they not need to be well educated? If women are well educated they not only help the education of their children but they also help their husband thus making home the center of eternal felicity and contentment.

[Miss] FELISA AQUINO,
Principal San Roque Central School
Cavite.

LUZON BARBER SHOP

440 NOZALED A, PACO

JUST AT THE FOOT OF PACO BRIDGE
HAIR CUT—SHAVING

Regular prices

DOMINGO M. SANTOS, Prop.

¿TIENE V. TRABAJOS DE IMPRESION Y ENCUADERNACION?

MATERIAL
PARA
IMPRESIONES
SOBRE
CANDIDATURAS

ENVIELO
EN LA

RECIBE
ENCARGOS
DE PROVINCIAS
SE GARANTIZAN
LOS TRABAJOS

IMPRESA

"Tagumpay"

Se hace toda clase de impresiones, desde el voluminoso libro hasta la más modesta circular.

DE LA
UNION DE TIPOGRAFOS FILIPINOS

Especialidad en talonarios para sociedades obreras, cédulas ó títulos de socios; documentos comerciales y etiquetas industriales.

15 Plaza Sta. Cruz,

Telefono 1404

Cubiertos metal blanco garantizado. Cubiertos metal Británica á 60 céntimos el juego de 4 piezas. Siempre barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL**

Quotations from William Drysdale in His

"HELPS FOR AMBITIOUS GIRLS"

"The educated girl is trained in the household arts; without that training she is not educated. The daughter of wealth is early taught the most ladylike of all accomplishments, the management of a household. It is only the daughter of genteel poverty who is sometimes debarred from this privilege."

"The ambitious boy and the ambitious girl go into the world side by side, and in many cases they will go hand in hand. When they join hands their first effort will be to establish a home, and that is a girl's work. A girl with a dollar can make a more homelike home than a man with a million. Work brings money, but only the home brings happiness."

No ambitious girl need look upon the education of woman as a new thing—an experiment. There have been educated women in all ages. In the world's history there are few periods when a woman could not learn anything that a man could learn, provided she had plenty of money and powerful friends. Our own age has not shown that women can be educated, for the first woman on the lonesome earth was enough to demonstrate that fact, but has gloriously declared that every woman shall have the opportunity to learn—that the blacksmith's daughter in the obscure hamlet shall have such chances as in darker ages were given to the daughter of the emperor.

DR. FARIÑAS

DENTIST

75 Escolta - - - The only lady dentist in Manila

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

".....Your own chance of improvement, you should regard not as a possibility, but as a probability. You expect to rise, and you are right to expect it. But you cannot tell how high you may rise. The level of the self-supporting, self-respecting woman is clearly within your reach, and that is well worth preparing for. You may go further and have wealth, with the higher social position that is attainable through wealth. These things may come through your efforts, your own talents, or through marriage.

No beautiful prince is coming to take you away in his golden chariot. You are too sensible, I trust, to fill your head with those old romantic notions; and anyhow the golden chariots are mostly in pawn. When the prince comes he will be at work himself, and his bride will not be one of the drones. It is almost a certainty that your own advancement must come through your own efforts....."

"What are the things that make a girl presentable to the world—to the refined world that you live in or should hope to live in? I am bound to tell you that good breeding is one of the very first, and that all the education in the world will not take the place of it. If you are loud, flashy, slangy, or otherwise

Antonio F. Oliveros

DENTISTA

Carriedo No. 82
Tel No. 1302

Quiapo,
Manila, I. F.

MANILA FASHION

ESCOLTA NO. 79

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices

Gentlemen's good as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICAN SHOES & Handkerchiefs

A complete assortment of woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth and drill

The Department of TAYLORING is the best equipped in the Orient. TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende mas barato artículos para caballeros.

Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas, Calcetines, Camisetas, Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.

Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodon, Drill Algodon:

Este establecimiento cuenta tambien con Talleres de Sastreria y Camiseria y garantiza la perfección en el corte de los trajes y camisas.

La Fortuna

Fábrica de Bizcochos y Dulces
Dolores No. 73 Sta. Cruz

objectionable to good company your ability to conjugate a Greek verb will not make you welcome. The foundation of the breeding you must get at home, and you can improve afterward by following good examples. Then in the next place, you must have a good education".

"In whatever direction your tastes or surroundings lead you in your preparation for a calling, you will find company—the company of other girls. There are young women in this country who are studying marine engineering. In most directions you will find enough company to convince you that you will have plenty of competition. Before you are out of school you will see for yourself that those who have the best preparation have the best chance. If you would take the lead you must be a little better equipped than the others. Do not imagine that people will laugh at you for doing anything you can do well, because you are a girl; and on the other hand, do not think that for that same reason everybody is going to rush forward to lend you a helping hand. The employer will not put you on his salary list because you are a girl, but because you can do his work."

EL PROGRESO SOMBRERERIA DE Placido Ong

Se vende toda clase de sombreros del país á precios baratísimos.

Acudid á los sombrereria "EL PROGRESO" donde se hace toda clase de trabajos. Especialidad en el blanqueo.

NOZALED A 438, PACO.

Felipe Agoncillo

LAWYER-ABOGADO

90 Escolta

Binondo

MANILA



THE NEW SPORT Harness and Saddles

American Trunks & Suit-Cases

Gentlemen Belts, and Pocket Books

Base Ball Goods, Foot-Ball
and Tenniss Goods



RIU HERMANOS



Escolta 151-153.

Cristaleria buena para uso diario—Cristalería fina superior Francesa—Manteles y servilletas muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL

—Mr. Timoteo Faustino, formerly principal of the Gagalangin Public School, has been transferred to the Meisic Intermediate School. Mr. Simplicio de los Santos, of the San Nicolas Primary School has been appointed principal of the Gagalangin Public School to succeed Mr. Faustino.

—Mr. Vicente Diaz, also of the San Nicolas Primary School has been appointed principal of the Tondo School to succeed Mr. Antonio Bacho who resigned to dedicate his whole time in his new vocation-pharmacy.

—Work on the new Tondo School, whose cornerstone was laid by Pres. Taft has already commenced.

Hon. N. W. Gilbert, Secretary of Public Instruction has gone south on an inspection trip.

—Among the government employers who recently arrived are Messrs Wm. O. Behner, John C. Leonard and James P. Escribde, teachers for the Bureau of Education.

FELICITATIONS

Cupid, the ever mischievous Cupid, has again triumphed. Mr. Manuel Agregado and Miss Luisa Arceo, and Mr. Enrique Claudio and Miss Nicolasa Arceo were recently united in the holy bonds of matrimony in Batangas, Batangas. The friends of the brides and grooms were present to witness the ceremony, at the close of

which, a reception which was graced by the *elite* of Batangas, was held.

Mr. Agregado and Mr. Claudio are two promising young men of Batangas. Mr. Agregado is a teacher in the Provincial High School, and Mr. Claudio who until recently was a teacher also, is now employed in the Provincial Treasurer's office.

The undersigned, through the columns of THE FILIPINO TEACHER sends them his most sincere felicitations and wish them an endless honeymoon.

X. Y. Z.

Manila, May 24, 1909.

Apolonio Rosal **DENTISTA**

SAN ROQUE, CAVITE

FINE GOLD CROWNS AND BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALITY

All work done at the lowest prices and guaranteed to give a complete satisfaction. *Teeth extracted without pain,*

Try once



PRICE OF CARD CASES

Black Seal Leather	P 2 20
Brown " "	P 3.30
Green " "	P 3.30
Red " "	P 3 30
Black Morroco	P 4 30

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU

The Filipino Teacher has the exclusive agency for the neatest card case made in U. S. A. YOUR NAME, TOWN, PROVINCE and SOCIETY EMBLEM stamped in gold at above prices. Should you wish a case, fill out this order blank, detach and mail it at ONCE as it usually requires five or six weeks to fill the orders. You pay the case upon receipt of same.

These are handsome card cases; once you see the case, you will encourage your friends to get in the game.—YOU CAN NOT LOSE as you get the case BEFORE you pay.—Space in center is used for visiting card, photo etc., under transparent celluloid; case also has bill fold.

ORDER BLANK

The Filipino Teacher.—P. O. Box 1090, Manila.

Please make card case as follows: I promise to pay for same within 10 days after receipt of the case.

Name..... Town..... Province.....

Leather desired..... Emblem.....

Lámparas y Quinques eléctricos y para petroleo—Quinques mecánicos nuevos modelo muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL

The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL, PUBLICADA POR LA "PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Director, LEONCIO R. GONZALEZ.

Redaccion y Administracion: Calle Dulumayan, Sta. Cruz,

Manila I. F.—Direccion Postal 1090.

P. 2.00 ANUAL

SE RECIBEN ANUNCIOS A PRECIOS CONVENCIONALES.

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Administración cualquier cambio de domicilio para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirse á THE FILIPINO TEACHER; P. O. Box No. 1090, Manila, I. F.

EDITORIAL

DIFERENTES PUNTOS DE VISTA

Se dice que las reformas son inherentes al progreso. Pero, muchas veces, las circunstancias determinan el derrotero que debe prevalecer, siquiera para asegurar el prestigio de una empresa cualquiera. Esta es la causa, quizás más propulsora, que imperó en el seno de la Junta Ejecutiva de la Philippine Teachers' Association, momentos antes de acordarse la traducción del título de esta edición con el del "Magisterio filipino." El acuerdo no puede ser más oportuno y necesario porque tiende á definir atribuciones, deslindar responsabilidades y otros efectos ulteriores que pudieran sobrevenir á nuestro periódico, dada la reducida esfera de acción que señalan las leyes vigentes á la prensa del país. En cambio nuestro programa no sufrirá innovación alguna; antes al contrario, armaremos más energías para mantenerlo como siempre, sin malicia para nadie pero con caridad para todos, hasta llegar á la meta de nuestras aspiraciones. Mas, al presentar hoy con un nombre distinto, esperamos merecer como antes la simpatía y valiosa cooperación de nuestros queridos lectores,

* * * * *

La primera Legislatura Filipina dió por

terminadas sus sesiones del segundo período ordinario. El acto solemne de su clausura, que tuvo lugar en la media noche del 20 de Mayo último, constituye un acontecimiento que figurará indudablemente en los anales de la historia nacional. En conjunto, la árdua y delicada labor de la Cámara popular ha sido objeto de un acopio de admiración y aplauso por propios y extraños; dando lugar á que discurriera la sábana de perjuicios que cubriera á la discutida capacidad del pueblo filipino en regir sus propios destinos.

Uno de los puntos más culminantes que despertó la atención pública es sin duda alguna la tenaz y decidida oposición de la Asamblea al libre cambio que establece el Bill-Payne.

Con respetos á los trabajos realizados en pró de la instrucción ha tenido mucho que desear. Si bien han sido presentados varios proyectos de ley, más mucho de los cuales no responden á la urgente necesidad del pueblo ¿De que servirían las escuelas careciendo de maestros bien acondicionados? Jesucristo prediós sus enseñanzas con millares de ciudadanos solo bajo la sombra de los árboles. Por lo tanto, ya pueden promulgar tantas leyes como quieran, y no obtendrán éxito alguno, al menos que prestan á mejorar la condición económica de los maestros. Sin duda alguna, hubiera re-

suelto el complicado problema de la instrucción, habiendolo estudiado bajo esta punta de vista.

* * * * *

Por la dimisión del Director de Educación, que tendrá efecto el Diciembre próximo, están dando que hacer á muchas personas de diferente escala social y creencias religiosas. Desde hoy se agitan candidaturas para la vacante en ciernes. Siempre la cuestión de candidaturas, Según rumores, unos imploran el prestigio ó fuerza moral de los diferentes círculos donde pertenecen para sus exaltaciones; otros, lejos de intervenir en la revuelta, mas bien confian sus destinos al curso natural de las cosas. Pero, como raras veces triunfan la equidad y la justicia, he ahí el porque nosotros abstenemos en apuntar candidato alguno. Hasta ahora no han sido presentadas más que los señores Gilbert W. Prink Frank Write, G. A. O'Reilly, Junier, Brigg. Mas no terminará aquí el lío, pues, habrá otro embrollo por la plaza de Director auxiliar, en caso de que este ocupe el puesto.

Algunos colegas de la localidad ha publicado opiniones sobre estos candidatos. Cada simpatizador ha pintado á su respectivo candidato de una manera magistral y encomiástica. De todo esto se ha notado una cosa; y esa cosa es el no haber ido propuesto ningún filipino. ¿Se teme acaso de que la gestión no prosperará? Bajo este punto de vista ¿cabe la filipinización ha tiempo prometida?

* * * * *

A pesar del cúmulo de desdichas porque experimentamos en esta época de calamidades sin embargo, nos queda un átomo de esperanza que dá aliento y vida á los que no encuentran más que desengaños.

Tratándose la profesión bajo el punto de vista social se siente una inmensa satisfacción, pero el interés al P. T. A. que vá cundiéndose entre los colegas nuestros. En su última Convención general, háse afianzado más el porvenir lisonjero de esta entidad jurídica. Representantes de varios Comités provinciales han acudido expresamente en el acto, cumpliendo brillantemente sus cometidos. Los cuales, después de haber trabajado juntos para la buena marcha y éxito de la asociación, se despidieron con las caras llenas de satisfacción y las bocas que pronuncian interminables promesas á fin de que el triunfo de su Ideal sea cuanto antes un hecho... Nada, el momento en que los maestros comprendan la necesidad é importancia de constituirse en un haz fuerte y sólido, entonces habrán hecho cargo á la salud de la querida patria.

Mariano M. Celis

Maestro de Obras, Agrimensor Licenciado por el Bureau de Terrenos del Estado y Profesor de matemáticas puras.

28: Cabillo

Intramuros.

Sastreria y Sombrereria

LOS OBREROS

DE MELECIO SANTOS

Recibe toda clase de trabajos concernientes al ramo.

Especialidad en frac, smoking, levitas, y trajes de lana, conforme a la moda del dia.

Vende camisas interior, cuellos, puños, corbatas, sombreros extranjeros y del país etc., etc.

Admiten composiciones de sombreros y especialmente en blanqueo de jipijapa, panama, sabutan, buntan calasiaw, baliwag, buri y otros.

CON PRONTITUD Y ESmero
OPERARIOS COMPETENTISIMOS DE AMBOS
SEXOS.

SE GARANTIZAN TODOS LOS TRABAJOS
SOMBREROS DE LANA CONFORME AL TRAJE.

63 CALLE MADRID 63 Esquina Jaboneros, Binondo, Manila, I. F.

SECCIÓN PEDAGÓGICA

La transformación social de la Universidad

(Continuación.)

Y hay, todavía, otras manifestaciones de la transformación actual de la Universidad, que son las que mejor justificarían el leve "atrevimiento" de Leopoldo Palacios. No se olvide que nuestro joven escritor habla de *Universidades populares*, y estas son creaciones, producidas generalmente—no siempre, no es necesario—fuera del recinto y de la acción *oficial* de la Universidad tradicional é histórica, aunque se explique por obra del influjo de su movimiento expansivo y de penetración social.

En estos tiempos la Universidad no se concreta en los centros que era corriente considerar como alta escuela de investigación, ó profesionales; la *idea* de la Universidad tiene otro alcance y se condensa en otras manifestaciones. Implica la idea moderna de la Universidad todo el movimiento general y generoso de la cultura desinteresada que aquí va á difundirse por todos los medios sociales, despertando todas las energías, purificando todas las inteligencias, nutriendo el espíritu de todas las gentes á fin de procurarles las condiciones más adecuadas para la dignificación moral.

Expresión de estas transformaciones de la idea Universidad son, precisamente, las llamadas Universidades populares, aún aquellas que toman una orientación política, como instrumentos de una propaganda de partido, porque, aún en ella, se afirma el principio fundamental generador del ideal universitario moderno, á saber el principio de la virtud vivificante de la cultura.

El interesante capítulo que Palacios dedica especialmente á exponer la génesis de las Universidades populares de Francia, en relación con el movimiento de la expansión universitaria de otros pueblos, Inglaterra, sobre todos, contiene las pruebas de hecho necesarias para demostrar la verdad de mis indicaciones.

Hay, en efecto, una doble corriente, en esta crisis fecunda, admirablemente fecunda, del ideal universitario.

La vieja Universidad, se cuartea, se abre, pero no haya miedo, no se hunde, se reedifica.

Recordemos á Oxford ó á Cambridge:

Pedro Concepcion

LAWYER-ABOGADO

257 Herran

Ermita, Manila.

VENTA DE ANIMALES

Karabaos resistentes
Karaballas parenderas
Karaballas con chotos ó crias.



Vacunos para carros
Vacas parenderas
Vacas con chotos ó crias.

130 Tanduay, Quiapo, Manila.

Faustino Lichauco, Propietario.

cualquiera de las antiguas y encastilladas Universidades inglesas. Sintieron el frío de la muerte, en su aislamiento espléndido. y rompieron los arcaicos moldes. "Mientras los institutos mecánicos, recuerda Palacios, de Lord Brouhan no daban tregua á las tareas intelectuales que Birbeck les había impreso en 1500, y ardía el ansia de saber en multitud de asociaciones obreras, todavía en 1845 permanecían las Universidades inglesas estudiando para sí solas dentro de sus muros separadas del mundo. En 1853 contesta una comisión real á una petición de algunos nobles aceptando los recursos ofrecidos por iniciativa privada, para llevar á los pobres las enseñanzas de las Universidades: crece el entusiasmo, multiplíquense las instituciones populares sucedense las conferencias, escritores como Arturo Harvey piden el auxilio de las Universidades, y nace, producida por el ambiente, en 1871, la *University Extension*, con el profesor Stuart, de la Universidad de Cambridge, que

hace un curso de una asociación de señoras. El ejemplo fué imitado. Siguiéron Oxford y otras Universidades después. Los ferrocarriles ponen esos frutos al alcance de los distritos más inaccesibles: urge una organización acabada con comités especiales y un cuerpo de conferenciantes que acuda á las necesidades del saber, sentidas en todas partes, con conferencias, libros, programas; un periódico el *University Extension Journal*, órgano de todo el movimiento; en fin, se crean clases colegios técnicos, incorporación de estudios á las Universidades una especie de "orgia intelectual" para una multitud anhelante, inspirador de obras de más empeño....."

ADOLFO POSADA.

(Se continuará.)

ARCADIO SANTOS
PHYSICIAN

24 Real

Paco

Manila

CONCHAS

QUEREMOS DAR A GANAR ALGUN DINERO A LA GENTE DE PROVINCIAS.

Si tienen Vdes. conchas de alguna clase, envíenos una muestra de ellas y si nos convienen, les compraremos todos los que nos puedan vender, pagándoselas á los mejores precios del mercado.

Queremos conchas de todas clases, grandes y pequeñas, ordinarias y bonitas. No encontrarán Vdes. dificultad alguna para hacer la remesa. Envuelvan Vdes. las conchas en un trozo de papel fuerte, átelo con un bramante, metan el paquete así formado en un saco ó caja y envíenlo por correo como muestras sin valor.

Nosotros podemos usar conchas de casi todas las clases y algunas de ellas podremos pagarlas á muy y buenos precios, proporcionando pingües beneficios á los que las recojan para nosotros.

Dirijirse a

La Concha, Fabrica de Botones

P. O. Box 262,

Manila, P. I.

Solicifamos también agentes en provincias para la venta de nuestros botones. Sírvanse escribirnos.

Instrumentos de Música orquesta muy baratos y siempre barato en La Puerta del Sol

EL VERDADERO MOLDE

Para los educadores de la juventud.

Es fama entre nosotros, y en casi todos los pueblos educados á la latina, que el sistema educativo sajón, es el que mejor prepara al hombre para las luchas de la vida. Es fama nada inmerecida después de todo, para el que observa y vé que el sajón forma un tipo de hombre mejor desarrollado en su individualidad, amante de su independencia personal, y eficaz agente colaborador del progreso.

Esa superioridad que se reconoce en el sistema sajón educativo, no es un obstáculo que impide á la opinión pública norte americana á advertir que, no obstante, el fanatismo ó la fé ciega que los americanos tienen en la educación como fuerza reformadora de la moral, de la inteligencia y del mal físico los crímenes, la corrupción y el vicio, florecen con más vigor que nunca.

Hoy día, la generalidad de los americanos se mofa de los hombres formados en colegios, y "high schools", y admira, y exalta, en cambio, al "self made man". Los libros son como un album de fotografías que refleja la vida. El verdadero molde está en la experiencia de la vida misma.

Un bien escrito artículo de P. James Munroe que publica una revista popular americana, tiende á demostrar que el pueblo americano, gastando como gasta millones de dollars por la educación pública, no desarrolla, sin embargo, en la juventud, todas aquellas cualidades que pueden hacer de ella hombres, verdaderamente útiles y beneficiosos á la sociedad, como ciudadanos que deben trabajar por el mayor bien posible. Es decir, que el capital que se emplea en el negocio educativo, no dá todo el resultado social que se apetece.

El articulista sienta la doctrina de que el verdadero éxito de un hombre en la vida, se determina por ambas cosas: desarrollo de sus facultades, y su comportamiento como miembro de la sociedad. Síguese, por lo tanto,

que las dos principales cualidades que deben desarrollarse en el hombre y en la mujer, son: el poder social, y el poder personal. La educación debe perfeccionar en la juventud la habilidad de participar en el mayor grado posible en la vida de la comunidad, realizar la parte que le toca en la sociedad, sostener buenas relaciones con sus semejantes, acostumbrarla á obrar unidos y á sentir los lazos de la mutua independencia.

Para el escritor Munroe las cualidades más fundamentales que el gobierno, como capitalista representante de la sociedad, debe fomentar, si quiere sacar un buen dividendo social, son: salud, carácter, honradez, veracidad, voluntad para trabajar, viveza en la comprensión de las cosas, rapidez en la adaptación, fertilidad en los recursos, visión, energía, agilidad, prontitud en el dominio propio y control muscular. Y estas cualidades no se imprimen por los libros, ni por una serie de lecciones, sino por la disciplina de si mismo, la confianza en sus propios esfuerzos y el conocimiento de si mismo.

La salud física, bajo cualquier punto de vista que se le considere, es la base fundamental, para la producción de una buena humanidad, á juicio de Munroe. Y esa cualidad es la que más se descuida por el sistema de educación vigente. La escuela, por regla general, amontona en una sala que bajo las más favorables condiciones, solo puede tener una fresca ventilación para treinta pequeñuelos, cincuenta ó sesenta niños. La escuela no crea ninguna barrera á los niños sucios y asquerosos, ni tampoco de oportunidad ni incentivo á los pobres para ponerse limpios. Lo que sucede es que la atmósfera se envenena, y los niños respiran una cantidad insuficiente de aire más ó menos impuro. Ese monton de niños permanecen empujados detras de unos pupitres, inquietos, y oyendo las explicaciones de un maestro que realiza una tarea uniforme, tarea de facil comprensión para algunos, pesada para otros y abominable para los demás.

El resultado inevitable de tales condiciones, dice

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

GRANDES SALONES ELEGANTEMENTE DECO-
RADOS PARA BANQUETES -:- -:- -:-
HABITACIONES ESPACIOSAS Y VENTILADAS
COCINA FRANCESA

35 Plaza Goiti, Sta. Cruz

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Bizcochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta Cruz.

Munroe, en particular para las niñas, es el dolor de cabeza, la nerviosidad y el mal humor, todos los males presentes y futuros que pueden encerrarse en esta caja de Pandora, de la mala higiene y el hacinamiento de los pequeñuelos. Añádase á que como un antídoto, on se prescribe, en muchos casos, más que los ejercicios calisténicos, la marcha monótona y los retozos comedidos dentro de un patio adoquinado, y se comprenderá, que la viveza, el vigor, la agilidad, el imperio sobre si mismo y la individualidad, difícilmente pueden desarrollarse en tales condiciones anti naturales. El niño será sagaz, vivo y agil, fuera del ambiente escolar é independientemente de la escuela. Se desarrollará, correrá, será despierto en el ambiente que más le agrada, más plétórico de vida y de medios que fomentaran en él esas admirables y necesarias cuando sea hombre.

Pregunta Munroe. ¿Luculca acaso el amor al trabajo esa labor rutinaria que se impone para cincuenta ó sesenta niños, con su escala de castigos uniforme ó variada para cada uno, según el humor del maestro?—Promueve la viveza de ingenio, la visión rápida de las cosas el farrago de lecciones explicadas, al por mayor á sesenta niños, cada uno de los cuales necesita ser dirigido de un modo especial, en cada nueva dificultad? ¿Favorecen la prontitud de adaptación, la fertilidad del recuso, que son el alma verdadera de la civilización, los libros disecados, las lecciones graduadas y el rutinarismo en los trabajos? ¿Se exalta la honradez por la disciplina ordinaria de la escuela y sus métodos, y alcanza la veracidad el premio que se merece? ¿Se fomenta la pureza en las costumbres, promiscuando en una misma sala, niños y mozos, inocentes y corrompidos?



Munroe quiere una verdadera base científica para la educación, un sistema que no riña con la naturaleza de las cosas. La falacia de esa reconocida ineficacia de la educación, está en suponer que la igualdad implica

uniformidad. En el afán de facilitar "á la juventud" igual oportunidad para educarse, se le hace pasar por un curso uniforme y por una disciplina. ¿Qué omnisciencia, dice, puede concebir un plan que obre de igual modo sobre naturalezas tan contrarias como las de María y Teresa, ó Jaime y Patricio, y de á los cuatro una igual oportunidad para desarrollarse lo mejor posible."

La doctrina científica de Munroes muy buena, pero irrealizable, porque supone una verdadera evolución del sistema establecido, es tratar á cada niño, como un problema que debe ser resuelto contacto, entusiasmo, conocimiento y simpatía, por el maestro. Quiere sin embargo, corregir el derroche de capital social, que se invierte poco resultado ó fianancia para la sociedad misma. Quiere, (ya que no es posible convertir al maestro, en un enfermero para cada niño atenderle con más cuidado). que cada maestro no tenga más de veinte niños en la clase y que ninguno se atreva á desempeñar el magisterio, al menos que por temperamento, por larga práctica en la profesión y por conocimiento de la naturaleza de esos niños, sepa hacer de estos pequeñuelos los más útiles miembros de la sociedad.

El maestro no debe dependr de los libros de texto de las lecciones uniformes, ni del rutinarismo. Lo que debe saber es el modo de recurrir á la variada naturaleza de cada niño y hacerle comprender el hecho más simple, conforme á su punto de vista especial, y asimíllarla á su personalidad formando por pasos seguros su caracter individual, desarrollando sus aptitudes y combatir de ese modo esa inercia moral y atrofia de la voluntad que causan la uniformidad de una labor rutinaria en una clase de cincuenta ó sesenta niños de variada de naturaleza.

(De "El Renacimiento".)

	<h2>LECHE FRESCA</h2> <h3>MARCA "OSO"</h3>		
	<p>Es la mejor de todas. Se toma con satisfacción. : : : : :</p>		<p>PRECIO BARATÍSIMO</p>
	<p>Sprungli y Ca. Únicos importadores</p>		<p>28 David 28 MANILA, I. F.</p>

JUGUETES, JUGUETES, JUGUETES, siempre muchos juguetes. Acudid niños!!! muy bararos y siempre baratos en **La Puerta del Sol.**

SECCIÓN LITERARIA

MI CAIDA

A.....

Un minuto más: oye... Te entregué el alma mía,
¿te olvidas?... toda mi alma; te amé cuanto podía,
más que á mí madre casi, mil veces más que á mí;
te dí mi ser entero, y en mi delirio loco,
como amándote tanto creía amarte poco,
no hubo fibra en mi alma sin palpar por tí.

Pasé muchos insomnios, sentí muchas angustias,
viví siglos y siglos de soledades mustias,
y hasta el infierno mismo crucé con mi dolor.
Dime, que bien lo sabes: ¿qué llantos no he vertido,
qué hieles no he gustado, qué luchas no he sufrido,
viéndote, hallá en el término, brillando en mi Tabor?

Por tí fueron mis sueños de amor, sueños fanáticos,
por tí fueron mis días glaciales y acromáticos,
y por tí fué mi vida tan triste y tan sin luz,
que, á veces, ya demente, desesperado y ciego,
queriendo alzarme al cielo de mi pasión de fuego,
sentí caer muy hondo con mi sangrienta cruz.

¡Oh! aun no está muy lejos: aun tengo aquí mis llantos
aun tengo flores pálidas y auroras sin encantos,
y en medio de este páramo donde me dejas hoy,
de tanto como sufro y tanto que recuerdo,
ni sé ya lo que hago, ni sé por qué te pierdo,
ni sé por qué aun vivo, ni sé á qué mundo voy.

Ya nada sé: tan solo comprendo que te adoro,
que te amo más que nunca, que, como un niño, lloro
viendo huir mis sueños con nuestro idilio en pos;
tan solo sé que caen ya lacios mis placeres,
que no gustas ya oirme, que me olvidas y quieres
sola subir al cielo que creamos los dos.

Confieso que en mis noches leyendo nuestra historia,
yo quisiera arrancarme corazón y memoria,

más como te hallo siempre surgiendo ante mí,
y como soy tu esclavo, y tú mi reina amada,
mi corazón se rinde cobarde á tu mirada,
y beso mis cadenas, y me postro ante tí.

¿Qué imposita que yo sea como la inútil hoja
que, en medio del sendero, no hay nadie que la cojá,
y todos, sepultándola, la pisan más y más?
¿qué importa que se rían de mí, como de un loco,
si entre esas que se ríen ninguno habrá tampoco.
que pueda darme darme un medio de no sentir jamás?

Yo tengo aquí mi pecho, y sus latidos sigo:
sus latidos me dicen que yo viva contigo
una vida, y toda ella, sin tí, no quiera yo;
que si Dios me dió un alma para cruzar el mundo,
es para amarte solo con un amor profundo
amarte, amarte, siempre, pero olvidarte, no.

Ahora mientras caigo del trono en que me alzaste,
si quieres la limosna de amor que me entregaste,
tómala que, sin ella, mi abismo rodará,
sin luchas, sin protestas, cual despeñada ola,
y de este amor sin límites con la memoria sola,
aquí ó en dónde sea, te guardaré en mí,

¡Adios, flor de mis sueños! Ya siento aquí el hastío,
ya siento en mis arterias serpentear el frío
de aquel poema hermoso que el cielo nos llevó;
ya ahora no son tu voz ni tu mirada,
no oigo ya tus risas, ya no soy nada... nada...
pero, olvidado y todo, ¡cómo te adoro yo!

JOSÉ PALMA.

Febrero, 1909.

JOSUE SONCUYA

LAWYER-ABOGADO

77 Legaspi

Walled City Manila

FARMACIA Y LABORATORIO DE P. HIZON

Rosario 238, Binondo, Manila, I. F.

La Farmacia más acreditada por usar solamente materiales de primera y disponer de un Laboratorio montado según los últimos adelantos así como de los aparatos necesarios para esterilizar los materiales usados en las operaciones quirúrgicas.

Es la única que fabrica las muy acreditadas AMPOLLAS HIZON para inyecciones hipodérmicas. Buen trato al público y una pulcritud excesiva en el despacho de las recetas y otras medicamente delicados.

Vende también toda clase de específicos, artículos de tocador y Perfumería selecta de los más acreditadas fabricantes extranjeros á precios muy económicos.

P. HIZON.

La Fortuna

Fábrica de Bizcochos y Dulces
Dolores No. 73 Sta. Cruz.

"EL KANTUTAY"

En una noche espléndida de Mayo, cuando la luna hacía alardes de su claridad; se congregaron las flores para pedir dones que aún no poseían, a la misteriosa Hada reina en el fondo del Pasig.

Buscáronla, y la encontraron frente al barrio de Santamesa alegre y juguetona como siempre.

Las flores la saludaron con un himno, que ella contestó con una de aquellas canciones melodiosas y vagas, que se escuchan en el rumor de apacible noche, cuando el viento suspira tristemente, y corre el Pasig sosegado tranquilo.


Era la Hada tan hermosa que vestía blanca y transparente túnica, ostentando en su cabeza, verde corona de albahaca.

Reclinada en la rivera, sobre tupido lecho de fresco y maravilloso césped; las flores la rodearon para manifestar sus deseos.

—Venimos á pedirte dones.

—Concedidos, replicó la Hada, y bien venidas seas. Cada flor pidió la gracia que apetecía.

La rosa asotada siempre por el céfiro pidió sus espinas, pero escasa de tino, hirió con ellas al traidor como al inocente atraída por su fragancia que extasía.

La champaca  aroma el pesar mitiga, pidió su tinte amarillo subido; así como el ilang-ilang quiso ser el símbolo del cariño.

El calachuchi, optó por llorar el desengaño, pues lleva la amargura del dolor, y la palidez de la muerte.

El sinamomo, se convirtió en narcótico seductor, para trasportar á los amantes con el humo del cigarro en que va lindo, á las regiones del amor ideal.

La gumamela, unida al espumoso gozo, pidió la virtud eficaz de poblar y embellecer la cabellera, haciéndola más sedosa.

El camantigui, la dama de noche, y otros flores, pidieron una virtud que las diera más valor, un símbolo

que representar, un matiz, ó una belleza que aumentar á sus encantos.

La sampaguita, fué la única que nada pidió desapareciendo al momento, y como no era ambiciosa y además modesta, se creyó suficientemente favorecida por el creador al darla su blancura mate, y el suave aroma que la perfuma.

Satisfechas yá por la Hada la petición de las flores, éstas iban á retirarse agradecidas á sus mercedes, cuando apareció *kantutay*, y siendo saludado una rechifla general. Sobrecogido ante ovación tan inesperada, vaciló un momento, pero repuesto de su primera sorpresa y decidido á pedir lo que ambicionaba, se aventuró á decir al Hada que le concediese el don de inspirar *simpatía*.

Al oír tamaña pretensión, el desahucio y burla llegaron á su colmo, prorrumpiendo entre carcajadas estas ó parecidas exclamaciones,

—Vaya un loco presumido,

—Timador, cargante, córtale esas greñas de la corola, que te dán aspecto feroz.

La Funeraria Paz NI P. DEL ROSARIO

Binuksan n'on pang
1900.

Na sa daang Paz, blg. 513 115 Sta. Cruz,
Maynila' Teléfono blg. 1256.

Bagong labat ang mga karro ang mga ataul ay nagdikitán mayroong yari sa América at may yari dito sa atin. Pili ang mga kahoy na ginagamit.

Sa mga kalandás; ang maibigang bala na. Tumatangap ng libing kahit sa mga lalawigan.

Sa mga karro ay nagsisingkaw ng kabayong Australia ó kabayo sa atin, ayon sa pagkasunduan.

Labat ng palamting ibigin ay mayroon.

Murang sumingil kay sa ibang Funeraria.

ANG MGA HALAGA RITO AY PARANG UPA LAMANG SA KASANGKAPANG GINAMIT DAHIL SA KAMURAHAN.

Huwag kayon magkakam li, daang Paz 513 at 515

Sta. Cruz, Maynila.

TARJETAS POSTALES DE TODAS CLASES!

La mejor y la más grande colección en las Islas! Una espléndida colección de 30 tarjetas incluyendo hermosos bromidios, mujeres, niños, flores, escenas Filipinas y extranjeras, etc., por ₱2.00 franqueo pagado. No olvide Vd. de visitar nuestro gran almacén en Manila

Philippine Curio Agency

40 Calle ECHAGUE

MANILA, P. I.

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Bizcochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cruz.

MONTURAS

PARA

Señoras y Caballeros

VAJILLAS FRANCESAS

Baterias de cocina y cristalerias

Bazar "Siglo XX"

P. del Conde Nos. 2 al 16 Se reciben pedidos

Binondo

por correo

—Despréndete de ese olor insoportable é inspirarás simpatía.

—Eres tan feo que da asco.

—Si has nacido para eso ¡¡¡fuera!!!.....

—Que se niegue su pretensión y que se les estruje por inoportuno.

—Eso es, para que se marche, pero nos vá á imputar.

—Hada, sentenciale al punto á perpetuo silencio, y que se largue, que ya nos ahoga con su olor nauseabundo.

—Sentenciale á ser quemado, dando sus cenizas al viento.

—¡Silencio! impuso el Hada. Dejadle hablar y que exponga los motivos de su solicitud.

Callaron las flores, y habló el kantutay:

Ama pasión inaudita,
roe tenaz mi existencia,
amo yo con vehemencia
á la dulce Sampaguita.

Aunque es modesto, la flor,
en mi extraño dévanes
quisiera, no ser tan feo,
para merecer su amor.

Siendo hermosa y fragante,
poco te pido Hada mía;
hazme inspirar *simpatía*
• la haces fea un instante.

—Ambas cosas no puedo concederte, le dijo la Hada. Si para algo me ha puesto Dios en mundo es tan solo para hacer que brillen las perfecciones de sus criaturas y eso es lo que he concedido á estas flores que me rodean y que á diferencia de su suerte, están destinadas á gozar de un porvenir brillante y dichoso. El Don de crear corresponde solo á Dios siendo mi misión única ensalzar sus obras, divinizándolas.

Para poder hacerte inspirar simpatía, ó hacer fea

á tu adorada Sampaguita, sería revelarme contra los altos designos del criador.

—¿No podrías alcanzar, solicitando esa gracia para mí?

—Nunca; porque al hacerlo me calificaría de soberbia.

—Entonces ¿que me aconsejas?

—Confianza tu amor á la Sampaguita y aunque sufras desdenes no desfallezcas que es dulce penar por el ser amado y así lo dicen en esta tierra "Maidaos ko lamang ang aking sinta, patayin man ako minamamtamis ko pa".

—Seguro estoy que solo lograría alcanzar su animadversión.

¿Quién sabe?

—¡Quién sabe! ¡quien sabe! Si envano aliento la esperanza vaga que alimenta mi existencia; que solo en el milagro de mi transformación ó en la extravagancia de los sentimientos de mi inolvidable Sampaguita, puede cifrar la dicha que ambiciono; y lanzando un profundo suspiro se retiró murmurando: Sampaguita adorada; compadeceme siquiera y no me odies, sé he osado posar mis ojos en tus encantos, de por tu severa y tu desprecio al que ha cometido la temeridad sacrilega de sacrificarte un corazón esclavo; y si para mayor sarcasmo de mi desgraciada suerte, se interpuso la inmensidad entre tu hermosura angelical y mi fealdad suprema, no por eso menos digno de tu compasión, este desventurado demente que al recibir la vida de manos del creador, la recibió unida á la desgracia que le abroma.

MARCELINO FLORES.

Maximino Mina

LAWYER - ABOGADO

52 Magallanes, Walled City, Manila, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur

Gent's furnishing up-to date goods

are to be found at

A NEW SHIPMENT OF

SWELL NECKTIES, COLLARS AND SOCKS.

LATEST STYLES IN STRAW AND FELT HATS.

OUR SPECIAL SHAPE IN PATENT LEATHER, BLACK AND TAN NICI KIL LOW AND HIGH SHOES

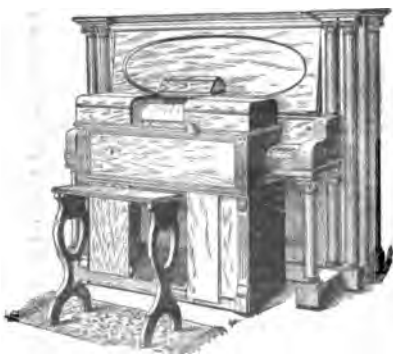
AND ALSO

WE SELL THE SANDOW'S DUM-BELL AND DEVELOPERS FOR PLEASANT AND HANDY EXERCISES.

SYYPAP & CO.

Syyap & Co. Store

21 Escolta



Pio Trinidad Fernandez,

—o IMPORTADOR o—

Pianos de "TRINIDAD" "ZEITTER" & "WINKELMANN" "RORDORF Y Ca."

Pianola marca "APOLLO"

Fabrica de pianos y muebles de lujo

Gran taller de reparaciones de pianos y otros instrumentos de música único en su clase y medios disponibles.

Un Gran surtido de materiales para reparaciones de pianos, órganos y harmoniums.

Cuerdas de acero para Mandolina, Bandurria, Guitarra y Piano.

PRECIOS ECONOMICOS

Romquillo, 135, Sta. Cruz.

Manila, Islas Filipinas.

SECCION DE NOTICIAS

NUEVA JUNTA EJECUTIVA.

En la última Convención General de la P. T. A. se acordó abolir las dos plazas de Advisors de la Junta Ejecutiva. Y habiendo sido elegidos para constituirse durante el año fiscal 1909-1910, los Sres. Guillermo Santos, Anastacio Quijano y Cayetano Ligot como Presidente, Secretario y Tesorero generales respectivamente.

PERSONAS DE REDACCION Y ADMINISTRACION.

Por la Junta ejecutiva de la P. T. A. han sido nombrados los señores L. R. Gonzalez para director, Luis Saracho y Lázaro Pormarejo para redactores de la edición castellana de esta publicación.

Así mismo, ha sido nombrado administrador de sus tres ediciones, el Sr. Anastacio Quijano.

DE EDUCACIÓN.

Para el 14 de los corrientes se ha fijado por el Buró de Educación la apertura en todas las escuelas públicas del curso escolar de 1909 á 1910. Se espera que en este curso habrá mayor contingencia de alumnos que en el pasado, á juzgar por la demanda de de escuelas de barrios.

— Para prestar servicio en la oficina de Educación han llegado este día tres nuevas maestras llamadas Wm. O. Bechrer, John C. Leonard y James P. Escridge.

— En contestación á la carta dirigida por el diputado Guerrero (L) al director de educación, referente al bill Mobo haciendo extensivos los beneficios de la Ley Gabaldón á los centros de población de los municipios anexionados, el Dr Barrows se expresa de esto manera: "... tengo el honor de manifestarle que por resolución del secretario de Instrucción pública, los centros de población de municipios anterior-

mente independientes tienen derecho á ser considerados barrios y á los beneficios de las disposiciones de la Ley 1801. Además de esto, el secretario ha dado recientemente una decisión, y el auditor ha convenido con ella, en la inversión de estas cantidades, interpretando la palabra "barrio" de la Ley 1801 en el sentido de comprender la "población" del municipio así como el barrio mismo. Incluyó copias de estas decisiones para su conocimiento.

— El gobierno establecerá una granja experimental en Passi, Iloilo, 160 acres, bajo la dirección del Profesor B. B. Browell.

LA ESCUELA DE BELLAS ARTES.

Acordada la creación de esta escuela para la Ley No. 1870, desde hoy quedan abiertas las matriculas en la calle de San Sebastián, 174, Manila, gratuitas para ambos sexos.

LOS OPERARIOS FILIPINOS

Buzon y Compania S. C.

ALMACEN DE COMESTIBLES Y BEBIDAS

Villalbos 6, Quiapo—Teléfono 1479


Vendemos arroz del país y Saigon, Harina de varias marcas, Paja picada, Comestibles del país y del extranjero, Recibimos encargos para provincias.

TODOS LOS PRECIOS SON MÓDICOS.

Manufacturers of uniforms for schools and colleges as---CAPS, SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DEVICES etc.

Arms and Ammunitions

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

AGENTS FOR 

L. G. SPALDING---BROS.' SPORTING GOODS
Alfred Roensch & Co.

65-67 Escolta, Manila

General Outfitters

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUWANAN

Taga-pamansag ng "The Philippine Teachers' Association"

Namamatnugot: EDUARDO GUAZON.

Lalagyan sa Correo. blg. 1090, Maynila, K. P.

PAGNUGOT-TUDLING

Ipagpatuloy ang lakad

Matapus maibsan sumandali ang mabigat na pasaning pagsusulat sa gaya naming di lubhang bihasa sa ganitong gawain; matapus matabi muna ang mga aklát na paggusad sa parang ng pagtuturo at pag-aaral; matapus ang makiling pagpapahigalay ng isipang tagakuro't taga-akalà at ng hapong katawang tagaganap at tagagawa, naririto na namán kami at ipinagpatuloy ang lakad, na di pansin ang matatarik na bundok na salungahin, hanggang sa sapitin ang ikatatanyag ng dakilang karapatán nating mga gurong pilipino.

Kaya nga, sa aming paglalakbay walá kami ibang inaasahang makakasama upang makapagturo ng matwid na landás, ng huwag maligaw ng daán, makapagbangon kung kami'y marapá, makatulong ó makapagtangol sa anomang sakuná; magpabáon ng anomang makaka-in ng huwag mamatay sa gutom, kungdi, taning-tangi lamang ang mga kababayang guró, iyang pinaglalaanan at pinag-uukulan ng paha-

yagang itong ganap na guró ang nagsisisulat, kaya't isipang guró, damdamin at katwirang guró ang nilalamán.

* * *

Di na naming inaantay na sa bilang na ito'y natunghayan pa ng mga mambabasa ang wikang sarili. katutubò at minahal nina Lakandulà, Balagtás Del Pilar, Pilapil, Mabini at Rizal

Dumating sa butas ng aming tainga ang alingawngaw ng tinig ng mga napopoot at kaali ng wikang itó.

Yamang di nagtagumpay sa "convención" ginawá ng Phi. Teachers' Association ng mga gurong di kaayon na ang tagalog ay manatiling laman ng pahayagang itó, kami'y di na maglalagay ng aming kurò-kurò, datapwa't sa isang dako, marikit nga sana ang naalis na ang wikang itó yamang siyang ginagawang buntot ng dalawang wikang kasama-sama at apat at kalahating dahon ang inauukol na kulang na kulang paglathalaan; at sa kabilang dako namán, disi'y kami'y makapagpapahingá na.

* * *

Marahil talòs na ng karamihan na si Dr. Barrows ay nagbitiw na sa pagka "Director"



SPRUNGLI & CO.

Daang David blg 28
MAYNILA

Nagbibili ng gatas "MARCA OSO"
na walang lala

MURA KAY SA IBA

Timatangap kami nang mga pabihin sa mga
Lalawigan

nṅ kagawaran nṅ Paaralan at iláng buwan na lamang at uuwí na sa América. Dahil dito'y inakalá naming ang THE FILIPINO TEACHER ay angkap na angkap na maging bibig sa pagparating sa Pamahalaan nṅ mṅa pangalan nṅ mṅa ginoong dapat humalili sa nasabing Doctor. Kaya nṅa, kami'y maglalaan nṅ tudlin upang paglathalaan nṅ mṅa "Candidatos" na ipadalá nṅ sino man.

Dapat unawain na ang malaking bahagi nṅ kapalaran nṅ mṅa gurong pilipino't amerikano at ang pamamalakad nṅ paaralan sa Pilipinas ay na sa kamay nṅ "Director" kaya't kailangan piliing mabuti ang makakapalit. Ipakilala natin ang taong kinagigiliwan at mapagkakatiwalaan upang din kung mamalas itó nṅ pamahalaan ay isalig sa kalooban nṅ marami ang paghahalal sa bagong Director.

* ANG IKATLONG TAONG BUHAY Nṅ "THE FILIPINO TEACHER"

Panulat ang noo'y nagbangon nṅ walang kagulat-gulat, panulat ang noo'y tumugón sa mṅa kalalaking tayó nṅ Pilipinas at panulat ang noo'y sumaksi sa pagbabagong buhay.

Ang lahat noo'y natatabimik, katahimikang ginagambala nṅ mṅa parayá; ang mṅa punlò nṅ kanyón at baril na noo'y napawi. Sa usok ay humalili ang banaag nṅ aliping bayan, ang liwayway nṅ nakanṅitng araw at kuwitis na nagsasalimbayan na kinakitaan nṅ boong tagumpay ang lahi, bayan at kulay.

¡Katubusan!.....

Ikatlong taong buhay nṅ isang pahayagan..... Sus! mapakaluat mandin sa isang bayang gaya nitó!... Malaon!, oo't malaon! ilang pahayagan ang nabuhay nṅ ganito.

* Sa kakulangan ng titik ito'y di nalathala sa naunang bilang.
P. ng P.

Ikatlong taon mo na ngayon Pilipino Teacher, moóg nṅ kabihasan, hagdán nṅ Pilipinas sa pagbabagong bahay; mulá diyan sa iyong kinalalagyan ay binabati kitá; nṅuni,t magdabandahan sa iyong paglakad at baká ka malubak. Huwag kang katingalá at matitisod ka sa ibabá.

Kung dadalirutin ko ngayon ang mṅa nagawá 'mo sa loob nṅ tatlong taong buhay ay..... Ewan baka namán kayabangan sabihin; pabulong na sasabihing ko na magsisikip ang kahong tagalog.....

Makailang kang makilamas sa may masasamang budhi, iyong budhing kapatid nṅ katapusán nṅ buwan, ha? makailán?

Makailan kang makitunggal sa mṅa ugaling iniwanan nṅ lahi ni Mandagaran na sinahod nṅ karamihan, ha? makailan?

Makailan mong hinipan ang patúpad nṅ kabihasan, yaong patupad na panggising sa mṅa nahihimbing na mṅa mapagwalang bahalá sa mṅa anak nila, at kinukuyami nṅ matandang ugali?, ha? makailan?

Sa pakikilamas mo, sa pakitunggali at paghipnang patúpat nṅ Kabihasnán ay ano ang nangyari? Ah!... Bayan noo'y nagbangon sa pagkaalipin, sa pagkabúsabos at pagkaamis... sa pagkapanang nṅ malakas sa mahinà. nṅ bayan sa bayan, nṅ lahi sa kulay, mayaman sa mahirap, marunong sa mangmang, matapang sa duwag, at puhunan sa paggawa.....

Nṅayón ay ano?

Nṅayon!... walá na ang pagwawalang bahalá nṅ mṅa magulang. Oo't walá na, at makapupóng walá. Ang tinatalunton ngayón ang dakilang landás nang Kabihasan na ang mṅa bunsó nila'y makapagtirik nṅ bagong watawat na kasasagisagen sa buong panahon nṅ tagumpay nṅ lahi.

Bayan!..... saksi mo ito nṅ iyong kakayahán.

Bayan!..... saksi mo itó nṅ pagbabagong buhay

Hangad kó ang lumawig nṅ mahabang panahón ang "Filipino Teacher" at magpatuloy nṅ pakikilamas sa parang nṅ mṅa nasisingit pang suliranin sa pag-aaral at..... bayan.

MAN. AGUINALDO.

Real 464, Maalat, Maynilà
Pilipinas.

FARMACIA AT LABORATORIO NI P. HIZON

DAANG ROSARIO BLG. 288,
BINUNDOK, MAYNILA, P. I.

Ang Farmaciang itó na kilala na nṅ madla dahil sa kabutihan nṅ mṅa gamot na dito'y ipinagbibili, ay may isá pang katangian at ito'y bagong katátatag na Laboratorio na kinasasangkapan nṅ mṅa pamamaraang na-ayon sa kahilingan nṅ bagong panahón pará sa pagsusuri nṅ mṅa bagay-bagay na kagamitan sa mṅa *Operaciones Quirúrgicas*.

At itó rin ang tanging Farmacia na gumagawa nṅ bantóg na *Ampollas Hizon* pará sa Inyección. Madaling pagbibili lalo na sa *despacho* nṅ mṅa *receta*. Mabuting pagtanggap sa mṅa mamimili. Nagbibili rin dito, sa lalong mababang halagá, nṅ lahat *especifico* mṅa kagamitan sa *locador* at mṅa piling pabangó na gawa nṅ mṅa kilalang magpapabangó sa extranjero.

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapa, Paja inglesa últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chauffeurs, Cascos de Corcho para el Sol Gorras para viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Ang Mutya ng Silaḡan

Puloḡ Pilipinas na lulutaḡlutaḡ
Sa tubig na alat Pacipikoḡ maḡwaḡ,
Sagana sa hanḡin, sagana sa ulán,
Sa init, hamóg, at sa lamíg nḡ buwan.

Halik nḡ alon sa masayaḡ paḡpaḡing
Punò nḡ kabíbi, suso't buhaḡin,
Pawaḡ panḡlugod sa alín maḡ paniḡin,
Paḡhugas sa sugat nḡ puso't damdamin.

Bundók susónsusón at nagtátaasan,
Tanikala mandin na kabitkabitan;
Punúan nḡ kahoy, ginto, pilak't bakal,
Na sa pátag't buról siyáḡ mábubuḡkál.

Tanaḡ kaparanḡan pawaḡ paḡhalina,
Balót nḡ pananím na hitík nḡ buḡa;
Saḡá'y naḡáḡtaás wari'y paḡ-anyaya
Sa bálaḡ dumatiḡ di man kakilala.

Malalakiḡ háyop sa gubat naggalà
Maámoḡ-maámo, at napatatamá
Sa mámaríl na di naá-awà,
At sa dugo't lamá ay di násúsuyà.

Ilog at batisan púnuan nḡ isdá
Sa túbig naglaḡoy, kalarò nḡ bulá
Sa dalawaḡ palad kusaḡ makakapá
Hindi maḡilap mahuhuliḡ kusa.

Tálunan nḡ tubig, mḡa balón't bukal,
Sa saráp nḡ tubig ay siyáḡ kadluan,
Mabísaḡ gamót at paḡhaba nḡ buhay
Na di biníbilí at handa sa t nán.

Haḡing paláypaláy sa Silaḡan búhat,
Paḡhatíd nḡ baḡó nḡ mḡa bulaklak,
Paḡpatáy sa init kuḡ araw'y násikat

Na sa lupaḡ ito'y paḡsunog nḡ balát.

Liwanag nḡ buwan sa gabiḡ maḡikim
Panaḡláu sa paraḡ, bukid at kainḡin,
Binata't dalaga'y madalás saksihín,
Sa pag-íbigan at kaniláḡ líhim.

Iyán ang bayan ko, Mutya nḡ Silaḡan
Kuḡ siya'y tawaḡin at kuḡ palayawan,
Aḡ bayan natuklás nḡ kakástilaan
At nagiḡ alípin nḡ kapwa din bayan.

Yama'y naúbos saya'y lumílipas
Sákit at dálita aḡ kinákalamas;
Aḡ datihaḡ ganda ay bigláḡ kumúpas
Araw ay lumubog't nawalan nḡBúkas.

TALOS-ALANG.

Maynila, Marso 1909.

Papagtagumpayin ang Karapatan Handog sa ka-Gurong Pilipina.

KASAMA:—

Sandaling itigil..... irog kong kasama
ang nḡa'a'y na bisig ang nḡawít na paa,
ang hapóng katawan na laging panata
ang aklat na tanḡa'y sandaling isará,
sandaling umupo, umupo ka muna
itong pagtawag ko'y hwag mong ikahaclá
pagka't talastasing kung laguioḡ ganyan ka
sunod ka nḡ sunod sa balang ipita
nḡ hari-harlang haring taga puná
walang mangyayari't aspihin twi na.

Hintay lang sandali: huwag mong ikatakot
sandaling pagtawag, sandaling pagtuklok
sandaling paghinḡa, sandaling paghaplós
sa pawispawisa't alialikabok

PARA ADQUIRIR UN RETRATO MUY PARECIDO
Y BARATISIMO, ES PRECISO ACUDIRSE A LA
FOTOGRAFÍA

"BOREAL STUDIO"

Jolo 313, Binondo, Manila—Tel. No 270

BAJO LA DIRECCION DE

B. GOMEZ

Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografía Zafra"

PAINADORA GRATIS

TODOS LOS DIAS

LA ROSA

RESTAURANT

CARRIEDO NÚM. 117 QUIAPO

DESAYUNOS COMIDAS Y MERIENDAS

SERVICIO ESPECIAL

SORBETES REQUISIMOS TODAS LAS NOCHES
Precio al alcance de todos.—Cubiertos de 0.30 0.40 y 0.50

COCINA ESPAÑOLA

A. CASTAÑEDA

Propietaria

La Fortuna



Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no. 73 Sta. Cruz

na mukhang maringkad, noóng walang kunot,
Hala upo ka na: katoto kong irog!....
iwaksi ang sindak, ang hiná ng loob;
huwag kang patatangay sa tulin ng agos
at sunód ng sunód sa ba'ang iutos
ng poon-poonan kahi't ito'y buktót.

Ang sunód ng sunód, at opó ng opó
ang lakad ng lakad sa daang litó,
ang taong walá ng laging binubukò
sa sariliog budhi kung di ang yumukò,
kahi't nalalamang ito'y pagsiphayó
sa kanyang sarili, matigas na bungó,
kahi't nalalamang pangpusiaw ng dugó
at ng karapatang katúkatutubó:
mga taong ganyan taong walang pusó
duwág, gulát, kimí, alipin ó dungó.

Kung bawa't iutos ng nakat taas
sa ating tungkuli'y tatañguan agad,
kahi't ito'y kagyat, di ayos di tumpák
ay di na kikibo't magkukunwang bulág:
tatawanan tayo, kasama kung lyag...
ng ibang walá ng inaagap-agap
kung di ang pagpulá sa ating kabalat
na dugóng Tagalog; saka isusumbat
na ang ating lahi, saan man mabatak
ay sunod-sunuran, at makakaladkád.

Pagkaupo muna: saka mo isipin
kung ikaw ay sino..... at saan ka galing
kung sinong neno mo saan ka sumupling
at kung ang lipi mo'y liping alipinin;
at muling itanong sa iyong damdamin
kung ang bayan mo ay marunong dumaing
kung inaapi na't kinakainkain
ng lahing dayuhan kaaway na lihim,
mga taong walang mahalagang turing
at halos gabutil ang tingin sa atin.

.... ¡Irog kong kasama!... na isip mo na ba,
na may karapatan kang di hulí sa iba?
magunitá mo ng mulát at gising ka
sa bayang may puri, Inang mapaninta

na laging padparan ng yagít ng iba?
¡Di mo namamalas masaklap na bunga
ng pagkutyá-kutyá, at pagalimura
ng poon poonang hari-harian pa
sa ating kaguró, sa ating kasama
hajos naayos na'y puná pa ng puná.

¡Kaylá ba sa iyo?... pagka ka nakitang
nagpapahingalay sa pagod na dalá
walang sa-abihin walang isasará
kung di ang tungkulin ay hindi mo kaya?
¡Di ba kadalasan nating napupuna
ang hidwang palagay, at pakikisamang
para kang busobos, walá kang halaga
mayapa't ang tingin mayapa't ang matá
tayo'y kayumange, tapat makisama,
marunong magtiis magagal magbata?

¡Guróng Pilipino?... ¡anong pagkasaklap!
¡anong pagkaapi ng lagay na hómak!
walá kang sulingan kabigi't itulak
lalong kahirapan ang napagmamalas;
munting makatutul, agad magaalab
bulagaw na matang minsan lang idilat
ang iyo ma'y katwiran kahi't natatatap
hindi pakikingan, dulo'y maging buhat
ng pagkaparool, ng pagkawakawak:
¡Kaya kasama ako!... ¡ano ang marapat?

¡Magunat ng ulol ¡magwaksi ng takot!....
tapanan ang loob, huwag pabusabos
lumingon sa puri ng bayan alindog
sa pagkadakila'y may simpa't may impok
ng isang karapatang di nauubos;
ng bayang bihasa, uliran sa lugod
sa luwalhati't tuwá, kagandahang loob
sa sino man siyang sakim ó dayukdok:
¡Iwaksi ang takot huwag pabusabos
gahasain ka ma'y, tapanan ang loob
pagka t tantuin mong may isa pang Dios
sa bawa't sandali'y hindi natutulog.

A. LEUGIM

Hunyo, 1909.

<p>MAQUINAS PARA COSER — PAGOS SEMANALES -P-2'00</p>	<p>SINGER ESCOLTA, 33, MANILA</p>	<p>SEWING MACHINES — WEEKLY PAYMENTS -P-2'00</p>
--	---------------------------------------	--

Silleria de Viena, de América y Hongkong; sueltos y por juegos muy baratos
y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL,

Buhay .Paaralan (*)

Curò-kurò nḡ mḡa botá.

(Katapusán.)

Kung gayon—ag kay Felix namán—ay tayo'y mágpahayag mamaya pagkátapos ng klase, at sa kapahintulutan ng ating "teacher," guró palá patátawarin mo akó Iwa, sa lahat ng ating mḡa kaklase ng ganitó:—Sa kahalagahan ng karunnḡgan ay pinagkáihan ng ilán dito sa atin, na tayo'y magpasulat na lahat sa THE FILIPINO TEACHER, na sa karamihan natin, ayon ga sa sulat ng naging tagapagturo natin na tayo'y nasa sa Maynila, ay mamiso lamaḡ isaḡ taón ang gúgugulin ng bawat isa sa lugar na dalawa. Pag-sikahan natin ag ganitoḡ pagkakátaon, pagka't maituturing ra isaḡ kapalaran, At ang tutugkol nitó ay si Mr. Bandoḡ.

Pinágaḡalawahan ko iyan—ang sambót ni Simaḡ.

Ináyunan ninyoḡ lahat?—ang ulit ni Felix.

Umá-ayon kami—ang tugon ng lahat.

Kung gayón si Mr. Bandoḡ ay magpápahayag mamaya, pagkátapos ng klase bago tayo umuwi. Hindi ba?—ang dugtoḡ ni Felix.

Oc—ang sa lahat.

Sa makatwid n akapághihiwahiwalay na tayo gayon.

Maghiwáhiwalay na ga tayo at ng mapáhinabaḡgan ang ating "recess"—ang sabi namán ni Iwa.

Naḡag-hiwáhiwalay ga at maliban kina Bandoḡ at Tibong ay nagsiparoon ang lahat sa tindahan ni pareng Dadoy,

* * *

Natapos ang klase at ang pinagkaisahan ay naganap, kaya't sa maayos at nakaá-akit na pahayag ni Bandoḡ ay naḡyari ang pagkakaisá ng lahat at natamó ang pag-asang ang lahat sa IV Grade A, ng nabing paaralan bayan, ng bayang I..... ay magiging mḡa taga basa ng the "Filipino Teacher" pamahayagang pinangangasiwaan ng laloḡ tanyag na guró ng Maynila

Maánoḡ maganáp na sa laloḡ madaling panahón ang inakalaḡ iyon ng mḡa nagsisipag-aral na yaon. Sulog mḡa maibigín sa ikasusulog.

M. KABAYAN.

(*) Tughan ag sinundan nito sa buwan ng Marso.
P. ng P.

CRISPULO LAYOK

CIRUJANO DENTISTA

Horas de Gabinete: 7 á 12 a. m.—5 á 6 p. m.

Plaza de Miranda 11, Quiapo

Pedro de Jesús é Hijos

MARMOLISTA Y TALLISTA

Recibe toda clase de trabajos
concerniente al ramo :- :-

Precio muy modico y al
alcance de todos :- :- :-

96 Crespo

Quiapo.

Banaag at Lakas

HOTEL AT RESTAURANT SIBUL

HALAGA

Isang cuartong may tatlong pagkain isang araw. -P- 3.00
Isang pananghalian ó hapunan. " 0.80
Isang agahan ó mirindal. " 0.50
Isang lutong ulam. " 0.20
Paghahatid sa ibang bahay at iba pa ay sa halagang
pagkasunduan.

V. ABELARDO at K.a

S O M B R E R E R I A

DE

RAMON YAN

Gran surtido de toda clase de Sombreros
del país á precios baratísimos

Se hacen toda clase de trabajos; Especialidad en el blanqueo

PRONTITUD EN EL DESPACHO DE
ENCARGOS POR CORREO

60 Sacristia

Binondo

Manila, I. F.

La Rosario Distillery

Received Medals at the American, Hanoy and Philippine
EXPOSITIONS

Tuason, Legarda & Co.

ALL CURRENT BRANDS OF ANISADO.

ANIS SUPERIOR

Mallorca Carabanchel. Gins, Deer and Esquila brands.

Rum; Anisette; Whiskey; Brandy.

Rectified Alcohol, 36o, 42o, 36 ————— Burning Alcohol, 36o, 42o.

204-220 San Sebastian

La Fortuna



Fabrica de Biscochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cruz.

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

145-147 MANILA

Established 1898

Kodas, Camaras, Films, Plates, Cramer, Illford, & Seed's Tropical. Developing and printing. Aristo Platino P. O. P. Bromida & Velox, Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

SEND FOR CATALOG

ROBERTS Prop.

Taller de Platería

DE

Gregorio Samano

Calle Lemery Num. 415, Tondo, Manila

BAJADA DEL PUENTE DE JOLO

Recibe trabajos de joyería al estilo Modernista.
Se dora, platea tumbaguea toda clase de metales por medio de electricidad.

HAT STORE

"KAPISANAN"

SOMBRERIA FILIPINA

AL ONSO & DEL ROSARIO, *Propietarios*

Gran surtido de toda clase de SOMBRES del país, á precios **Baratísimos**.

Se hacen toda clase de trabajos concernientes al ramo:---Especialidad en el BLANQUEO.

Prontitud en el despacho de encargo por correo.

PLAZA DE GOITI No. 24, STA. CRUZ, MANILA

SASTRERIA DE S. LIWANAG

Se confecciona con brevedad y economía toda clase de trajes para Caballeros y Niños, con arreglo á los últimos modelos de Paris y América.

Uniformes para Colegiales y Militares.

126 Solana y 150 Anda *Intramuros*

SOMBRERIA DE M. EVANGELISTA

100 y 102 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Constante existencia de Sombreros del País.—
Varias clases y formas.

Especialidad en el blanqueo de Sombreros

PRECIO BARATISIMO.

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA

DE

VENANCIO ABELLA

SE RECIBE TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS CONCERNIENTES AL RAMO

No. 82, Alcala, Sta. Cruz

Manila.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.



20 Centavos a cake

— On —
 Toilet Soaps : : :
 Shaving Soaps : : :
 Talcum Powders and
 Toilet Requisites : : :



20 Centavos a cake



20 Centavos a cake



20 Centavos a cake



20 Centavos a cake

Is an Absolute Guarantee of
PURITY, QUALITY
 and
EXCELLENCE

MAY BE OBTAINED IN ALL THE BEST STORES



20 Centavos a cake

Lambert=Springer Co.

90-107 PLAZA STA. CRUZ, MANILA

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS



20 Centavos a cake

*Mrs. Juliana
Miguel
Belladonna
L.P.* *Justo Juliana* *Justo Juliana* *Julia*

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. III

JULY, 1909.

No. 2.



MR. AND MRS. MONTAVON

The success of the educational system in Rizal Province is due to
Division Supt. Montavon's untiring efforts,
He and his wife are highly appreciated by the people of Rizal who
regret their transfer to Union Province.

20 Centavos a copy

Office: 142 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz, P. O. Box 1090 Manila

Only -P- 2.00 Year

Parker "LUCKY CURVE" Fountain Pens Prices from **Kemlein & Johnson**
P-4.00 to P-25.00

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

{ Water Colors -P-0.18 per tube
Oil " -P-0.20 and -P-0.35 per tube }
{ Canvas, Brushes, etc. }

4-66 ESCOLTA, MANILA

WE CARRY IN STOCK

A FULL LINE OF

Photographic Materials

ALSO

ARTISTIC POST CARDS AND SOUVENIRS

PICTURES & PICTURE FRAMES TENNIS GOODS

GLASS ALL KINDS, ALL SIZES

MIRRORS MADE TO ORDER ANY SIZE ANY SHAPE

Mail orders have our prompt attention. Send for Catalogo

Squires, Bingham & Co.

NO 4 PLAZA GOITI, P. I.

ANTONIO PUEO

GRANDES ALMACENES DE
VIVERES

CONSTANTES EXISTENCIAS DE HARINAS, SALVADO, AVENA CEBADA, MAIZ, PAJA, HENO, PATATAS, CEBOLLAS, AZUCAR, ACEITES, VINO Y LICORES

IMPORTADOR de los acreditados vinos de las Bodegas de "MAGIN PLADELLORENS", "J. BATALLE Y C.a" y "JOSE GUILERA VILLAREAL".

Entre los vinos de "Pladellorens" estan EL MAS PURO Y SELECTO DE LOS MOSCATELES PARA CONSAGRAR, y el BLANCO CARINENA, que cada dia tienen más aceptación en este Archipiélago por su excelente calidad y baratura, pues, se vende este último á ₡6.00 la arroba.

Entre los vinos de "J. Batalle y C.a", figura el célebre AÑEJO ESTERILIZADO especial para enfermos, marca "SOL Y LA TIERRA"

VINOS DE MESA VALDEPENAS marcas "PLADELLORENS" y "GUILRA" a -P- 5.00 la arroba

IMPORTADOR del "NOW PLUS ULTRA" de los aceites de Olivo, marca "COLON"

Vinagre de superior calidad, a un peso la arroba.—Ventas al por mayor y al detall.—A precios baratísimos

Azucar blanco PRIMERA	á -P- 2.50 arroba	* Leche marcas "Oso" y "Aguila"	á -P- 0.20 lata 1¼ ar.
Anis de puro vino, marca "Diann"	" " 1.00 botella	* Sardinias en tomate	" " 0.10 id.
Cognac frances	" " 1.00 id.	* Salmon	" " 0.17 id.
Champagne frances R. de VESLUD	" " 1.00 id.	* Tomates pastas	" " 0.07 id.
Ginebra ROTTERDAM AVH	" " 1.75 frasco	* Queso de Holan	" " 0.55 id.
Aceite olivo "COLON"	" " 2.00 lata 1¼ ar.	* id. de Plato	" " 1.25 1 kgo.

Y todos los articulos que componen el ramo de Abaceria.—Se garantiza la buena calidad de los articulos

ANTONIO PUEO

Arzobispo, 12

Apartado de correos, 37.

Telefono, 1352.

The Filipino Teacher

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

VICENTE DIAZ Editor

VOL. III

MANILA, JULY, 1909

No. 2

Entered at the Post Office of Manila as Second Class Mail Matter

ADDRESS all communications regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to "THE FILIPINO TEACHER", Manila, P. I. P. O. Box No. 1000.

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are sent on request.

Any Subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.

Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed

Change of address:—Subscriber must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITOR'S PAGE

PERSONAL CHATS WITH OUR READERS

THE HABIT

OF SAVING

We daily read of countries being great, and of peoples being rich and powerful. We also read of weak nations, and of peoples who are wretchedly poor. The same is true of individuals. If we would give up ourselves to a serious meditation of why this state of affairs is true, we are apt to attribute it to what we vulgarly call "luck". Unfortunately, however, nothing is farther from the truth than this assertion. If there is one source above all others from which we can trace a country's greatness, undoubtedly it is the habit of saving which its people possess. In order to encourage people in this practice, governments have established Savings Banks. In the Philippine Islands we have a similar institution, the use of which cannot too earnestly be recommended.

Whatever a man's occupation is, he cannot, in justice to himself, say: "I don't need to save." How easy and pleasant it is "not to save", but how difficult and even fatal it is to suffer the sad but inevitable consequences! Had people from their infancy been practicing the habit of saving, we would not now be witnessing the pathetic condition of many who once lived in abundance but now

on the eve of starvation. Had this habit been firmly rooted in the hearts of all, thousands of men would have been saved from the innumerable crimes into which they have plunged themselves, and their lives might have been worth living instead of being a constant torment and misery.

Remember the many rainy days, for not all the days of our lives are pleasant days. If it is true that in our lives there is a time of prosperity, it is no less true that there is also a time of adversity. Just as from a clear, blue sky of a mid-summer day, a terrible storm might all at once sweep and catch you unaware, so it is that in our lives a disagreeable period may come which we never before even thought or dreamed of. The experience of everyday life teaches us this bitter truth, and unless we are exception to the rule, we too would sometimes find ourselves face to face with it.

Descending ourselves to the lower forms of animal life, we would be surprised to see how even such creatures as insects instinctively prepare to meet their rainy days. The bees hoard their honey and the ants store away their grains as if by prophetic instinct of want. This being true of lower animals, must we not

master ourselves if we ever hope to breathe the atmosphere of that land where elimination is unknown and where waves the glorious banner of Success.

Let us not deceive ourselves by the vulgar belief that things in this world are attained through "fortune" or "luck". This belief holds good enough in novelistic characters but not when treating of the stern realities of life. Promotion must come, as it does, from our own efforts. Nor must we in like manner deceive ourselves by such notion that we failed in such and such a thing simply because "luck" was hard, against us. I honestly believe that where failure crossed our path, there is something the matter with us and if failures are to be made our stepping stones to success, then we owe it to ourselves to set out at once in order to put our fingers on the weak spot.

Our promotion or elimination from any service cannot be attributed to chance. It cannot be said that we were promoted or eliminated simply because we happened to. If it is true that there is a reason for everything, and we know that it is, then the circumstances leading to our promotion or elimination can be clearly explained, and this explanation must be traced from the manner in which we did our duty from the very mo-

ment we entered the service to the time when we received the news of our promotion or elimination. Little do we realize that everyday in the performance of our duty we are making up our own record in the service in which we are engaged. It is this record that determines what the future has in store for us, and since our own record is what we make it, therefore in *us* lies not the probability but the possibility of promotion.

Man's destiny is to progress and not to regress. Promotion to a higher and more responsible position in a service is progress, while elimination is exactly the opposite. In the light of this truth, can there exist the slightest shadow of a doubt that promotion and not elimination should be the fruit of our painstaking efforts in the pursuit of a well-chosen career? But as long as there exist persons who, knowing their duty, shrink from fulfilling it, or if they ever fulfill it, fulfill it partly and leisurely; as long as there are persons who, seeing their apparent inability in a certain service, never have the moral courage to give up their position, as long as these sorts of persons mingle with the rest in either the professional or business world, so long will there be elimination, as a measure of separating the FIT from the UNFIT.

* * * * *

A BITTER TRUTH Those who are acquainted with the history of education in these Islands since that memorable

El Adelanto del Siglo

THE FILIPINO SHOE STORE

OF

LAZARO VILLAMARIA

The Shoes made in this establishment compete with all foreign makes in elegance, style and durability; and we guarantee that those who wear them will never be troubled with corns.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY

109 - Crespo - 111, Quiapo

Manila, P. I.

DR. W. LANKOWSKY.

HOURS:
10 TO 11:30 A. M.
8 TO 5 P. M.

MANILA
AT ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL 8 TO 9 A. M.
TELEPHONE 217

Calle Real No. 108

Intramuros

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapas, Paja inglesa últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chauffeurs, Cascos de Corcho para el Sol Gorras por viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en **La Puerta del Sol.**

day when the Filipino people came under the protection of the great American nation, express no little surprise in the manner in which the government has cut the appropriations for the Bureau of Education this year. This, added to the "hostile" attitude now being observed by much of the American press towards the education of the Filipinos, gives rise to many interpretations. In recent months some newspapers have insistently criticised the work of the schools, on the ground that they teach too much theory and that the money spent for public instruction has been mostly wasted. All this was done with one aim in view—namely the reduction of the yearly appropriations for education. The eloquent logic of numbers shows that this wish has been gratified.

The government in approving its 1909-1910 budget, undertook to introduce economy, and the appropriation for the Bureau of Education, instead of being an amount sufficient to its service, was cut, giving it P150,000 less than what was granted it last year. One hundred and fifty-thousand pesos represents a neat little saving, but it is economy in the wrong direction. The Bureau of Education needs more school-houses and better-paid teachers than what it has at present. Every year the government raises the standard and qualifications of its teachers, but, speaking of the Filipino teachers especially, their average salary (except those of Manila and Bulakan) is now P18.39 per month, where in 1904 it was P20.69. In other words, the more the government raises their qualifications, the poorer they are paid. In the words of Dr. Barrows "this is a reduction of salary to an amount insufficient to maintain a family and *below the wage of manual labor* in many parts of the Archipelago."

We have long ago expressed the opinion that the only way whereby the condition of the deserving municipal teachers can be improved, is through their "insularization," but

how can this be realized if the insular appropriation for the Bureau of Education this year is P150,000 less than what it was last year? The Bureau of Education has undoubtedly planned new things for the schools this year, but with the appropriation given it, there is no hope of their being carried out. Night school pupils who before this time were provided with books, must now purchase them or else not go to school at all.

We refuse to believe that the government in cutting down the appropriation for the Bureau of Education has been influenced by the talk that the money spent for the present system of education is mostly wasted, but what we cannot deny is the fact that, to quote Dr. Barrows "it is unfortunate that the attitude of much of the American community and of the press is outspokenly hostile to public instruction."

Dr. Barrows will soon sever his connection from the Bureau of Education. When we published the news of his resignation we said among other things that "in his resignation the Filipino people will lose a loyal friend" If doubt exists in the minds of any as to the fitness of our assertion, let us close these remarks with his words: "As far as opposition to Philippine education is a reflection of that ungenerous and illiberal opposition to native enlightenment which too often takes possession of Americans domiciled in these islands, I believe it to be recreant to every principle of our national policy and simple regard for justice—"Justice", in the language of Plato and Ulpian, "is the constant and perpetual purpose of rendering to over everyone his own", and the effort to deprive an aspiring and awakened people of general elementary schooling, to keep them ignorant and dependent for the benefit of commercial interests, or to deny them liberty in the choice of their studies and professions, is palpably an attempt to exclude them from that which is rightfully theirs."

PEDRO G. PARAISO

LA WYER-ABOGADO

43 Norzagaray Room 14-15 Binondo, Manila

Articulos llamados de regalo para bodas, cumpleaños y recuerdos ó souvenir en general. No se especifica por haber inmenso surtido, y muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

do the same, we, who are endowed by the Creator with intelligence with which to think and act? I imagine some of my dear readers say: "Yes, but how"? The answer is brief, "Save, save a little". There is the Philippine Postal Savings Bank, for example, where a person may deposit any amount he can spare and once deposited, it is absolutely safe.

Let us make it a point to save regularly a certain part of our income, however small it may be. That what we are able to save is relatively small, is no reason why we should not save it. "A small leak may sink a great ship." In like manner our little savings will slowly but surely grow. Remember that a man without savings is like a bird without wings. A prominent man once said that from the moment he saved the first dollar he earned, he never owed anybody any amount which was not ready when due. Indeed, the moment a man began to open an account with a Savings Bank, he had also begun to prepare himself for any adversity which he might meet in this rocky road of life.

Are you a teacher, dear reader? If so, you can do a great deal towards encouraging the future citizens of your country in the habit of saving. A month has scarcely passed since the new school-year began, and this would seem to be the most propitious time for you to bring up this subject before your pupils. If you can arouse in your pupils a real interest in this important matter, you shall have done them more useful service than if you only taught them all the words of their Second Reader.

* * * * *

THE "WOMAN'S PAGE" In our last issue there appeared a department in our English Edition which we called "Woman's Page". As its name indicates, this department will be dedicated to matters which, because of their nature, pertain to women's sphere of action. We will be glad to receive and publish in this department articles which deal with the various home

problems and also articles which treat of women's education in its various forms. It is the personal opinion of the writer that nobody is more qualified to talk of matters which concern women than women themselves. In order then to make this department for the women and by the women, we leave it exclusively to women's pens.

The appearance of this department cannot be more timely. Everywhere the "feminine question" is the topic of the day. With the banner of redemption in one hand and volumes of conclusive arguments in the other, women are now showing theoretically as well as practically the error of that doctrine of inferiority which has so long been applied to their sex. Even the women of the *harems* of Turkey are now awake and are fast joining the movement. The cause which the women represent has already triumphed in many countries of Europe and America where they are now placed on equal footing with the men in all fields of activity. In the Philippines although the "feminine movement" has hardly begun, considerable stride towards the vindication of the so called weak sex has already been made.

"The Filipino Teacher" has taken all these facts into consideration, and firmly convinced that this feminine question will some day become a very important factor in the social development of the Filipino people, we now offer to you the use of the columns of the "Woman's Page", the appearance of which we trust is not premature.

DR. W. LANKOWSKY.

HOURS: 10 TO 11:30 A. M. 3 TO 5 P. M. **MANILA** AT ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL 8 TO 9 A. M. TELEPHONE 217

Calle Real No. 108

Intramuros

Bernabe Studio=

Se regala una ampliacion á los que tomen una DOZENA de retratos de tarjetas americanas para arriba.—PEINADORA GRATIS. Izquierdo No. 879, Trozo,

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Philippine Teachers' Association

ART. I.

NAME

The name of this Association shall be the "Philippine Teachers' Association" and shall be designated by the initials P. T. A.

ART. II.

OBJECT

The object of this Association shall be:

(a) To promote among the members of the Association social intercourse.

(b) To establish more nearly perfect community of interest of the teachers.

(c) To assist the government, to advance the interest of the people, to bring before the people in the most effective way the purposes of the government as represented by the Department of Public Instruction.

(d) To establish and organize branches of the Association throughout the Philippine Islands.

(f) To publish a journal which will serve as the official organ of the Association.

ART. III.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Sect. 1. The Executive Board shall be the governing body of the P. T. A.

Sect. 2. Officers—The officers of the Executive Board shall be: a General President, a General Secretary and a General Treasurer. The officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual Convention of the Delegates of the Provincial Committees.

Sect. 3. Terms of office—The term of office shall be one year, or until their successors are chosen.

Sect. 4. Vacancies occurring during the term of office shall be filled temporarily by

El Adelanto del Siglo

THE FILIPINO SHOE STORE

OF

LAZARO VILLAMARIA

The Shoes made in this establishment compete with all foreign makes in elegance, style and durability; and we guarantee that those who wear them will never be troubled with corns.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY

109 Crespo—111, Quiapo

Manila, P. I.

PEDRO G. PARAISO

LAWYER-ABOGADO

43 Norzagaray Room 14-15 Binondo, Manila

LABORATORY AND PHARMACY OF HIZON

238 Rosario, Binondo

Manila P. I.

The best accredited drugstore, because only first class materials are used, and because we have a laboratory equipped with all the latest improvements required to sterilize materials used in surgical operations.—The only place where the renowned AMPOLLAS HIZON for hypodermic injections are manufactured. The public is well attended, all excessive care is used in despatching prescriptions and other delicate medicines.—We also sell all kinds of specific, toilet articles and the finest perfumery of all the world renowned makes, at lowest prices.

Artículos llamados de regalo para bodas, cumpleaños y recuerdos ó souvenirs en general. No se especifica por haber inmenso surtido, y muy *barato* y siempre *barato* en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

of the Association; shall receive from members propositions involving conditions not specifically provided for herein, and submit same with recommendations at a general meeting of the Association.

ART. V.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES

- Sect. 1. The Teachers' Association in a Municipality shall be known as Municipal Committee of the P. T. A.
- Sect. 2. All Municipal Committees officially organized in a Province shall be under the Constitution and supervision of their respective Provincial Committee.
- Sect. 3. The officers of the Board of Directors of each Municipal Committee shall be: a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and five (5) directors.
- Sect. 4. Each Municipal Committee shall be granted autonomy in the conduct of its own affairs, except its financial status, which in this case, each Municipal Treasurer shall send to the Treasurer of the Provincial Committee at the first Saturday of each month all money collected with its corresponding report, with the unders-

tanding however, that 50% of the total amount collected may be retained in the treasury of the Municipal Committee to meet any emergent expenses.

(To be continued).

FELIX FERRER

JOSE G. GENEROSO

FERRER Y GENEROSO

ABOGADOS

NOTARIA PUBLICA

Norzagaray 43, Binondo, Manila

Teléfono No. 1386

Antonio F. Oliveros
DENTISTA

Carriedo No. 82
Tel No. 1302

Quiapo,
Manila, I. F.

¿TIENE V. TRABAJOS DE IMPRESION Y ENCUADERNACION?

**MATERIAL
PARA
IMPRESIONES
SOBRE
CANDIDATURAS**

**ENVILO
EN LA**

**RECIBE
ENCARGOS
DE PROVINCIAS
SE GARANTIZAN
LOS TRABAJOS**

IMPRESA

“Tagumpay”

Se hace toda clase de impresiones, desde el voluminoso libro hasta la más modesta circular.

**DE LA
UNION DE TIPOGRAFOS FILIPINOS**

Especialidad en talonarios para sociedades obreras, cédulas ó títulos de socios; documentos comerciales y etiquetas industriales.

15 Plaza Sta. Cruz,

Telefono 1404

WOMAN'S PAGE

EDUCATION IS THE BASE OF PROGRESS. *

Education is one of the most important needs of the vast majority of the people of the Philippine Islands at the present time. It should aim to train the people for a thorough understanding of their rights and duties in society, and thus guarantee an equitable and just government. It should not only teach us rules but should also teach each and every one of us, from the most humble and lowly citizen to the leaders of wealth and men of means, to duly respect the common rights of our fellow citizens, to better understand our fellow men and to promote a feeling of brotherly love among ourselves. Further, it must teach the dignity of labor and make manifest the truth that though education is of itself worthy it is but of little value unless put to practical use and employed as a means of doing good.

The history of education as particularly applied to the Philippines may be divided into four epochs. First, the practical and rudimentary instruction imparted to their children by our ancestors before the Spanish Conquest. Second, the limited courses of study in vogue during the first part and continuing till near the end of the Spanish dominion. Third, the new ideas relative to progress resulting from the question of the Filipino representation in the Spanish Cortes, and the period that developed such men as Rizal, Jaena, Mabini and others. The fourth epoch, introducing more liberal and thorough education along the American lines is now fairly begun and bearing fruit.

In all countries among all nations the need of

* A speech delivered by its author at the opening exercises of the «La Regeneración», a private school.—EDITOR.

common education on broad and liberal principles for all classes is imperative for the preservation of free institutions and should be compulsory up to a certain age or standard, leaving students of sciences and professions to continue in their studies at their own will.

General education when liberally interpreted or properly appreciated is a blessing to mankind, but education may be bad or harmful when only a few persons are allowed to enjoy its privileges or when educational advantages are put to evil use or are abused.

Knowing this to be true and understanding that it is the duty of all good citizens to help the government in every way they can in diffusing popular education, private schools have been established and thanks to the moral and material support they have received, they have multiplied and flourished. The government's plea for educational cooperation has been answered in the timely

“LA CAMPANA”
CONFITERÍA Y REPOSTERÍA

Especialidad en dulces finos elaborados todos los días por acreditados maestros



Merengues helados, Sorbetes, Horchata de Almendras helada.

Dulumbayan 114 y 116, Sta. Cruz.
TELEFONO 1116.



BEAR BRAND

— PURE FRESH MILK —

There is satisfaction in every can, a healthy drink at a reasonable price

SPRUNGLI & CO., Sole Importers.

25 David

MANILA, P. I.

establishment of "La Regeneración" whose awarding of prizes we are now celebrating.

When this private institution of learning first threw its doors wide open in order to offer the public its modest, but willing service it did it in the hope of cooperating in the educational enterprise in these Islands. Realizing that a country's greatness lies not only in its material condition but also in its intellectual, physical, and moral condition as well "La Regeneración" has always endeavored to impart to its pupils an education which will make them in after years "citizens" but citizens, in the true and best sense of the word. The ever increasing attendance at this institution, the generous support the public has rendered it, and the recent approval by the government of its course of studies speak highly of the able manner in which its conscientious, selfdenying professors fulfill the moral responsibility they owe to the community at large.

As the years glide by, under the wise guidance of such men as "La Regeneración" possesses, the painstaking work of the government's public schools ably seconded by this private institution of learning, will inevitably result in bettering the physical moral and intellectual condition of our countrymen.

The effect of general education among the people serves to draw more closely together the bonds of unity and harmony so necessary for the welfare of all commonwealths and encourages a better understanding between man and man. This is what our best citizens aspire to and what should, and can now be realized in our native land, the land of Rizal—the Philippines.

(MISS) PAZ SILVA.
Manila High School.

Aguedo Velarde

ABOGADO

4 Salcedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila—Calumpit, Bulacan, I F.

A Word of Advice to Some Parents

Even though the undersigned is not a good writer—she feels it her moral duty to offer a word of advice to some parents who are apparently neglecting the well-being of their children as far as their education is concerned.

You dear mothers, who find objection in the education of your children on account of poverty, much work and other reasons, forget your indifference and do not hesitate to send your children to school. Perhaps by sending them to school you may have to work more in the four or five hours that they are not with you, for I am sure they can and do help you in many ways when they are at home, but I can assure you that if you will let them come to school, some day they can help you a great deal more than what they do at present. I say this because if now they can carry a pail of water for you when you are working, through the efforts of the school, some day they will be able to do a great deal more for you than simply carrying a pail of water, or running on errands. Give them a chance to study and sooner or later it will be to your own benefit as well as theirs. They will emancipate you from hard labor.

They will honor you and love you all the more because they will then understand more fully, not only the debt of gratitude daughters and sons owe to their parents, but also the duty they owe to their mother country, our dear Philippines. Your sacrifice will not be in vain; your worthy example will be imitated, and in your conscience you will feel the satisfaction of having done your duty as a mother.

Parents whose children do not receive any education cannot do their children a more everlasting service than by sending them to school where they may be well educated. Do not lose even a minute, because a day

RIZAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Do you know that stenography is a profession which pays well those who are experts? There is now, and always will be, a great demand for stenographers and typists. Many famous men have used stenography as a stepping stone to high positions in official and private life. The tuition fee is only **FIVE PESOS** per month, and we guarantee to find positions for obedient pupils upon completion of the course.

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME—142 Escolta, Manila P. I.

La Fortuna

Fábrica de Bizcochos y Dulces
Dolores No. 73 Sta. Cruz.

an hour or even a minute that passes is so valuable that it cannot be compared with anything in this world. Remember that to-day is not tomorrow and a day that has gone has gone forever and will never come again. Try the best you can and if need be, sacrifice a little for your children's education. Every human being needs education. Education teaches us to live happily and well. It teaches us how to live peacefully among friends. It also teaches us to be good citizens.

No [doubt every Filipino wishes to live happily and well. But how and when shall we attain this blessing if we do not begin by acquainting our children with the first steps of education? Do you not remember and realize the words of our hero, —that immortal son of the Philippines.—Dr. José Protacio Rizal who sacrificed for the welfare of our country? He willingly gave his life and drained with his precious blood the altar of Right. He said, "you dear youths of the Philippines are the hopes of our country". Rizal studied hard. He went to foreign countries and secured an education for the sake of of the Philippines. Think of this my dear reader, and you will realize the value of education.

(Miss) MARIA DEL ROSARIO
Teacher of San Roque Central School, Cavite.

CRITICISM

We all know that true politeness means to
— "do and say

The kindest thing in the kindest way."

But are we always practising it? Yet if we form the habit of doing kind things we will be apt to have a way of saying them as well, for one is the natural sequence of the other.

Sometimes girls who have quick tongues are prone to use them in throwing out sarcastic remarks or retorts which they believe call forth admiration as clear indication of ele-

verness. But while some of their remarks may be bright enough to evoke a smile from a group of listeners, such caustic speech invariably hurts the person at whom it is aimed. This is certainly not good manners, and no girl who wishes to be a favorite can afford to get a reputation for saying sarcastic things.

The habit of being overcritical is quite as bad form as the tendency to sarcasm. Do try very hard not to criticize your young friends behind their backs, and above all never commit the offence of making unpleasant remarks about some one who is a particular friend of the person to whom you are talking. Every one of proper spirit resents this, and you offend your listener, besides being unkind to the absent one. Possibly the girl you are discussing may have offensive faults and failings, but even if they are flagrant, good breeding demands that you ignore them as much as possible and that you never call the attention of others to them.

(Adapted from "New York Herald")

Sir!—

If your teeth ache and need
be extracted, direct to

Juan Villanueva
415 Lemery, Tondo, Manila.

He will do it **ABSOLUTELY**
without pain and at the
LOWEST prices.

FRANCISCO ASTUDILLO
DENTISTA

No. 213 Binondo—al lado del puente Blanco.

Do you wish a portrait

that will be a Christmas remembrance
many years hence * * * * *

If so our 30 years experience in the art can guarantee this result

Photos that
do not fade

INTERNATIONAL STUDIO

39
ESCOLTA

Hair dresser free--Enlarge-
ment free with dozen cabinets

Best Equiped Studio in the Orient

"Mens sana in corpore sano."

(A sound mind in a sound body) Indeed, if there is something in a person's education which needs more attention, that is his physical development. That the average Filipina woman of to-day knows this to be true is shown in the manner in which she has given herself to such genuinely woman's physical exercises as lawn-tennis, basket-ball etc. Her attitude in this matter is a striking contrast to the old-time notion that a woman must not indulge herself in any form of physical exercise if she hopes to retain her beauty and grace. The Filipina woman of to-day has pretty clearly demonstrated the fallacy of such a notion for, in spite of her taking physical exercises, she is none the less beautiful and graceful for that. If our women can create in themselves more fondness for out-door exercises they shall have taken an important step in the prevention of consumption which every year brings more gloom and unhappiness to thousands of homes than all the other causes put together.

With the view of impressing the readers of this department the importance of this question, we submit to their consideration the following quotations from different persons whose views all coincide.

(Editor's note)

If we could get wives, mothers, and daughters to learn the habit of all that tends to health we should soon have an easy victory and doctors would almost cease to be known. Health would be a recognized necessity practiced by every body.

Dr. Richardson

The five talents of women are those which enable them to please people, to feed them in dainty ways, to clothe them, to keep them orderly, and to teach them.

"The Five Talents of Woman"
by *E. J. Har y.*

It is to women that we must look first and last for the application of sanitary knowledge, as far as household hygiene is concerned.

Florence Mcgingale.

No point in the warfare against disease is so important as that of getting the women of the household to work heart and soul after good health in the household. We always look to women for the cleanliness and tidiness of home. We say a home is miserable if a good wife and mother be not at the head of it to direct the internal arrangements. A slovenly woman is a mark for discredit; but the excellences of tidy women saved us often from severe and fatal outbreaks of disease.

Dr. Richardson.

The ill health of women is due to the fact that they are too constantly in contact with chairs.

Mme. de Sévigné.

Women in health are the hope of the nation. Men who exercise a controlling influence, the master spirits, with few exceptions have had country-born mothers. They transmit to their sons those traits of character—moral, intellectual, and physical—which give stability to institutions, and promote order, security, and justice.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith.

A defective physical education is one of the primary causes of unhappiness in marriage; a girl cannot be a useful or happy wife, she cannot make her husband or children happy, unless she be a healthy woman.

Mrs. E. D. N. S. withworth.

Whatever else may be included in the "higher education" of women, health-knowledge ought certainly

RUBBER & METAL STAMPS

NOTARIAL SEALS

PLAIN OR AUTOMATIC

DATERS & NUMBERERS

RUBBER TYPE SETS ALL SIZES. INDELIBLE MARKING OUTFITS

SIGN MARKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

**Frank & Co, Sucrs to
A. Grossman & Co.**

**COR ESCOLTA
PASAJE DE PERES**

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Bizcochos y Dulces
Dolores no.—78 Sta. Cruz.

not to be neglected. Of what comfort will Latin and Greek be to her if her baby dies of insufficient clothing or improper feeding, as thousands of infants die every year? Of what use her mathematics and history if she injures her constitution by over-application, or dies of typhoid fever through not having the knowledge to remedy a defective drain? The most important thing for a woman to learn is how to live well herself and keep others well.

E. J. Hardy.

As it is impossible for women to fulfil the obligations of marriage without health, it follows that every girl who is a candidate for matrimony should take care of her health, and for the sake of others neglect nothing that will make her physically strong and active. Some married women suffer terribly because when they married, they were ignorant of natural laws which they should have learned to obey. Many a mother knows as little what to do with the first-born babe as a dog does with a hedgehog.

E. J. Hardy.

The young girl who is wearied with a short walk, who sits up very late and lies in bed in the morning, who eats sweets between meals, who aims at a fine-lady ideal (which is now happily passing away), and wishes to be fragile and willowy, pale and

delicate looking, this sort of girl grows into a woman lacking that bodily health upon which much that is best in the soul-life is based. Happily, however, though many of the customs of society sadly militate against health, it is now the fashion for girls and women to be healthy. A girl need not now blush to eat a good dinner, to wear stout shoes, or to confess that she has muscles and that she exercises them.

J. E. Hardy.

In no other way can women make themselves so useful in the world as by endeavoring to preserve their own health and the health of others. For sickness is a cannibal which eats up all the life and youth it can lay hold of, and absorbs its own sons and daughters. It is a pale, wailing, distracted phantom, absolutely selfish, heedless of what is good and great, attentive to its sensations, losing its soul, and afflicting other souls with meanness and mopings, and with ministrations to its voracity of trifles.

Hardy.

DR. JAVIER ARBIZU,

DENTISTA

102 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



"GERMINAL"

CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
IT IS "GERMINAL" CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES
WHICH MAKE THE PHILIPPINES FAMOUS.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE

MANILA, P. I.

MAIN OFFICE

4 Marques de Comillas.

TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

EXTRACTS FROM EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS.

TRY IT.

Try the effect of some judicious commendation for one day. Go to school in the morning determined to speak to each pupil you meet. Try to omit all the sarcastic things that might be said during recitations. Look pleasant, speak in a pleasant tone. Try to smile all day. If you can do this, you will go home in a splendid frame of mind.

Oregon Teacher-Monthly

HOW TO REACH THE CHILD.

How to reach the exceptional child has been and is a great problem. Socrates said, "Know thyself." This principle ought to be the first for the teacher's consideration. Secondly, know the pupil. Thirdly, know the subjects you are teaching. Knowing yourself, your pupil and your subject, if you have ordinary tact, sympathy and patience, you can reach almost any child. Then you can mould and fashion his character after the greatest ideals of all times.

School Board Journal

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS

If the health of school children is not built up in our schools, where and when shall it be built up? Leave it to parents? Then leave education to parents. They will attend to the education about as well as they attend to the health of their children. What a wicked thing an unhealthful school house is!

DR. J. N. HURTY IN

The Educator Journal

Are you doing all you can to make your school teach the good old virtues of politeness punctuality, regularity, industry, obedience and accuracy?

Good teaching results in clear and acc-

rate thinking and in ability to apply the knowledge learned. A new truth should be presented in some graphic way so as to make a strong appeal to the memory. There should be enough drill upon it to fix it. Finally it should be applied singly and in combination with other truths.

The teacher should keep young enough to be a learner and to profit by daily experience. It ought not be possible to say of a teacher, "He is too old to learn".

The Educator Journal.

HOW TEACHERS OFTEN WASTE TIME.

- By repeating questions and answers.
- By making too much of trifles.
- By giving inexplicit directions.
- By unskillful and illogical questioning.
- By prompting pupils too soon and thus confusing them.
- By illogical arrangements and development of lessons.
- By tardiness in beginning work after an intermission.
- By allowing tardy responses to questions and commands.
- By poor assignments of lessons.
- By failing to have all pupils at work.
- By attempting to teach before attention is secured.
- By doing the mechanical work rather than have the pupil do it.
- By nagging and scolding.
- By talking too much and too loud, thus burying the lesson.
- By explaining what the pupils already know.
- By not using signs.
- By correcting the language of pupils when they should be correcting their own.
- By not recognizing the law of ethics.

Kindergarten-Primary Magazine.

Promotion and Elimination

Deserving teachers should be retained or promoted and poor and indifferent teachers eliminated. However, a change should not be lightly made. It is not well for a teacher to be constantly fitting from place to place and it is no advantage to a school to have new teachers every year. It will pay a school board to hold a good teacher, even at an advance of salary. It is poor economy to get the cheapest teachers. Fewer teachers, if necessary but not poorer ones. On the other hand, it is not always good policy for a teacher to leave a position because of a better salary offered elsewhere. Sometimes the smaller salary is worth more. Money is not the only thing to consider. A caution against too frequent changes is timely for both teachers and school boards.

[*American Education.*]

Arithmetic

FOR GRADE IV.

I. A man sold 25 cows at ₱60 a head and with the payment he bought some land at ₱75 per hectare. How many hectares of land did he buy?

II. If 27 carabaos are worth ₱3375, how many carabaos can be bought for ₱4000 at the same rate?

III. A student received from his father ₱75. He spent ₱16-4/5 for books, ₱24-1/2 for a suit, ₱5-3/4 for a pair of shoes, and ₱2-7/10 for a hat. How much money had he left?

IV. Juan has ₱18-3/4; Vicente has ₱6-2/5 more than Juan, and Andres has ₱7-3/10 less than Juan and Vicente together. How much money have they in all?

V. If a train runs 56-2/3 miles in an hour, how far will it run in 7-1/2 hours?

VI. At ₱5-1/2 per cavan, how many cavans of rice can be bought for ₱87-9/10?

VII. Sixto had 4/5 of ₱18-3/4 and spent 2/3 of his money. How much money had he left?

VIII. If 5/6 of Francisco's age equals 10 years, how old is he?

HELPINGHAND.

Geography

FOR GRADE IV.

Note: The writer here intends to give sixty selected questions, based from the course of study as outlined for this grade. Twelve questions are to be published monthly. These questions are simply to test the pupils on what part of the subject they do need more instruction, such, as on location, on products etc. It is therefore suggested that these questions be given as written work. The papers are to be corrected and returned to the pupils.

Questions;

- (1) What and where are the East Indies?
- (2) In what direction is Japan from the Philippines?—From Asia?
- (3) Name 5 important islands of the East Indies.
- (4) What are the principal islands of Japan?
- (5) Name the chief industry of each islands named in question 3.
- (6) Name the capital and 2 principal ports of Japan.
- (7) Who are the natives of Japan?—What is its population?
- (8) Give 2 reasons for the rapid progress of Japan.
- (9) What are the principal exports of Japan?

Felipe Agoncillo

LAWYER-ABOGADO

90 Escolta

Binondo

MANILA

LUZON BARBER SHOP

440 NOZALED A, PACO

JUST AT THE FOOT OF PACO BRIDGE
HAIR CUT—SHAVING

Regular prices

DOMINGO M. SANTOS, Prop.

MANILA FASHION

ESCOLTA NO. 73

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices

Gentlemen's good as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICAN SHOES & Handkerchiefs

A complete assortment of woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth and drill

The Department of TAYLOPING is the best equipped in the Orient. TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende mas barato artículos para caballeros.

Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas, Calcetines, Camisetas, Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.

Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodon, Drill Algodon:

Este establecimiento cuenta tambien con Talleres de Sastreria y Camiseria y garantiza la perfección en el corte de los trajes y camisas.

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Bizcochos y Dulces

Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cruz.

one process and make our children receive the same instruction.

And not only this, gentlemen, the gifts that are distinguished in the person whom we now entertain. Mr. W. Montavon, I repeat, with his extremely delicate tact and fine treatments, won the sympathy of the towns of this region and through his well-founded suggestions to the Municipal Councils, the school-fund of this province, during his time, was maintained with marked regularity for its proper attentions, in spite of the land tax having been suspended for a couple of years, the collection of which for the most part, goes to enlarge the school-fund.

All of this, gentlemen, is work of genius, of this great virtue which recognizes no country nor home, and whose benefits become the patrimony of all; as Rzal said.

We all know that Mr. Montavon is of North-American filiation; and being such, why does he show so much interest for the good of the Filipinos? Why did he become friend of the people of this province? Is it because this is what his duty orders him? Ah, gentlemen, perhaps we ignore that his great works originate not precisely from the duty that his office imposes upon him, but rather, and this is the truth, from the good qualities and best attributes of his soul, from that spirit that knows how to appreciate things, as he is completely a stranger to the erroneous opinion of distinguishing man by the superiority of race. To him, the great America and the Philippines are two united countries, not with bonds of force that characterize the stronger from the weak, but with intense bonds of love, public manifestations of eternal friendships and safe guarantee of those sacred promises of making the Philippines a prosperous, happy, free, and independent country.

I have already indicated at the outset, that we offer this solemn act to the honor of Mr. Montavon in token of farewell. Soon and very soon, he will leave for another far province of this Archipelago in compliance with duty, but we who hereafter will see ourselves deprived of his care and protection, there is nothing left for us but to contemplate him in those far regions of his destination, with the heart throbbing with love across the immense surface of the sea.

Be it known, gentlemen, that in testimony of our sincere gratitude for the valuable help that he has given us in the thorny path of the conquest of this instruction and education in which we are now clothed, we will know how to create in the sanctuary of our own hearts an altar in which we can mitigate the sorrow that should cause his indeed sad and bitter absence, as if to perpetuate the memory of his good treatments, the remembrance of his great enterprises, and the imitation of his precious example.

I HAVE SAID.

Apolonio Rosal DENTISTA

SAN ROQUE, CAVITE

FINE GOLD CROWNS AND BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALTY

All work done at the lowest prices and guaranteed to give a complete satisfaction. *Teeth extracted without pain.*

Try once



BEAR BRAND

PURE FRESH MILK

There is satisfaction in every can, a healthy drink at a reasonable price

SPRÜNGLI & CO., Sole Importers.

28 David

MANILA, P. I.

Baules mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cabas, Sacos para ropas sucias Maletas para viaje, Correas etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en La Puerta del Sol.

MISCELLANEOUS

—Mr. Justo Ramos, and Intermediate School teacher of Calumpit, Bulacan, was united in marriage on June 30 with Miss Dominga Baquiran a young lady from Mayagwayan.

—Mr. Mauro Dumaplin, teacher of Villar, Zamboales and Miss Romana Dolandolan of Botolan, Zamboales were recently united in wedlock.

"The Filipino Teacher" sends Messrs Lorenzo and Dumaplin its felicitations and hopes they will be happy and prosperous in their new life.

—Mr. Enfrasio Ocampo, principal, Candaba, Pampanga, has left his position as teacher in the Central School. Mr. Ocampo taught since 1905 and continued teaching till the end of last school year. The teachers in this town, his pupils, and friends are sorry, because of his intelligent, ability, good fellowship, and integrity of character.

Mr. Ocampo now went to Manila to study Spanish in the college, called "Nuestra Señora del Rosario" Best wishes go with him in his new field of labor.

L. R. LAPUS.

Candaba, Pampanga, P. I.

—Miss Victoria Asanza, of the City Schools was recently appointed to the Principalships of the Zurbaran School. Our congratulations!

—The "Tear of Love will be continued in our future issues.

—The members of the Youths Of To-day in Paranaque, rendered a pleasant and memorable tence en pie, to their other colleagues, the students, before their departure to Manila to continue their studies.

The fête was one of those that cannot be forgotten. The speeches read by the students were instructive as well as patriotic. The music was fine. All the beautiful and refined ladies of the town vied with each other in their dresses in that occasion. The gentlemen with the ladies in the well decorated house of Mr. Rodriguez will long remember the memory of that occasion.

Good for the Students!

E. L.

FAREWELL RECEPTION IN HONOR OF MR. AND MRS. MONTAVON

Those who went to Pasig to attend the farewell reception given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Montavon by the teachers of Rizal, will always remember the occasion.

The reception was a bright one. Space is not available for a detailed account of the event. It is, however, worth noticing that the Filipino teachers from all parts of Rizal were present in spite of the bad weather.

"This spirit", as is fitly said by the first speaker of the program, Mr. Manalo, "proves that there exists an affectionate relation between Mr. Montavon and his teachers, and that they exceedingly regret to see him depart".

The second speaker, ex-governor Flores, was no

less insensible to the strain struck by Mr. Manalo. He started by quoting Pres. Taft's policy in the Philippines: "Good harmony must range between the Americans and Filipinos". The tendency of the gathering that night was toward the fulfilment of that wise policy. He highly praised Mr. Montavon's work. He ended saying: "A true worker does not only do what is explicitly required of him by his superior, but also, that which the ideal urges him to realize. Mr. Montavon's abedience to this higher law, and his nature of being a perfect gentleman won the love and sympathy of the people of Rizal.

Songs whose sentiments are clearly expressed by the voice of singers, are sources of infinite delight to the ear and soothe our artistic taste. Such is the praise we can tender to Miss Nery of Paranaque in singing that exquisitely beautiful song: "Cuando el Amor Renace". The melody of this song is suggestive of its name; and the singer showed an extraordinary talent in the mastery of Apollo's gift. Another excellent number was the reading of an essay by Miss Bernabé of Paranaque. The paper was read in a manner known only to one who has had the experience in oratory. Fearing that the latent thoughts of the paper might be marred, we abstain from commenting upon it. Miss Bernabé has kindly consented to have it published in full in the THE FILIPINO TEACHER. In Misses Nery and Bernabé, Paranaque has something to be proud of.

Mr. O'Hara of Antipolo, and governor Tupas were also present and both spoke. The former on the criticism passed upon the tranquil life of Mr. Montavon and the latter on the educational work of Mr. Montavon in Rizal.

Mr. Montavon's answer to all these toasts was a very sensible one. After depicting the wavering vista of his eight years in contact with the people of Rizal—four years as a supervisor and four years as a Superintendent—he unconditionally admitted that these years were to him inexhaustible sources of inspiration and encouragement. As a Superintendent, he never had any school closed nor a teacher dismissed in spite of the fact that the school funds of the municipalities were running low.

Apolonio Rosal DENTISTA

SAN ROQUE, CAVITE

FINE GOLD CROWNS AND BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALITY

All work done at the lowest prices and guaranteed to give a complete satisfaction. *Teeth extracted without pain,*

Try once

Mr. Montavon too freely admits that the public school system is now established in Rizal on firm basis. But he attributed this success as the result of that heroism and patriotism of the teachers and public officials which they have displayed in many occasions. On the one hand, the teachers were led onto that blazing trait of true citizenship: to teach without salary for months; and to sacrifice the comfort of those who are their dependencies; while on the other, the public officials were imbued with that sacred duty to labor that they may be able to maintain the existence of the schools. The latter met this problem by self resignation. Thus the teachers, the public officials and he labored harmoniously performing heroic and patriotic deeds. This harmony of feeling existing between Mr. Montavon, his teachers and the public officials characterized his whole work in Rizal province.

The presence of a good educational system in Rizal and the influence which he has left to the teachers and officials are the monuments of his work. Its splendor chases that gloom of criticism which darken the path of Mr. Montavon.

MIKADO.

Pedro Concepcion

LAWYER-ABOGADO

257 Herran

Ermita, Manila,

STEPHENS, DENTISTA,

63 ESCOLTA MANILA

Painless extraction -P-1.00
Gold crowns. -P-10.00

ARCADIO SANTOS

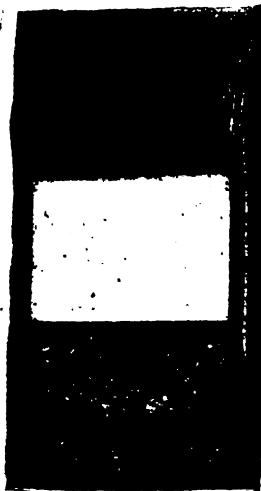
PHYSICIAN

24 Real Paco Manila

Maximino Mina

LAWYER-ABOGADO

52 Magallanes, Walled City, Manila, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur



A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU

The Filipino Teacher has the exclusive agency for the neatest card case made in U. S. A. YOUR NAME, TOWN, PROVINCE and SOCIETY EMBLEM stamped in gold at above prices. Should you wish a case, fill out this order blank, detach and mail it at ONCE as it usually requires five or six weeks to fill the orders. You pay the case upon receipt of same.

These are handsome card cases; once you see the case, you will encourage your friends to get in the game.—YOU CAN NOT LOSE as you get the case BEFORE you pay.—Space in center is used for visiting card, photo etc., under transparent celluloid; case also has bill fold.

ORDER BLANK

The Filipino Teacher.—P. O. Box 1090, Manila.

Please make card case as follows: I promise to pay for same within 10 days after receipt of the case.

Name..... Town..... Province.....

Leather desired..... Emblem.....

PRICE OF CARD CASES

Black Seal Leather	P 2 20
Brown " "	P 3 30
Green " "	P 3 30
Red " "	P 3 30
Black Morocco	P 4 30

LITERARY PAGE

A MOTHER

Affectionately dedicated to my friends,
Misses M. and G. Rodil, L. Aycardo, E.
Raya, P. U. Nazareno, A. Baltazar.

In this wide world,
The Best of gifts that Heaven could bestow
Us, is a mother—yes a mother true.
A mother; she's
The Vulcan, who, in life's yet tender days,
Does forge and shape our future age and ways.
A friend indeed;—
For she's the greatest helper you can meet
When duty calls and you are ill in need.
Our joys are hers;
She shares with all our sufferings and pains,
Consoles us and comforts us with her cheers.
You long to have
A thing to satisfy your breast, just speak:
And she, with pleasure, always does your quest
What else would you?
Then ask your mother—you shall have it, ay
As sure as after night comes merry day!
An angel she!
Who guards our course and guides our ship of life
Thru paths of flow'rs avoiding rocks and reefs.
Do you recall
Your childhood's golden days? Can you yet feel
The softness of her arms; her caresses dear?
Do you recall
When fraught with specks of grief your childish brow,
When tears reveal the bleeding of your woe—
When bitter thoughts,
When sorrow twines around your tender heart,
Solicitous she calms your pains and smart?
In your distress
She sings for you; she dries your gliding tears,
And lulle you with her sweetest lullabies?
Yes, 'tis her joy

Your wants and needs to ever gratify,
To clear the clouds which cling and mar your sky!
A mother is,
Indeed, the noblest, dearest, truest friend,
The best companion in this earthly Eden!
How fortunate
Are those who yet can gaze at her; admire
The woman from whose bosom of sapphire
The nectar sweet
Of life we are all fed and nourished;—oh,
How happy they are who can taste such joy!
But what of you
Who now have lost the treasure you so dear
Have loved; can you yet feel her, see or hear?
O, yes you can,
As you have heart and soul. At night, when all
Are hushed, observe the gaze the brilliant star
Of Darkness sends—
That look is from your mother dear: a gaze
Of love she sends you from her place of rest.
At nightfall if
A vague sweet sound from far should reach your ears
But which is not the murmur low of leaves,
Nor birdies, nor
A fountain,—hark, hark! bend thy knees! it is
The blessings which your mother in her bliss
Does send for you
As solace in your solitude and grief
Of the bereavement since your side she left.
A mother,—ay,
The sweetest woman our eyes could behold;
The dearest, dearest woman in all the world!
A mother! Thrice
Her name be blessed! and may her memory be
So dearly honored to eternity!

JULIANUS.

April 18, 1909.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

We are large manufacturers of useful articles, such as Iron beds with woven wire springs, mattresses, ice boxes and refrigerators, pillows etc. We employ Filipinos only, about 40. We use on every possible occasion Filipino material to manufacture those articles. You should think first and always of your own people, and put your money where it will do good for your own people. So we ask your patronage, come or write to us : : : : ; : : : :

The BARGAIN STORE 54-56-58-60 Echague, Manila, P. I.

The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL, PUBLICADA POR LA 'PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Director, LEONCIO R. GONZALEZ.

P. 2.00 ANUAL

SE RECIBEN ANUNCIOS A PRECIOS CONVENCIONALES.

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Administración cualquier cambio de domicilio para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirse á THE FILIPINO TEACHER; P. O. Box No. 1090, Manila, F. I.

EDITORIAL

RUMBOS EDUCACIONALES

Desde la apertura del presente curso escolar ha se notado un considerable aumento de asistencia en las escuelas públicas. Aunque esto no es un acontecimiento inesperado para muchos, dado el carácter estudioso de nuestros niños, sin embargo, lo hacemos constar hoy con el único objeto de compaginar al derrotero á que se atenderán los jefes del buró de educación.

Es admirable el interés y esfuerzo desplegados por este buró. Al menos que no trate de restringir la enseñanza, en cualquier forma estudiada que sería una medida impropia, ridícula y atentatoria á la dignidad y prestigio de la enseña estrellada que por hechos providenciales nos cobija, sus nobles propósitos serán inminentemente coronados con la diadema del éxito asombroso y colosal. Sin duda alguna, los anales de la historia patria se encargarán de patentizarlos.

Apesar de la reciente orden del Secretario de Instrucción pública, obligando á los alumnos que asisten á las escuelas nocturnas abonar el valor de los libros que necesitan para sus estudios, el entusiasmo que reina á todos, siquiera ha amainado, y los reports acusan una cifra sorprendente de asistencia. Pero la disposición no deja de ser un óbice para la

rápida difusión del lenguaje inglés como medio de una aproximación é inteligencia entre el país y la Metrópoli. No nos convence cualquiera que sea la causa generatriz propulsora de tal conducta. El pueblo nunca mostrose indiferente á cualquiera gabela impuesta tendente á engrosar el presupuesto de la instrucción. Por otra parte, la verdadera economía se debe buscar por otro lado que no sea por el de la educación; asegurando de esta suerte el ensanche de todas las necesarias facilidades, á fin de que los rumbos educacionales no sufran entorpecimiento alguno.

Ojalá que no perdure la disposición.

Prohibicion Extensiva

Por cierto que andabamos mal en preceptos. Hasta hace poco creíamos que el tomar parte activa en la política, solamente se veda á los jueces, individuos de la Constabularia y maestros, de conformidad con el párrafo referente á funcionarios públicos que dice el artículo 26 de la Ley 1583. Mas, por la nueva circular del director del Servicio Civil sobre los deberes de los empleados públicos en relación con la política, resulta que existe una disposición, no obstante de estar en pleno vigor era sin embargo, desconocido por muchos.

Esta prohibición extensiva á todos los funcionarios públicos, pertenezcan al servicio clasificado ó al no clasificado, con excepción de los cargos electivos ó de nombramiento del Presidente de la República, concuerda con una circular dictada por la Comisión del Servicio Civil de los Estados Unidos en Junio 1908. La susodicha circular es rica de informes concernientes á las contribuciones políticas y á la participación activa en la política por parte de los empleados.

He aquí el Art. 10. de la Regla 1 del Servicio Civil de los E. U. que aparece en el primer párrafo de la mencionada circular: "Las personas que, en virtud de estas reglas, pertenecen al servicio clasificado, aunque conservan su derecho á votar como les plazca y á expresar privadamente sus opiniones sobre las cuestiones políticas, no tomarán parte activa en los trabajos políticos ó en las campañas políticas."

También se dice á continuación que el Departamento de Marina y subsiguientemente otros Departamentos establecieron las mismas limitaciones para sus empleados no clasificados y los jornaleros.

A juicio de la Comisión del Servicio Civil de la Metrópoli, las diversas formas de actividad política que se prohíben en virtud del artículo citado son: Prestar servicio en comités políticos; como delegados á convenciones de partidos políticos de condados, Estados ó distritos; constante intervención en la política; la

condición de *leader*; publicar un periódico de partido; desempeñar cargos en un club de carácter político; circular un escrito de peticiones políticas; desempeñar el cargo de interventor de elección en una comunidad donde sea notorio que el que la ejerce debe ser un político militante, aceptar la nominación para un cargo político, con intención de renunciar á su empleo en el Servicio Civil si es elegido; la recomendación por parte de los clerks en favor de una persona para el puesto de postmaster; actividad en las campañas de política local y servir como inspector de elección.

Es de advertir que esta definición está inspirada en instrucciones y órdenes dictadas por varios Presidentes de la República y Secretarios de Departamento reproducidas en la circular.

Sirva esta aclaración para los interesados una advertencia de ulteriores responsabilidades.

Por Información Erronea

En el editorial del último número de esta publicación, hablábamos de la traducción del título de esta edición. Pues, se sabe hoy por boca del mismo Presidente de la Junta Ejecutiva de la Philippine Teachers' Association, que sobre el particular nada se ha decidido definitivamente. Si bien es verdad que existe una moción para dicho objeto, basado con buenos fundamentos, sin embargo, esta aún por acordarse.

Queda, pues, notificado nuestros lectores.

Sastrería y Sombrerería

LOS OBREROS

DE FELICIANO SANTOS

Recibe toda clase de trabajos concernientes al ramo.

Especialidad en frac, smoking, levitas, y trajes de lana, conforme a la moda del día.

Vende camisas interiores, cuellos, puños, corbatas, sombreros extranjeros y del país etc., etc.

Admiten composiciones de sombreros y especialmente en blanqueo de jipijapa, panama, sabutan, buntal, calasiaw, baliwag, beri y otros.

CON PRONTITUD Y ESmero
OPERARIOS COMPETENTISIMOS DE AMBOS
SEXOS.

SE GARANTIZAN TODOS LOS TRABAJOS
SOMBREROS DE LANA CONFORME AL TRAJE.

63 CALLE MADRID 63 Esquina Jaboneros, Binondo, Manila, I. F.

SECCIÓN PEDAGÓGICA

La transformación social de la Universidad

(Conclusión)

Y los ecos de la "orgia" llegaron hasta nosotros. Los sentimientos, en días de reflexión patriótica, de anhelos regeneradores, allá en aquel poético rincón de Asturias, en la modesta Universidad, que hacía ya tiempo procuraba orientarse hacia Europa buscando las nuevas fórmulas de la función docente.

Fueron aquellos días solemnes é inolvidables. Altamira, el historiador, inició la idea en un discurso de apertura. Indicaba en él como las Universidades sentían los nuevos deberes suscitados, impuestos á la ética colectiva de los centros intelectuales, por la vida moderna, llena de conflictos trabajada por luchas, removida por las nuevas aspiraciones de las gentes desheredadas. Las universidades no querían, no podían reducirse á la tarea de la investigación científica por los suyos y para los suyos: sentían en su espíritu energías y fuerzas expansivas que era preciso poner al servicio de la sociedad toda y de la patria.

Clarín, el inolvidable Leopoldo Alas, recogió las manifestaciones de Altamira, las lanzó en aquellas conversaciones íntimas de muchas juntas universitarias, y todos las apoyamos con entusiasmo, satisfechos por haber encontrado el camino del deber.

A los pocos días el movimiento de Cambridge y de Oxford tenía en España una fecunda manifestación.

¡Fecunda! Si puedo decirlo. Han pasado diez ú once años. Aquel despertar no fué un relámpago febril, no fué la agitación calurosa de un día: la obra iniciada en el hogar universitario de Asturias persistió, sin decaer, con creciente éxito. Como las Universidades

inglesas, la de Oviedo se abrió á todas las clases sociales, buscó á todos los comerciantes, á los hacendados, á las señoras, al pueblo; y todos los oyeron: su aula grande, vióse siempre llena de un público mezclado y eterogéneo. La universidad buscó especialmente á al clase obrera, y, desde el primer momento, acudieron a su llamada los trabajadores. La Universidad se ofreció á Asturias y pronto hubo que organizar el movimiento expansivo de las misiones universitarias por los pueblos de las provincias. Mas, no se detuvo la ola en las fronteras provinciales; la Universidad fué á Bilbao, estableció relaciones permanentes con Santander, y ahora mismo, no hace un mes todavía iban tres hombres á inaugurar la obra de extensión nada menos que á Extremadura.

Aún no se han perdido por completo los ecos de la fiesta del tercer centenario de la Universidad ovitense. Cuantos asistieron á ellas, especialmente los extranjeros, advierten como nota interesantísima distintiva la compenetración íntima y entusiasta entre la Universidad y la provincia: los asturianos se manifestaron unidos á su casa universitaria. A mi juicio este es el principal éxito de la Extensión. Después de la labor disinteresada, absolutamente desinteresada de la Universidad, era natural que todos vieran la noble institución como cosa propia, jamás como una oficina más misteriosa, incomunicada en la cual un grupo de señores muy almidonados se encierra para tratar de asuntos probablemente del mayor empeño, pero que dejan fríos á los no iniciados, es decir, á casi todo el pueblo...

Pero, como indicaba antes, la transformación de la Universidad contemporánea no se revela sólo en esta corriente expansiva de los antiguos centros intelectua-

VENTA DE ANIMALES

Karabaos resistentes
Karaballas parenderas
Karaballas con chotos ó crias.

Vacunos para carros
Vacas parenderas
Vacas con chotos ó crias.

130 Tanduay, Quiapo, Manila.

Faustino Lichauco, Propietario.

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Bizcochos y Dulces
Dolores no - 73 Sta Cruz.

les. Hablábamos de una doble corriente expansiva de los antiguos centros intelectuales. Hablábamos de una doble corriente. Hay el movimiento de afuera, el fermento de la calle, obra de la fiebre inquieta de las gentes todas, especialmente de los intelectuales mismos, dispersos, pero como los núcleos universitarios, trabajados y renovados en lo más hondo, en la conciencia moral, por la acción de nuevas concepciones del *deber social*.

Y considero este movimiento, que no surge y cuaja dentro de la Universidad misma (es decir, en los centros universitarios constituidos) como una expresión de la transformación *social* de la universidad entera, porque es una consecuencia más ó menos directa del influjo de la crisis moral que las Universidades históricas han experimentado al romper sus murallas y verse por el alma nacional, buscando nuevo ambiente y poniendo su fuerza y su historia al servicio de todos, de los humildes inclusive.

Lo seguro es que el movimiento á que alude, responde á las mismas causas: los intelectuales, que forman las corporaciones universitarias, como los otros que crean fuera de las Universidades históricas las llamadas *universidades populares*, obedecen á la misma *voz interior*, al llamamiento de la conciencia. Hay que prodigarse, hay que buscar al pueblo para comunicarle la luz elevarle en el recreo de los goces del alma; es preciso, lo exige el *imperativo categorico*, difundir por todas las capas sociales el calor humano que irradia de la ciencia y del arte, cuando ciencia y arte son algo más que puros juegos del espíritu, cuando son vida, la vida noble, la más noble, la más intensa...

A mi juicio en toda esta gran corriente de las gentes intelectuales que funda las Universidades populares, puede verse una consecuencia, próxima ó lejana, según los casos, de la transformación social de Universidad.

Es, sin duda, la Universidad que se disuelve por 77 Legaspi

el organismo social, para vivificarlo todo en la Universidad que se derrama, pretendiendo agitar con su acción todas las esferas de la vida del hombre.

Porque se ha de tomar aquí la Universidad, no en el sentido estricto del *centro* constituido, y concretado en una expresión geográfica: vale, por el contrario, como el símbolo del saber, de la labor intelectual más alta, más elevada, más noble, más desinteresada.

Y vista así la Universidad es como podemos darnos cuenta del valor y del alcance de esta crisis fecunda de su transformación contemporánea, en virtud de la que se ha convertido en una de las más poderosas fuerzas sociales.

Y vista así la Universidad es como podemos explicarnos, sazónándolas como labor suya, enteramente suya otras manifestaciones más intensas, de su acción "social".

Porque es bien sabido que la acción social de la Universidad, de los intelectuales, sus hijos, de la educación entera, en buena parte *su obra* no se contrae á lo que se ha llamado *Extension* Universitaria sino que ofrece en las *colonias universitarias* instaladas entre los pobres los caídos... para ejercer una suave tutela moral cerca de ellos que en todas esas instituciones en que la enseñanza se convierte en función atractiva y salvadora.

Pero preciso es terminar: ya volveremos más de una vez sobre estos asuntos tan interesantes y tan á la orden del día en todos los pueblos cultos.

ADOLFO POSADA.

JOSUE SONCUYA

LAWYER-ABOGADO

Walled City Manila

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

GRANDES SALONES ELEGANTEMENTE DECORADOS PARA BANQUETES :- :- :-
HABITACIONES ESPACIOSAS Y VENTILADAS
COCINA FRANCESA

35 Plaza Goiti, Sta. Cruz

REDUCED PRICES

CENTURY COOK BOOK AND HOME PHYSICIAN
COOKERY BY JENNIE A. HANSEY
HOME PHYSICIAN BY DR. N. T. OLIVER
THE HOUSEWIFE'S FAVORITE

A TRUE GUIDE TO HOUSE OLD MANAGEMENT
 Rules of Etiquette. Tables of Weights and Mea-
 sures. An entirely original work. All the recipes
 carefully tried and tested.

Bound in Silk Cloth or White Oil Cloth.
 Former price..... ₱3.00
 Reduced to..... 1.00
 Postage..... .00

Correct Business, Social and Correspondence Guide.

THE NEW CENTURE STANDARD LETTER WRITER
 BY ALFRED R. CHAMBERS

Author of "The 20th Century Handy Cyclopedia Britanica"
 Instructions and Hundreds of Admirable Models
 for Business, Family and Social Correspondence.
 Sentible and Refined Love-Letters. How to address
 the President. Members of the Cabinet and other
 high officials.

Contains 276 pages. Full size: 5½x8 inches.
 Illustrated, cloth, beautiful cover, sepecial design
 in colors..... ₱1.50
 Boards cover in colors. cloth back..... 1.00
 Postage..... .80

STUDENT'S STANDARD DICTIONARY
 OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Designed to give the Orthography, Pronunciation,
 Meaning and Etymology of over 60,000 Words and
 Phrases in the Speech and Literature of the English
 Speaking People, with Synonyms and Antonyms.

Contains also an Appendix of Proper Names,
 Foreign Phrases, Faulty Diction, Etc., Etc.
 Contains 1225 Pictorial Illustrations.
 Abridged from the Funk & Wagnall's Standard
 Dictionary of the English Language. 921 pages.
 Former price per copy..... ₱6.00
 Reduced to..... 4.00
 Postage..... .62

THE NEW TOKOLOGY

Mother and Child Culture.

BY DR. ELI F. BROWN AND DR. JOSEPH H. GREER
 Misplaced prudery and ignorance have caused
 much unnecessary misery and suffering among
 young mothers and their children. No woman should
 dare to cross the sacred threshold of matrimony wit-
 hout being fully enlightened concerning the holy du-
 ties of motherhood. The information required and
 much priceless advice is contained in this volume,
 couched in pure, delicate language.

Illustrated
 5¼ pages Popular Edition, cloth, handsome cover
 design.
 Former price per copy..... ₱3.00
 Reduced to..... 1.00
 Postage..... .22

A History of the United States in the Spanish
 Language.

NOCIONES DE HISTORIA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
 Cloth Bound. Illustrated. 300 pages.

Former price copy..... ₱1.50
 Reduced to..... .50
 Postage..... .20

THE ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
 with an account of its origin, sources, and histori-
 cal development., Revised edition of 1903

BY GEORGE B. DAVIS

Judge Advocate General, U. S. Army.

Bound in Blue Cloth. Contains 612 pages.
 Former price per copy..... ₱2.00
 Reduced to..... 2.50
 Postage..... .32

SEND ORDERS TO

McCULLOUGH'S

THE BIG BOOK STORE

Plaza Goiti

Manila, P. I.

La educacion de la mujer

No hay que discutir ya en pleno siglo XX si es conveniente ó no la instrucción superior para la mujer: casi todas las Universidades y escuelas altas les han abierto de par en par sus puertas y pueden aprovecharse de esa enseñanza todas aquellas que se sientan inclinadas á ella.

La ambición femenina es muy grande; muchas quieren ser médicos, abogados, exploradores, eruditas, invadir las profesiones liberales en pleno. ¿Y por qué no? Nadie tiene el derecho de impedirselo: se han visto mujeres de gran talento ejercer brillantemente todas estas carreras. No queremos poner trabas á las actividades intelectuales de ninguna, pero al considerar su educación debemos tener en cuenta siempre que la que elige una carrera masculina es la excepción. "La educación empieza en la cuna," como dice Rousseau, y en la primera edad de la niña los padres no pueden prever que esa tierna criatura descollará por un sendero especial. Es lógico suponer que habrá de ser algún día madre, siendo la maternidad la misión primordial de la mujer, la que ha de desempeñar en condiciones normales y la esencial que no se puede descuidar.

Si la niña no se casase, si la esposa no tuviese hijos, si por cualquier motivo no llegase al alto cargo para el cual la ha destinado la naturaleza, no perdería nada por haber adquirido la disciplina, los conocimientos, la cultura que ha de producir la mayor florecencia de sus más altas facultades.

La enseñanza ideal para las jóvenes debe tender á hacer de ellas, antes que todo, madres de familia; pero esa educación no debe impedir que estén preparadas, en caso de necesidad, á crearse recursos por su trabajo personal. No hay que olvidar que el papel de madre es elevadísimo, y para desempeñarlo de modo digno y competente es preciso aportar á ese fin el cultivo, no sólo del corazón y del intelecto,

sino de todas las facultades de nuestro sér. Sabiendo el objeto, se procede á realizarlo, trazando claramente una línea de conducta. Sucede, sin embargo, que por inconciencia ó por pudor se habla poco ó nada á la niña del fin para el cual ha sido creada: la familia, y gran parte de las gentes creen que no necesita mayor preparación, que eso se aprende solo. ¡Qué error! Hay que aprenderlo todo; hasta el respirar. De cien mujeres en un coro de voces incultas, noventa y cinco no saben respirar.

El instinto conduce á la niña á querer á su muñeca, á su hermanito, á cualquier compañerito menor: les tan natural! pero no basta: tiene que aprender á quererlo bien y guiarlo de la mejor manera posible para que sea madre ideal, no frívola, pagada de encajes y de cintas, sino nutrida de ideas sólidas y sanas, fuerte y generosa, esclarecida y recta: la representación en su casa de la ley moral, que debe ser la ciencia de la vida.

Pero ¿cómo lograremos ese desarrollo tan alto é intangible? Es difícil, por cierto y para alcanzarlo grandes reformas han de hacerse en nuestra educación actual; pero algo es el estar en la buena senda y enfocar nuestros esfuerzos hácia el bien.

Se han fundado en París, hace pocos años una "Sociedad de estudios femeninos," sociedad de investigaciones científicas, de propaganda y de educación para la colaboración de la mujer al progreso social. Quizás los trabajos de tan docto cuerpo nos dan la llave del enigma, pero, mientras tanto, podemos señalar algunos escollos en nuestro sistema actual, para procurar evitarlos.

BRANCHE Z. BARALT.

(Se Continuará)

ALBERTO F. BARRETTO ABOGADO

Bufile.—528 Sta. Mesa
MANILA

Apartado de Correos 104
Tel. 1308.



LECHE FRESCA MARCA "OSO"

Es la mejor de todas.
Se toma con satisfacción. : : : : :



PRECIO
BARATÍSIMO

Sprungli y Ca.
Únicos importadores

28 David 28
MANILA, I. F.

“KATUBUSAN”

“KATUBUSAN”

(REDENCION)

REDENCION DE LA MISERIA

¿QUEREIS SER SOCIOS?

“KATUBUSAN”

La Sociedad Anonima “KATUBUSAN” (REDENCION) Fabrica de Tabacos, Cigarillos, Picadura y Mascada, es una Cooperacion genuinamente filipina; es y debe ser siempre la que merezca la proteccion de todos los filipinos en general y de la clase obrera en particular, porque redimirnos todos de la miseria, es el fin por que se ha fundado esta institucion. El que se asocie al “KATUBUSAN” se acostumbre a fumar nuestro Cigarrillos y Tabacos y hara dos grandes obras de caridad: una consiste en procurarse a si mismovida larga prospera, y otra, en proteger a la clase obrera de Filipinas, que es la dueña verdadera de esta Sociedad.

Desde el dia 2 del presente Junio esta Sociedad ha empesado a vender acciones de la 2.a Serie, de su Capital Social. Una sola persona puede tomar acciones de -P-.2.00 a -P-.500.00. Pueden pagarse las acciones personalmente por los interesados, ó por sus mensajeros, ó por medio de correo certificado, y los titulos correspondientes les serán remitidos inmediatamente. Dirijase, si desean mas pormenores a la Secretaria, establecida en el edificio de esta misma Fabrica.

“KATUBUSAN”

Calle Jolo, 308, 310 y 312.
BINONDO, MANILA.

“Katubusan”

(Redencion)

“Katubusan”

“KATUBUSAN”

“KATUBUSAN”

“KATUBUSAN”

¿IBIG NINYONG UMANIB?

PAGTUBOS SA DALITA

“KATUBUSAN”

Ang ‘KATUBUSAN’, ay Samahan sa Pagpapagawá ng Tabako, Sigarilyo, Ginayat at Maskada, Kapisanang ganap sa pilipino, at siyang kinakalinga at dapat kalingain ng madli ng kababayan, lalo na ng mga manggagawa, sapagka’t kaya itinatag ito’y upang matubos tayong lahat sa karalitaan.

Kung kayo’y sasapi sa “KATUBUSAN” at parating Tabako’t Sigarilyo namin ang inyong bihiritio, ay dalawang malaking kawanggawa ang inyong gagawin una’y hahaba at magkakapalad ang inyong buhay, at ikalawa’y matutulunan ninyo ang bayang manggagawa sa Pilipinas, ná siyang tuay na namumuhunan at nanangatawan dito.

Ipinatalastas sa lahat, na, p-tuloy ang pagtanggap sa mga ibig sumapi sa Samahang itó. Kasalukuyan nang bukas ang Ikalawang Akda ó “Serie” ng mga “acción” na Siyang mananiban. Makakasapi ang isang tao mula sa P2.00 hangang sa P500.00. Ang halagang isinasapi ay madadalá ó maipadadalá sa pamamagitan ng koreo “por certificado” at padadalhan naman agad ng mga ukol na kati-bayan. Makipagtalastasan sa iba pang bagay sa Kalihim ng Samahan na nasa Bahay-Pagawaan sa mga karaniwang oras.

“KATUBUSAN”

Daang Jolo blg. 308, 310 at at 312, Binundok, Maynila S. P.

“KATUBUSAN”

“KATUBUSAN”

“KATUBUSAN”

SECCIÓN LITERARIA

Entre llantos y risas

Triste estoy. Mi alma está enferma
de un pertináz dolor
que me lleva á la tumba.
¡Ay! te busca incesante la mente loca
á tí blanca y pura como la luz del día
flor en primavera
de la patria mía
¿Dónde estás? ¿No oyes el triste gemido
de mi corazón herido
con la tierna juventud?
Ven y escucha el insoportable llanto,
que hoy nubla al joven pensamiento,
poblado de ensueños,
evocado por mi laud.
Amo á la quietud, soledad y calma,
y al dulce aislamiento
provocador de tristeza.
Pues, solo con tristezas se cura
este mal que hoy me devora
siguiendome incesante
por do quier que me vaya.
Amo los susurros de la brisa errante
que desde lejos trae
melancólicas canciones.
En sus alas leo tu beso muriente
cual parca impía que sella mi frente
pálida soñadora
por tí en laureles.
Amo de las olas el grave murmullo
del mar proceloso
desierto de vapores.
Allí pronuncio con el mauso viento
Tu nombre bello y mi anhelo santo
de verte ya mía

amor de mis amores.
Amo con delirio los caminos oscuros
testigos sinceros
de los oyes del alma.
Ellos guardan de mi ideal los despojos
que en un tiempo feliz brindome tesoros
de dicha, de amor,
de ilusión y de alegría.
Amo, en verdad, á toda que encierra
pesar y amargura,
pues, es mi gloria.
También amo á la tarde fugitiva,
que envuelta en su manto de púrpura,
surge en mí la idea
de tu frente rosácea.
¿Dónde estás ¡oh! tu que aparecías
en mis noches de insomnio
coronada de sampagnitas?
¿Porqué, porqué hoy me abandonas
en este mundo que entre llantos y risas
vuelan vertiginosas
mis últimas esperanzas?
Entonces dime ¿porque no responas
amí que te amo

EL NUESTRO

“Revista Agrícola é Industrial de Filipinas”
quincenario defensor de los intereses generales de
la Agricultura y organo de diversas asociaciones
profesionales.

Administración:—

Calle Alix No. 38,
Sampaloc, Manila, I. F.

Gent's furnishing up-to date goods
are to be found at

Syyap & Co. Store

A NEW SHIPMENT OF
SWELL NECKTIES, COLLARS AND SOCKS.

LATEST STYLES IN STRAW AND FELT HATS.
OUR SPECIAL SHAPE IN PATENT LEATHER, BLACK AND TAN NICI KIL LOW
AND HIGH SHOES

AND ALSO

WE SELL THE SANDOW'S DUM-BELL AND DEVELOPERS FOR PLEASANT
AND HANDY EXERCISES.

SYYPAP & CO.

21 *Escolta*

con un amor sublime?
 Pronuncia el sí, que la hiel de mis pesares
 es ya mucha. Oiga escucha mis ayes
 y comparta con mis dolores
 en esta vida triste.
 ¿No me dijiste que yo me engañaba
 cuando fiel te decía
 mis sueños de ayer?
 Creer no has querido que hoy hallaría
 acada paso un dolor y a cada mirada
 sonrisas sardónicas
 y penas por do quier.
 Mas ¡ay! ¿para que sirven mis quejas
 en estos días de duelo
 y de horrible laxitud?
 Cansada ya estás para oír mis conquejas
 hijas del recuerdo en mis horas negras
 que de la cuna van
 conmigo al atand.
 ¡Al atand! sí, allí con gusto hoy me lleva
 la suerte impía
 para no más llorar.
 Ya que har pasado las flores de mi vida
 cual olas muertas en la tosca arena
 de mugir cansadas
 en el ancho mar.

L. PORMAREJO.

Mariano M. Celis

Maestro de Obras, Agrimensor Licenciado por el Bureau
 de Terrenos del Estado y Profesor de matemáticas
 puras.

281 Cabildo

Intramuros.

Yo te doy mi corazón

Ven, Princesa, reclínate amorosa
 sobre mi enfermo y triste corazón,
 que yo pondré sobre tu boca rosa
 las mieles de mis besos de pasión.

Aproxímate más... así quisiera
 tenerte junto a mí toda la vida
 ¿Querrás creer que fuiste la primera,
 de todas las mujeres, elegida?

No me digas jamás que yo te engaño,
 ni que disipan otras mis enojos;
 no me juzgues así, que me haces daño,
 Amada mía encanto de mis ojos.

Ten fé, mujer de mi querer profundo,
 y quírame con tu alma. ¿Hay por ventura,
 alguno entre los hombres en el mundo,
 que te ame con mi amor y ternura?

¿Te ríes? ¡ay! no ofendas mi cariño,
 ni dudes que por tí suspiro y lloro;
 lo sabes, yo te amé siendo aún muy niño
 hoy ya soy hombre, pero aún te adoro.


Mírame bien... Así, que estoy enfermo
 de un mal del corazón y de tristeza,
 hace ya muchas noches que no duermo,
 pues toda tú me llenas la cabeza.

A veces, cuando pienso que algún día

Manufacturers of uniforms for schools and colleges as---CAPS,
 SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DE-
 VICES etc.

Arms and Ammunition

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

AGENTS FOR 

L. G. SPALDING---BROS. SPORTING GOODS
Alfred Roensch & Co.

65-67 Escolta, Manila

General Outfitters

La Fortuna

Fabrica de Bizcochos y Dulces
 Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cruz.

otro hombre ha de robarme tu cariño,
se me entra una mortal melancolía
y rompo á sollozar igual que un niño.

No te muestres equiva á mi ternura
y haz que se seque el río de mi llanto;
inmensa es como el mar mi desventura,
y amarga caal sus aguas, mi quebranto.

Reina estas rimas que en tu honor entono
cincelé para tí blanca Madona:
y tu tendrás mi corazón por trono,
y el alma de mis versos por corona.

VICENTE PELÁEZ

CRONICA TEATRAL

Apesar del tiempo lluvioso, anoche se verificó con bastante concurrencia en la Grand Opera House otra función organizada por la Philippine Teachers' Association, para allegar fondos con destino á su biblioteca. Cumpliendo el programa, se representaron "Liceo", el "El Vals de las Sombras" y "Germinal". La primera y última son dos aplaudidas zarzuelas tagalos de un acto letra del popular dramaturgo, Aurelio Tolentino y música de los maestros Bonifacio Abdón y Francisco Buencamino. La segunda es una aplaudida zarzuela española también de un acto, letra del notable escritor, Joaquin Dicenta y música del maestro Valverde (hijo).

El coliseo presentaba un aspecto magnífico por su decoración y ramillete de hermosas damas que desde sus palcos inspiraba animación y coloquio por sus trajes vaporosos y de estilo medioeval.

Es ya sorprendente. La Compañía lírico-dramática Piaridel, cuyos miembros todos son aficionados, ha sumado otro eslabón más de triunfo; y las ovaciones

recibidas eran sin duda alguna precursoras de un porvenir lisongero

Un grupo de expectadores no se dejaban de convencer de que eran aficionados los que actuaban por el asierto en desempeñar sus respectivos papeles:

El Sr. Marcelino Flores, como galán joven, ha desempeñado todos sus papeles brillantemente. Cuando ataca las notas agudas ó ejecuta los calderones con precisión y claridad, se confunde con un artista de fuste. Con justicia le merece los aplausos que le tributó el público. No hay como el Sr. Guillermo Santos para caracterizar el papel de D. Tadeo del "Vals de las Sombras". Sabe que clavija se debe apretar para cosechar prolongados aplausos. Su naturalidad en los movimientos escénicos es acualidad que muy pocos poseen. Cantó también bastante con lo cual dió de conocer que su voz sonora, educándola, mucho puede prometer. La agraciada Srta. Marciana Morales por interpretar bien su papel de Aurelia del "Vals", con derecho la merece EXCELLENT. Su voz potente y dulce deleitó mucho á los espectadores. Hizo un Espuerso laudable en armonizarla con el tono bajo porque esta escrita la parte musical de la obra. Sin embargo, cautivo delirantes aplausos. Con el papel de Ligaya del "Germinal" coronó su éxito completo. La hermosa Srta. Maria Rojas es inmejorable en sus papeles de Escolástica del "Vals" y de Laangbuhry

La Rosario Distillery

Received Medals at the American, Hanoy and Philippine
EXPOSITIONS

Tuason, Legarda & Co.

ALL CURRENT BRANDS OF ANISADO.

ANIS SUPERIOR

Mallorca Carabanchel. Gins, Deer and Esquila brands.

Rum; Anisette; Whiskey; Brandy.

Rectified Alcohol, 36°, 42°, 36° ————— Burning Alcohol, 36°, 42°.

204-220 San Sebastian

TARJETAS POSTALES DE TODAS CLASES!

La mejor y la más grande colección en las Islas! Una espléndida colección de 30 tarjetas incluyendo hermosos bromidios, mujeres, niños, flores, escenas; Filipinas y extranjeras, etc., por P2.00 franqueo pagado. No olvide Vd. de visitar nuestro gran almacén en Manila :- :- :-

Philippine Curio Agency

40 Calle ECHAGUE

MANILA, P. I.

We guarantee the reliability of every advertisement in THE FILIPINO TEACHER.

MONTURAS

PARA

Señoras y Caballeros

VAJILLAS FRANCESAS

Baterias de cocina y cristalerias

Bazar "Siglo XX"

P. del Conde Nos. 2 al 16

Se reciben pedidos

Binondo

por correo

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUWANAN

Taga-pamansag ng "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Namamatnugot: EDUARDO GUAZON.

Lalagyan sa Correo. blg. 1090, Maynila, K. P.

PAGNUGOT-TUDLING

Ang Pagdami ng Nagsisipagalar

Ang pagkilos ngayóng di karaniwan ng ating kabataan, ay ipinamamalas sa walang humpay na pagdami ng nagsisipasok sa mga paaralan.

Magíng ang mga paaralan ng mga frayle; magíng ang sa mga ganáp na Pilipino, ay pangawang punuan ngayón.

Tangí sa mga hayag na paaralang binanggit, ay nariyan pa ang mga paaralang katoliko, protestante, at ang nagkakatusak na mga Colegios Privados de Niñas y de Niños na matatagpuan sa alin mang suluk ng Kamaynilaan. Ang mga itó gaya ng mga na uná, ay punuan din ng mga batá.

Ang di karaniwang pagkilos na itó, ay isáng mabuting tandá sana, pagkat nagbabadhá ng isáng masayang bukas para sa ating bayan. Datapwa't dahil din sa pagaalala naming ang ibubunsa ng di matatawarang pag-

sisikap na itó ng mga Kawal sa araw ng bukas ay may malaking sagabal sa kanyang tinutungho kaya't minarapat naming pag-ukulan ng iláng pang-unang puná at ng sa ganito'y maigap agad ng tapal na makakasawatá sa sugat na ngayo'y aming ilalahad.

Bunga ng walang likat na pagdami ng mga humahanap ng dunong ay ang di mai-kakailang pagsisikap namán ng mga Munisipiyo sa iba't ibang lalawigan ng pagbubukas ng mga hayag na ambagan upang makalikum ng isáng halagang ipagiging dapat nila sa pagsasamántala sa Bill Gabaldon.

Ang lahat ng ito'y dahil sa pagnanasang mabigyang liwanag ang mga paslit na isip ng mga batang ngayo'y dumadaló sa paaralan na padami ng padami; kaya't ang karaniwan tuloy ay di na maaring tanggapin sanhi sa kawalan ng mga klaseng pagsisiksikan ang una, at sa kakulangan namán ng mga gurong magtuturo ang pangalawa.

Kung kaakitakit man ang mga pagsisi-



SPRUNGLI & CO.

Daang David blg. 28
MAYNILA

Nagbibili ng gatas "MARCA OSO"
na walang halu

MURA KAY SA IBA

Tumatangap kami nang mga pabilin sa mga
Lalawigan

kap na itong ipinamamalas ng ating kabataan at mga punong bayan, ay kasakitsakit namang sabihin, na, ang Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo ay walang magawang ano man upang mapaglalagyan ng guro ang mga paaralang barrio na ngayoy kasalukuyang pinagsisikapan maitayo ng ating mga Municipiyos. Sapagka't kung sa mga natatayo nang paaralan ay walang maibigay na guro, ay lalo't higit mandin na sa mga kinatayo pa ay walang maibibigay.

Bilang pagpapatotoo sa aming sinabing ito, ay ang dalas dalas na paghingi ng mga Superintendente sa Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo ng mga gurong Americano't Pilipino upang maipanagot sa mga nagsisihanap ng dunong.

Nguni't sanhi sa ginawang pagbabawas sa gugol ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo ay mahinuha na natin ang kasasapitan ng mga hiniging iyan: pawalang halaga dahil sa kakulangan ng fondo.

Ngayon, paano iyang mga libo-libong batá na humihingi ng ilao sa pamahalaan, diyan sa pamahalaang gumagasta ng angawang na salapi ng bayan? Pananatilihin na kayá sa kadiliman ang isip niyang mga anak ng mamumuwis na siyang nagtutustus ng napakalaking gugol ng ating pamahalaan? Anó ngayon ang kasaysayan niyang libo-libong bahay paaralan na pinaggugulan ng angawang na salapi at ng di matatawarang pag-sisikap ng mga punong bayan kung wala naman tayong maibibigay na mga guro?

Kay saklap ng ibinunga ng *Economia!*

Mga Kinatawan at Komisyonadong Pilipino: ayan ang isang malubhang sugat na dapat agapan ng gamot!



Nakapagtataka

Kasakitsakit sabihin, na, ang Bureau de Educación ay tumanggap ng isang matinding dagok sa Comité de Presupuestos ng ating Kapulungang Bayan.

Ang dagok na ito'y bayan ang nagdamdam pagka't siya ang lalong nasaktan.

Ganito ang aking sabi, dahil sa labát ng gugol ng ating lujosong pamahalaan na nababahagi sa iba't ibang Kagawaran, ay wala ni isa mang nakapagsasauli sa bayang bumubuwis ng malalakin kapakinabangan liban sa Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo. Sa Kagawaran ito lamang mayroong malakilaking karapatan at bayang bumubuwis na makialam. At ang pakikialam na ito ay nagagawa sa pamamagitan ng pagpapaturo ng ating mga anak sa mga paaralang bayan.

Nguni't kung sa anong dahil at sa di masayod na pagkamangha, ay biglang nakita ng bayan, na, ang Comité de Presupuestos ng Kapulungang Bayan ay tumanggap sa hinihingi ₱4,282,453 ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo upang makasagot sa mga kailangan nitó.

Datapwa't ang lalo pa manding nakapagtataka ay ang ginagawang pagbabawas ng ₱150,000 sa halagang natatakda sa Tabla de Presupuestos. Sa makatuwid, ay ang datidating gugol ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo na ₱3,300,000 ay naging ₱3,150,000.

Kasakitsakit na pagbabawas!

So anó kayá ang dahil? Hindi kayá tumutugon ang mga kapakinabangang ibinubunga ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo sa halagang dito'y iginugol? Mayroon kayang kinalaman ang pagbabawas na ito sa huling

PARA ADQUIRIR UN RETRATO MUY PARECIDO Y BARATISIMO, ES PRECISO ACUDIRSE A LA FOTOGRAFIA

"BOREAL STUDIO"

Jolo 313, Binondo, Manila—Tel. No 270

BAJO LA DIRECCION DE

B. GOMEZ

Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografía Zafra"

PEINADORA GRATIS

TODOS LOS DIAS

LA ROSA

RESTAURANT

CARRIEDO NÚM. 117 QUIAPO

DESAYUNOS COMIDAS Y MERIENDAS

SERVICIO ESPECIAL

SORBETES REQUISIMOS TODAS LAS NOCHES.
Precio al alcance de todos.—Cubiertos de 0.30 0.40 y 0.50

COCINA ESPAÑOLA

A. CASTAÑEDA

Propietaria

Camas de hierro, Souniers, Colchones, mosquiteros, camas plegantes para campo. Inmenso surtido, muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

report ng Director de Educaci6n na melinao na sina-sabing, "aug karamihan—aniya—ng mga Americano sa Pilipinas ay salungat na salungat sa mga kaparaanan ngayon ginagamit sa pagtuturo sa mga Pilipino?" O baka naman bahil sa ginagawang paghihiwalay ng pagtuturo sa mga di binyagan, na datidati'y na nasa ilalim ng Buereau de Educaci6n at ngayo'y nalipat sa lubos na kapangyarihan ng Kgg. na Dean C. Worcester, amá ng mga Igorrote?

Sa alin man sa mga pagbahakan itó ang maging totoo, ay tila wala sa matwid na kalahati sa boong kabuo-ang binawas, ay kunin sa Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo. Dapát nating ratalastas na sa lahat ng gugol ng Pamahalaan ay walang nabawas kundi P300,000 lamang—itó ang economiang natamó ng Comité de Presupuestos na siyang pinakabatikus ng ting Kinatawan sa Hilaga—at ang kalahati nitó, ó ang P150,000 ay binawas sa gugol ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo.

Nasaan dito ang equidad? Samantalang ang mga iba't ibang kagawaran ay lumalasp ng kasaganaan; samantalang ang iba'y nagtatamasa sa kalabisan ng gugol na kung minsan tuloy ay wala nang maisip na paggugulan, kaya't ang kadalasa'y ginagasta na tuloy kahit sa walang kasaysayan; ang Kagawaran naman ng Pagtuturo ay nababagot na nang kasasagot ng *Wala* sa mga paaralang humihingi ng aklat, bangkó, lamesa pisarra, papel, tinta, tisa at ibp. At huwag ninyong akalaing itó'y sa mga lalawigan lamang nangyayari. Dito man naman sa Sultana ng Pasig ay ganito rin ang dinadanas.

Ayan ang malaking katiwalian!

Sumasagi tuloy sa isip ko na parang isang pelicula sa Cinemat6grafo ang maugong na bombang pamatay ng sunog na hila ng naglalakihang kabayo, mga karro ng pangdilig na pinapatnugutan ng dala-dalawang cochero. Ang Americano'y matatawag nating cochero legislativo pagka't siyang gumagawa ng utos at ang Pilipino'y cochero ejecutivo dahil sa siyang tagatupad ng mga utos ng nauna.

Ngayón, di ba ito'y isang consecuencia ng binanggit kung kalabisan ng gugol? Napakarami ka-

yang gawain ang isang mandidilig upang mangailangan pa ng isang katulong? Pati ba naman kaya sa gawang pagdidilig ay wala pang kaya ang Pilipino?

Mga Kgg. na kinatawan at consehal nitong Manila: Inililipat ko po sa inyong kaalamau ang nakatatawa't nakapagningnit na mga pangyayaring itó, sa pagasang kayó lang ang makapag-papadrino sa ikapagniningning ng *Justicia* at *Equidad*.

ALINOLIO ARREOLA.

Maghunosdili sana tayo! (*)

SA MGA MAGULANG NG MGA BATANG NAG- AARAL SA MGA PAARALANG-BAYAN

Ang mga likás na kapilyuhang taglay ng ilang mga bata na nagsisipag-aral sa mga paaralang-bayan at ang maling pagmamahal ng ilang magúmagulang, ang tungkuling pinananagutan ng isang guro sa kanyang mga tinuturuan at ang pagkakapagbuhat ng kamay ng isang babae sa isang binibing guro, iná ng isá sa mga tinuturuan nito, ang siyang nag-udyók na naman sa aking sumulat sa inyo ng ilang mga taláta.

May mga magulang na kapag ang kanilang mga anak na nagsisipag-aral sa mga paaralang-bayan ay nagsumbong sa kanila dahil sa ito'y pinarusahan ng guro ó kung dili kaya'y nakagalitan, ang mga ito'y pinaniniwalaan. Naingagsisiklab na agad ang kanilang galit at halos ibig nang lundagin ang lugal na kinlalagyan ng guro upang ito'y awayin ó kung dili, kaya'y ipagsakdal sa maykapangyarihan.

"Mangyari, sapagka't mahal sa amin ang aming anak". Ang isasagot ninyo marahil.

Ito'y tunay at maliwanag pa sa sumisikat na araw. Nguni't bago kayó magágalit ay dapat ninyo munang siyasatin sa guro ó sa principal ng paaralan ang bagay na ipinagsumbong sa inyo ng inyong mga anak kung anó ang pinagbuhatan ó kung may ka-



Pio Trinidad Fernandez,

—o IMPORTADOR o—

Pianos de "TRINIDAD" "ZEITTER" & "WINKELMANN" "RORDORF Y Ca."

Pianola marca "APOLLO"
F.brica de pianos y muebles de lujo
Gran taller de reparaciones de pianos y otros instrumentos de música único en su clase y medios disponibles.
Un Gran surtido de materiales para reparaciones de pianos, órganos y harmoniums.
Cuerdas de acero para Mandolina, Bandurria, Guitarra y Piano.

PRECIOS ECONOMICOS

Ronquillo, 135, Sta. Cruz.

Manila, Islas Filipinas.

La Fortuna

Fábrica de Bizcochos y Dulces
Dolores No. 73 Sta. Cruz

totohanan. Dapat ninyóng matalastás na kapag ang klase ng isang eskuelahan ay totoóng napakaingay at may bata siyang gumágawa ng ingay sa lahat at matutol na walang tuós sa kanyang guro, ang bina-bagsagan ng pula ay ang guro. Kung ang iyong mga anak ay walang kátutuhan sa eskuela na kabaitan kungdi kasalbahihan, ang nananagot nito'y di kayo lamang kungdi pati ng kanilang mga gurò man. Kung sa isang klase ó eskuelahan ay walang "disciplina", ito'y mawáwalan ng bisa at kaayusan, sa pagtuturo ng isang guro sa kanyang mga tinuturuan, ay kinákailangan ang *disciplina*. Sapagka't kung wala ay hindi igá-galang ng mga bata ang kanilang mga guro, at upang igalang, ay di sapit sa mga bata ang magpakitang parati na lamang ng gandá at lamig ng loob ng gurò, kungdi kailangan din naman ang siya'y katakutang maminsanminsán.

Hindi ko ibig na sabihin dito na ang inyóng mga bunso'y pabayaang nang paglalambugin ng palo tulad sa ginagawa ng ilang mga hariharian sa kanilang mga alipin. Ito'y amin ng nalalaman. Nguni't kung ang isang guro nama'y hindi na kikibo kahi't na siya'y nilalapastangan at sirásalbahe ng kanyang mga tinuturuan, ano ang magiging kabuluhan ng kanyang pagtuturò?

Bukód sa rito, tila kayo mang mga tunay na magulang ang magsipagturo sa inyo-inyong mga anak, ay hindi makapanangakong ganáp na di abutin din ng yamot at galit sa kabataan.

Oh mga ginoó! Isip isipin muna ninyo itó, bago

kayó maniniwala sa mga isinusumbong ng inyong mga anak. Talastas naming bawal ang mamalo. Nababatid namin na ang isang anak ay mahal sa kanyang ama't ina. Datapwa't kung ang inyo po bang mga anak ay gumagawa ng kamalian ó kalapastangan, hindi ba sila'y inyong pinarurusahan?... Bakit ninyo sila pinarurusahan? Upang huwag silang gumawa uli ng gayong kamalian. Ang parusa ng isang guro ay pagmamahal din sa tuwituwi na. Masakit sa amin sila'y sumama sapagka't sila'y aming minámahal. Tangi pa sa roon kami'y mapupulaan din at masasabi sa amin ng iba, na sila'y hindi namin tinuturuan ng magaling.

Maghunos dili sana tayo, at huwag pálulong sa paniniwala sa sumbong ng mga bata.

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

[Isang Guro].

(* Ang salaysay na itó ay lumabas sa Muliñ Pagsilag noong ika 3 ng Febrero, 1909. (P. ng P)

Gunitá sa nagdaán (*)

PINAG-USAPANG NATUPAD

VII.

Añ mga dalaga ay dinatnan nilağ nagtatapos na rin sa pagbahapunan; kaya't, di naglwat at nadinig na naman sa bahay na iyon ağ katulad din ng mga gabig nagdaan masasaya at maliligayağ pagpupulog ng mga magkakabayan! Mga sandaliğ di dapat mali-mutan!

FARMACIA AT LABORATORIO NI P. HIZON

DAANG ROSARIO BLG. 238,
BINUNDOK, MAYNILA, K. P.

Ang Farmaciang itó na kilala na ng madla dahil sa kabutihan ng mga gamot na dito'y ipinagbibili, ay may isá pang katanġian at ito'y bagong katátatag na Laboratorio na kinasasangkapan ng mga pamamaraang na-aayon sa kahilingan ng bagong panahón para sa pagsusuri ng mga bagay-bagay na kagamitan sa mga *peraciones Quirúrgicas*.

At itó rin ang tanġing Farmacia na gumagawa ng bantóg na *Ampollas Hizon* para sa Inyección. Madaling pagbibili lalo na sa *despacho* ng mga *receta*. Mabuting pagtanggap sa mga mamimili. Nagbibili rin dito, sa lalong mababang halagá, ng lahat *especifico* mga kagamitan sa *tocador* at mga piling pabangó na gawa ng mga kilalang magp.pabangó sa extranjero.

MAQUINAS
PARA COSER
PAGOS
SEMANALES
-P-2'00

SINGER
ESCOLTA, 33, MANILA

SEWING
MACHINES
WEEKLY
PAYMENTS
-P-2'00

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapa, Paja ingles, últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chauffeurs, Cascos de Coreho para el Sol Gorras para viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Dahil sa pagkawili ay di natupad ng dalawang magkaibigan ag dalawang oras na ipinalagay nilag-palampasin doon. Hindi nga pagkat noog umuwi, sa kalaliman na ag gabi, ay di na nita nakuha ag gawig magbasal at ag kinatuguhan, matapos maghubad ng pag lakad na damit ay ag higaan at pagsuod kay antok ag siyag ginawa

Nagkatulog ng mahimbig at humampas sa kanilag mapayapa ag gabi.

VIII

Si Mabini, madilindilin pa ng kidabukasan ay ay nagbagon na: at ag pinagkaugalian niya sa bayag tyon, buhat noog mauwi roon, ha pumunta sa eapag natatapat sa kanilag bahay na tinutuluyan upag doon maghilamos o kaya'y, maligo ay ginanap; samantala ag si Tapat ay natutulog pa.

Di naglwat at si Mabini ay natapos sa kanyag pagunag sawain sa umaga.

Pagbalik niya sa bahay, ag naharapay si Tapat. Binulahaw, kinentahan ng "I woke before the morning", na siya nilag kantahin dalawa pagkakaagisig ng umaga, at pinilit na pinabaon. Bumaon. Bumaon; di nagtaglay ng anomag kamuhian sa kasama, at bagkus pag ukissaliw sa pagkakanta na talaga panata na yata ng dalawa pagkakaumaga. Matapos ag kanilag pagkakanta at nag si Tapat ay makalikom na ng kanyag hinigan, sa pagkagunita ni Mabini sa pinagkasapan nila ni Epag noog hapog nagdaan, ay nawikag maghilamos kana agad at ng tayo'y makapagagahan; baka sakalig dumatig sila ay tayo'y di pa banda. Matakot ka sa inip ng mga dalaga.

—Hindi, hwag ka ag magalaala, "brother" at di tayo maano.

—Siya, siya, lakad na; "do not talk too much" at ng tayo'y makapagagahan kaagad.

IX.

Lumakad, nanaog at naiwan si Mabini sa kabahayag naghahanda ng isusuot.

Ag bahay ay ag tinatawag na babay lupa na ag kabahayan ay nasasaitas at ag lutuan at kainan ay nasasa ibaba; kaya si Tapat ay nanaog sa pagtupad ng anyag tunkulig maghilamos pagkaumaga.

M. KABAYAN.

(Itutuloy)

(*) Ang sinundan nito'y matutunhan sa labas namin noong Abril.

CRISPULO LAYOK

CIRUJANO DENTISTA

Horas de Gabinete: 7 á 12 a. m.—5 á 6 p. m.

Plaza de Miranda 11, Quiapo

La Fortuna

(PALATHALA)

!!LUALHATI NAWA!!

(Handog sa isang Kaibigan)

Di malalauan't siya ay makikipag-isang palad. Makikipag-isang dibdib:

¿Kangino?

¿Sa namuhunan ba sa kanya ng di maulatag pagod at pag-titit? Sa pumintuhò kaya sa kanya ng buong kaluluwa? ¿Sa nagmahal bagá sa kanya ng higit sa sariling bahay?..... ¿Sa unang sinumpaon baga kaya niya ng di paglimot at ng isang pagintang dalisay at walang pagmamaliot?

!Ah, hindi!....

¿Hindi? ¿Kangino?

Sa isang. binata, sa isang wari'y may wagas na pag-ibig sa panjalawang sinumpaon niya ng ganitò ring mga pangunag-usap: "Akò ay iyong iyò lamang hanggan sa libi'gan". "Ikaw ay a'ing iibig na magpakailanman",.....sa isang.....mapalad.

.....
Harinawang ang tamis at ligaya ay lasapin niya sa piling ng kanyang makakaisang tibok ng puso. At huwag sanang ipahintulot ng Langit, na, sa loob ng tadhaang panahon ng kanilang ipages ama ay sumagi ni bumadha ang maitim na ulap: ang pait at luha ng kabuhayan.

!!Lumuwalhati nawa!!

DOYANTI.

Tundó, Maynila, Hunyo 1909.

Pedro de Jesús é Hijos

MARMOLISTA Y TALLISTA

Recibe toda clase de trabajos
concerniente al ramo --- ---

Precio muy modico y al

alcance de todos --- --- ---

96 Crespo

Quiapo.

EL PROGRESO SOMBRERERIA

DE

Placido Ong

Se vende toda clase de sombreros de país á precios baratísimos.

Acudid á los sombrereria "EL PROGRESO" donde se hace toda clase de trabajos. Especialidad en el blanqueo.

NOZALED A 438, PACO.

Fabrica de Bizcochos y Dulces

Dolores no.—73 Sta. Cruz.

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

145-147 ESCOLTA MANILA

Established 1898

Kodas, Camaras, Films, Plates, Cramer, Illford, & Seed's Tropical. Developing and printing. Aristo Platino P. O. P. Bromida & Velox, Special & Velvet P-pers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

SEND FOR CATALOG

ROBERTS Prop.

Taller de Plateria

DE

Gregorio Samano

Calle Lemery Num. 415, Tondo, Manila

BAJADA DEL PUENTE DE JOLO

Recibe tr bajos de joyería al estilo Modernista.
Se dora, plataea tumbaguea toda clase de metales por medio de electricidad.

HAT STORE

"KAPISANAN"

SOMBRERIA FILIPINA

E. AGUILAR, *Propietarios*

Gran surtido de toda clase de SOMBROS del país, á precios **Baratísimos**.

Se hacen toda clase de trabajos concernientes al ramo:---Especialidad en el BLANQUEO

Prontitud en el despacho de encargo por correo.

PLAZA DE GOITI No. 24, STA. CRUZ, MANILA

SASTRERIA DE S. LIWANAG

Se confecciona con brevedad y economía toda clase de trajes para Caballeros y Niños, con arreglo á los últimos modelos de Paris y América.

Uniformes para Colegiales y Militares.

126 Solana y 150 Anda *Intramuros*

SOMBRERIA DE M. EVANGELISTA

100 y 102 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Constante existencia de Sombreros del País.—
Varias clases y formas.

Especialidad en el blanqueo de Sombreros

PRECIO BARATISIMO.

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA

DE

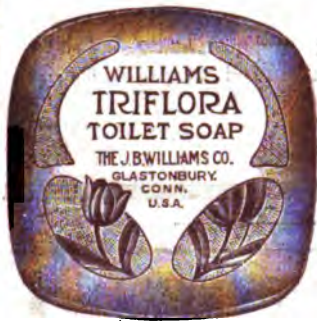
VENANCIO ABELLA

SE RECIBE TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS CONCERNIENTES AL RAMO

N.o 82, Alcalá, Sta. Cruz

Manila.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

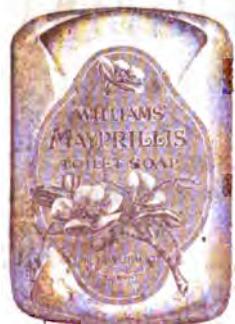


20 Centavos a cake

On
 Toilet Soaps : : :
 Shaving Soaps : : :
 Talcum Powders and
 Toilet Requisites : : :



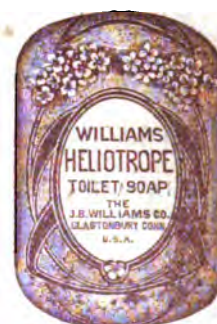
20 Centavos a cake



20 Centavos a cake



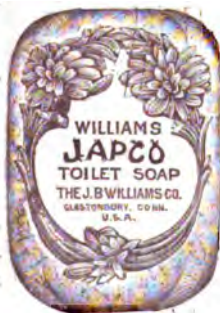
20 Centavos a cake



20 Centavos a cake

Is an Absolute Guarantee of
PURITY, QUALITY
 and
EXCELLENCE

MAY BE OBTAINED IN ALL THE BEST STORES

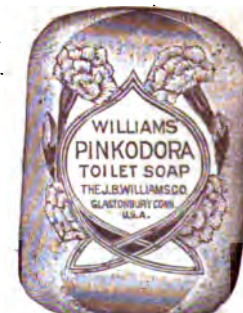


20 Centavos a cake

Lambert-Springer Co.

99-107 PLAZA STA. CRUZ, MANILA

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS



20 Centavos cake

Dr. J. Julian

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. III

AUGUST, 1909.

No. 3.



HON. FRANK A. BRANAGAN

MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION AND FORMER INSULAR
TREASURER OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

25 Centavos a copy

Office: 142 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz, P. O. Box 1090 Manila

Only -P- 2.00 Year

Parker "LUCKY CURVE" Fountain Pens Prices from **P-4.00 to P-25.00** **Kemlein & Johnson**

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

Water Colors -P-0.18 per tube
Oil " -P-0.20 and -P-0.35 per tube
Canvas, Brushes, etc.

44-66 ESCOLTA, MANILA

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

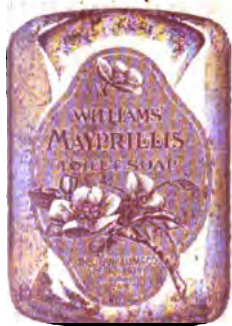


20 Centavos a cake

— On —
 Toilet Soaps : : :
 Shaving Soaps : : :
 Talcum Powders and
 Toilet Requisites : : :



20 Centavos a cake



20 Centavos a cake



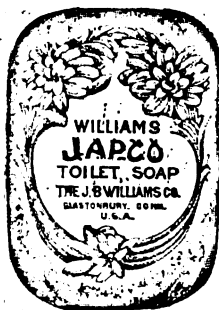
20 Centavos a cake



20 Centavos a cake

Is an Absolute Guarantee of
PURITY, QUALITY
 and
EXCELLENCE

MAY BE OBTAINED IN ALL THE BEST STORES

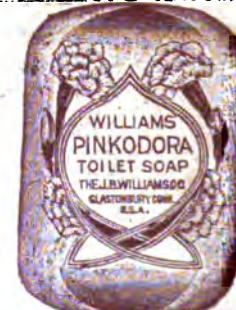


20 Centavos a cake

Lambert=Springer Co.

99-107 PLAZA STA. CRUZ, MANILA

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS



20 Centavos a cake

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. III

OCTOBER, 1909

No. 5.



HON. PABLO OCAMPO,
Ex-Delegate of the Philippine Assembly in
Washington, U. S. A.

25 Centavos a copy

Office: 142 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz. P. O. Box 1909 Manila

Only -P- 2.00 Year

Parker "LUCKY CURVE" Fountain Pens

Prices from
-P-4.00 to -P-25.00

Kemlein & Johnson

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

{ Water Colors -P-0.18 per tube
Oil " -P-0.20 and -P-0.35 per tube } 94 66 Escolta, Manila
Canvas, Brushes, etc.

WE CARRY IN STOCK

A FULL LINE OF

Photographic Materials

ALSO

ARTISTIC POST CARDS AND SOUVENIRS
PICTURES & PICTURE FRAMES. TENNIS GOODS
GLASS ALL KINDS, ALL SIZES

MIRRORS MADE TO ORDER ANY SIZE ANY SHAPE

Mail orders have our prompt attention. Send for Catalogo

Squires, Bingham & Co.

No. 4 Plaza Goiti
MANILA, P. I.

ANTONIO PUEO

GRANDES ALMACENES DE
VIVÍRES

CONSTANTES EXISTENCIAS DE HARINAS, SALVADO, AVENA, CEBADA, MAIZ, PAJA, HENO, PATATAS, CEBOLLAS, AZUCAR, ACEITES, VINO Y LICORES

IMPORTADOR de los acreditados vinos de las Bodegas de "MAGIN PLADELEORENS", "J. BATA TALLE Y Ca." y "JOSE GUILERA VILLAREAL".

Entre los vinos de "Pladellorens" estan EL MAS PURO Y SELECTO DE LOS MOSCATELES PARA CONSAGRAR, y el BLANCO CARIÑENA, que cada dia tienen más aceptación en este Archipiélago por su excelente calidad y baratura, pues, se vende este último á ₱6,00 la arroba.

Entre los vinos de "J. Batale y Ca.", figura el célebre AÑEJO ESTERIZADO especial para enfermos, marca "SOL Y LA TIERRA."

VINOS DE MESA VALDEPEÑAS marcas ' PLADELLONES' y "GUILRA á -P 5 00 la arroba

IMPORTADOR del "NOM PLUS ULTRA" de los aceites de Olivo, marca "COLON"

Vinagre de superior calidad, un peso la arroba.—Ventas al por mayor y al detall.—A precios baratísimos

Azucar blanco PRIMERA	á P-2 50 arroba	Leche marcas "Oso" y "Aguila"	á P-0.20 lata $\frac{1}{2}$ ar.
Anis de puro vino, marca "Diana"	" " 1.00 botella	Sardinias en tomate	" " 0.10 id.
Cognac frances	" " 1.00 id.	Salmon	" " 0.17 id.
Champagne frances R. de VESLUD.	" " 1.00 id.	Tomates pastas	" " 0.07 id.
Ginebra ROTTERDAM AVH	" " 1.75 frasco	Queso de Holand.	" " 0.55 id.
Aceite de olivo "COLON"	" " 2.00 lata $\frac{1}{2}$ ar.	id. de Plato	" " 1.25 1 kgo.

Y todos los artículos que componen el ramo de Abaceria.—Se garantiza la buena calidad de los artículos

ANTONIO PUEO

Arzobispo, 122.

Apartado de correos, 37.

Teléfono, 1352.

The Filipino Teacher

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
VICENTE DIAZ, Editor

VOL. III

MANILA, OCTOBER, 1909

No. 5

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE OF MANILA AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER

ADDRESS all communications regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to "THE FILIPINO TEACHER", P. O. Box No. 1090 Manila, P. I.

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are sent on request.

Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.

Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.

Change of address:—Subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITOR'S PAGE

A WORD TO OUR FELLOW-TEACHERS It has often been said that teaching as a profession does not pay well.

It is also a common custom among spanish speaking people to speak of a poor man as being "as poor as a schoolmaster". That teaching is not remunerative is unquestionably true. That the schoolmaster, economically speaking, is a poor man has undoubtedly some truth in it. A teacher's life considered from that point of view, is everything but attractive. Many bright, well-meaning young men, who from the start have decided to be teachers, after spending years of patient preparation, abandon the idea before leaving school on the ground that the material compensation of a teacher will hardly repay their energy invested. Others dismiss the idea of becoming teachers for the reason that teachers often reap criticism instead of approval from the very people among whom they work and from whom they have a right to expect gratitude if not respect.

Such in brief, are the views held by many with regards to that profession in which 6,804 Filipinos are engaged. Fortunately, however, there are always two sides to a thing—its bright side and its dark side. In the views above quoted, we have before us the unpleasant side of this calling; now let us consider its other side.

The teacher's financial standing is perhaps wit-

hin the estimate of all, but what nobody can estimate, nor much less overestimate, is the influence, the power that teachers exert upon the life of the people of a country. Teaching is not a lucrative profession, but the most lucrative profession cannot be nobler, more sublime and more patriotic than teaching. The teacher's life is not what those who are not teachers picture it. Nobody but a teacher,—a teacher in the true and best sense of the word,—can feel that inner satisfaction of knowing that he is rendering the most invaluable, the most indispensable service that ever a human being can render to his country, to his fellow-man and to the world at large.

A word as to the mission of the teacher. The most common and at the same time the most accepted conception of the term teacher, is one who teaches school. We cannot too strongly emphasize in the minds of our fellow-teachers the fact that the teacher's mission is not, and must not be, confined to the four walls of the school-room. His mission goes beyond that limit. The municipal, or barrio school teacher should be something more than the teacher of the school of the town or barrio. He has in his immediate charge practically the whole child-population of his locality, and his position ought to bring him in more or less intimate contact with all the parents of his pupils. As teacher, he bears a relation to the future of his town,—a relation

which no other individual can bear. His intimate contact with the people affords him the opportunity of seeing and studying the needs and wants of the town. He can be the means of introducing better and higher standard of living among the people of the town. He can greatly assist these people in bettering their social condition. To be short, he should be an important factor in the life of his community. The reason for this becomes plain when we consider that home influence and school influence are both indispensable to the education of any child; therefore the teacher's mission, to be successful—especially if he is stationed in a secluded barrio—must not be confined to the walls of the school-room but it must be extended to the pupils' homes as well.

It is the teacher's mission to educate the children, and no child's education is complete unless his moral, intellectual and physical faculties are symmetrically developed. Educate the child's physical faculty to the exclusion of his moral and intellectual qualities is only productive of brutal force. Educate him physically and intellectually, thus completely neglecting his moral education is worse than not educating him at all. In a word, give the child an education that will develop his threefold nature—moral, intellectual and physical.

Since it is this education that will decide what sort of citizens these children will be in the future;

since it is this education that will decide what kind of generation will the next generation be, let our fellow-teachers seriously meditate upon the questions we asked from the columns of this journal sometime ago: Are we preparing the children of to-day, in such a way that when they become the men and women of to-morrow, they will be enlightened, industrious and law-abiding citizens of the community? Or are we preparing a generation of smatterers, unable to contend with the tremendous struggle for existence, nor able to face and solve the common problems in life which confront us at every turn? Are we teaching the children in such a way that in after years they will have practical knowledge of the virtues, rights and duties of law abiding citizens? In other words, are we educating the children in a manner that, when men and women, they will reflect honor and credit upon their country? Or are we, by erroneous education turning out lazy, irresponsible men and women who despise manual labor believing it to be degrading, thereby plunging their country into an everlasting shame and dishonor?

Fellow teachers, upon our shoulders rest these heavy responsibilities, but if each and every one of us will conscientiously perform the work assigned us, a bright future awaits the Philippines. In the performance of our everyday duty let us remember the words of one of America's foremost educator, Supt. Howland of the Chicago Schools: "We may not so often hear our deed heralded to the public ear in noisy huzzas; but the fault is *ours* if in the hearts of the wise and good the name of TEACHER is not held in honor."

EL ADELANTO DEL SIGLO

THE FILIPINO SHOE STORE

OF

LÁZRO VILLAMARIA

The Shoe made in this establishment compete with all foreign makes in elegance, style and durability; and we guarantee that those who wear them will never be troubled with corns.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY

109—Crespo—111, Quiapo

Manila, P. I.

HOURS:
10 TO 11:30 A. M.
3 TO 5, P. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL 8 TO 9 A. M.
TELEPHONE 217

DR. W. LANKOWSKY.

Calle Real No. 108

Intramuros, Manila

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Itclianos, Jipijapas Paja inglesa últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chaffeurs, Cascos de Corcho para el Sol Gorras por viaje, venden baratos, y siempre baratp en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

A Meeting

The Filipino teachers of Manila had the opportunity of listening to an address delivered by Mrs. H. C. Reynolds in the Grand Opera House, in the afternoon of September 29. Mrs. Reynolds is Vice-President of the American Humane Educational Society, and has been connected with this work for fifteen years. Her work is both national and international and this accounts for her presence here in the Philippines. Mrs. Reynolds is in charge of the educational side of the work, so Mr. G. A. O'Reilly, City School Superintendent, in introducing her to the teachers asked their earnest cooperation in the work of making the children see how contemptible and mean it is to make any living creature suffer torture in one form or another.

Mrs. Reynolds' address, given as it was, in a clear, convincing manner was directed to show that the simple practice of kindness is of untold value to the individual's character and to the moral standing of a nation. She said that as teachers, our part is to make good men more than smart men, as good men are the kind of men that the world is looking for. She pointed out the fact that the work of making people kindly treat dumb creatures must be begun by instructing the little children in the consistent practice of kindness to all creatures by Him created. Quoting Judge Lindsey, of one of America's juvenile courts, she said, "When a child goes wrong some mother or teacher has neglected its training," and quoting Dr. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, she further said, "of boys not educated out of cruelty eighty percent will come back on society to support as criminals. It is cheaper to educate than to support criminals." Speaking of Bilibid, Mrs. Reynolds said that if we would go over the records of the most brutal men confined in that prison, we would see that in almost every instance these men began as torturers of animals.

After dealing for some length on the importance of not letting the children witness the act of killing any animal, she cited the progress that the Humane Educa-

tional Society is making in India, England, Paris and Germany, especially mentioning the last country as leading the rest.

Mrs. Reynolds then asked for the opinions of the teachers present, whereupon Mr. Guillermo Santos, Principal of the Meisic Primary School, and Mr. Anastacio Quijano, Principal of the Sampaloc Primary School, gave their opinions about the matter. More would have expressed their opinions had it not been for the fact that it was getting late. Before the meeting closed Mr. O'Reilly suggested that the Philippine Teachers' Association take up the matter too and help push it along.

After the meeting, Mrs. Reynolds shook hands and personally talked the matter over with the teachers. To each she had a kind word to say, encouraging them in this humane work. Speaking with the representative of "The Filipino Teacher," Mrs. Reynolds said, quoting Edward Everett Hale "we are all in the same boat, you cannot be kind to one, without benefiting the other" She also quoted Archbishop Alcum of Mexico and said that though now dead, his words still last: "A moral hurt is greater than a physical hurt. A cruel child is hurt more than the object of his cruelty." Asked if she might wish to leave a written message about humane education in the columns of "The Filipino Teacher" to Filipino teachers who did not have the opportunity of hearing her talk, she said that, as the representative of the journal is already amply informed as to the aims of the American Humane Educational Society, she leaves the work to him. So ended that meeting—the first of its kind ever held in Manila.

I cannot close these lines without remembering Mr. O'Reilly's passing remark about the Filipino teachers of Manila, when he opened the meeting. He said, "I am very, very well pleased with the work of the Filipino teachers of Manila. I have nothing, absolutely nothing to complain."

Manila, P. I.

LABORATORY AND PHARMACY OF HIZON

The best accredited drugstore, because only first class materials used, and because we have a laboratory equipped with all the latest improvements required to sterilize materials used in surgical operations.—The only place where the renowned AMPOLLAS HIZON for hypodermic injections are manufactured. The public is well attended, all excessive care is used in despatching prescriptions and other delicate medicines.—We also sell all kinds of specific, toilet articles and the finest perfumery of all the world renowned makes, at lowest prices

238 Rosario, Binondo

Manila, P. I.

Artículos llamados de regalo para bodas, cumpleaños y recuerdos ó souvenir en general. No se especifica por haber innenso surtido, y muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Farewell Banquet to Dr. and Mrs. David P. Barrows

THE RECEPTION

To say that the farewell banquet tendered to Dr. and Mrs. Barrows by the members of the Bureau of Education was well attended, will be but to convey to the reader a vague idea of that gathering which took place in the evening of October 9, in the Hotel Metropole.

The reception took place in the terrace of the Hotel and lasted from half-past seven to half-past eight. Those who formed the receiving line were Mr. Gilbert N. Brink, First Assistant Director of Education, Dr. David P. Barrows, Director of Education, Mrs. Barrows, Mrs. Frederick Davis, Mr. Guillermo Santos, President of the Executive Board of the P. T. A. and Miss Adela Silva, Vice-President of the P. T. A. of Manila. American and Filipino teachers of Manila and the neighboring provinces of Cavite, Rizal, Bulacan, Pampanga, and others have condescended to be present in the banquet and once more showed the high esteem in which the departing Director is held.

THE DINNER

To those who were present in the banquet time passed unnoticed amidst pleasant conversation, and at 8:30 they found themselves seated in the banquet room which was attractively decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting. The *menu* was excellent.

TOASTS

Dr. E. B. Copeland, Dean of the College of Agriculture, the toastmaster of the evening, successively introduced Mr. W. T. Thompson, Acting Supt. of the Philippine Normal School, Mr. Nemesio Mendiola, Principal of the Pasay Intermediate School, Hon. E. Finley Johnson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Frank R. White, Second Assistant Director of Education and Dr. Barrows, Director of Education.

MR. THOMPSON.

He spoke of the work of the Director of Education during his administration of the educational work of the Government in these Islands. He made a brief history of the establishment of the primary, intermediate and high schools in the Philippines. Speaking of the present course of study, he said that though difficult is the work of preparing it, Dr. Barrows has prepared a course of study which will stand many years from hence.

MR. MENDIOLA.

The encouragement Dr. Barrows has given the pupils of the public schools along physical education; Dr.

Barrows' plea for mutual cooperation on the part of the teachers, and his introduction of the system of co-education in the public schools, were the points of Mr. Mendiola's speech. He closed, by assuring Dr. and Mr. Barrows that the Filipino people will always be grateful for the educational service they have rendered the Philippines.

JUSTICE JOHNSON.

He spoke of the past and present ambition of nations regarding the expansion of their territory and power in other countries. He said that the United States in assuming the control of these Islands, have not come to expand their territory and power but to uplift a race to enlightenment and progress. Justice Johnson has voiced the opinion of the Filipino people and that of the majority of Americans in these Islands when he said in the course of his speech that the Government has not given Dr. Barrows sufficient money in order to fully carry out the educational work. He said that Dr. Barrows has done the best that could be done with the money furnished him. In conclusion he said that he regretted to see Dr. Barrows leave, because of his scholarly character and honesty of purpose.

MR. WHITE

Mr. White, spoke of Dr. Barrows as Director of Education. He said among other things that as Director, Dr. Barrows during his incumbency in office, has never appointed nor raised the salary of any of his subordinates through favoritism nor political reason. He further said that appointments were made by Dr. Barrows with only one aim in view—the good of the service. Dr. Barrows has never used his political influence for his own benefit, nor has he ever approached the chief executive in order to make known his merits. Dr. Barrows though not a politician, is a man with a great heart and lofty sentiments. Before finishing his speech Mr. White presented to Dr. and Mrs. Barrows a fine narra dining table and a dozen narra chairs, offered by the American and Filipino members of the Bureau of Education and the Division Superintendents, respectively.

DR. BARROWS

When Dr. Barrows rose to make a response, he was greeted by a prolonged and enthusiastic applause. Dr. Barrows deeply moved, expressed his most sincere thanks for the kindness shown him and Mrs. Barrows. He assured those who were present that the memory of the days they have spent in these islands and the kindness shown them by their co-workers, will forever be remembered by them. Regarding his work as Director of Education, he had little to say. The last part of his response was a ratification of his plea for "justice" in the matter of educating the Filipinos.

Manila, October 1909.

REDUCED PRICES

<p>CENTURY COOK BOOK AND HOME PHYSICIAN COOKERY By JENNIE A. HANSEY HOME PHYSICIAN By DR. N. T. OLIVERY THE HOUSEWIFE'S FAVORITE A TRUE GUIDE TO HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT Rules of Etiquette. Tables of Weights and Measures. An entirely original work. All the recipes carefully tried and tested. Bound in Silk Cloth or White Oil Cloth. Former price. -P-3.00 Reduced to „ 1.00 Postage. „ .24</p>	<p>Correct Business, Social and Correspondence Guide. THE NEW CENTURY STANDARD LETTER WRITER By ALFRED B CHAMBERS <i>Author of the "The 20th Century Handy Cyclopaedia Britannica"</i> Instructions and Hundred of Adm'able models for Business, Family and Social Correspondence. Sensible and Refined Love-Letters. How to address the President, Members of the Cabinet and other high officials. Contains 276 pages. Full size: 5½x8 inches. Illustrated, cloth, beautiful cover, sepecial design in colors P 1.50 Boards cover in colors, cloth back. „ 1.00 Postage. „ .80</p>
<p>STUDEN'S STANDARD DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE Designed to give the Orthography, Profuncciation, Meaning and Etymology of over 60,000 Words and Phrases in the Speech and Literature of the English Speaking People, with Synonyms and Antonyms. Containing also an Appendix of Proper Names, Foreign Phrases, Faulty Diction, Etc., Etc. Contains 1225 Pictorial Illustrations. Abridged from the Frank P. Wagrcall's Standard Dictionary of the English Language, 921 pages. Former price per copy. -P-6.00 Reduced to. „ 4.00 Postage „ .62</p>	<p>THE NEW TOKOLOGY Mother and Child Culture. By DR. ELI F. BROWN AND DR. JOSEPH H. GREER Misplaced prudency and ignorance have caused much unnecessary misery and suffering among young mothers and their children. No woman should dare to cross the sacred threshold of matrimony without being fully enlightened concerning the holy duties of motherhood. The information required and much priceless advice is contained in this volume, couched in pure delicate language. ILLUSTRATED 514 pages Popular Edition, cloth, handsome cover design. Former price per copy P 3.00 Reduced to „ 1.00 Postage „ .22</p>
<p>A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STAPES IN THE SPANISH LANGUAGE. NOCIONES DE HISTORIA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Cloth Bound, Illustrated. 300 pages. Former price per copy -P-1.50 Reduced to „ .50 Postage „ .20</p>	<p>THE ELEMETS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW With an account of its origin, sources, and historical development, Revised edition of 1903. By GEORGE B. DAVIS <i>Jndge Advocate General, U. S. Army</i> Bound in Blue Cloth. Contains 612 pages. Former price per copy -P-3 09 Reduced to „ 1 00 Postage „ .00</p>

Send Orders to
McCULLOUGH'S
THE BIG BOOK STORE
Plaza Goiti **Manila, P. I.**

Philippine Teachers' Association

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The ordinary meeting of the Executive Board of the P. T. A. was held in the office of "The Filipino Teacher" 142 Dulumbayan St. Sta. Cruz, on Sept. 23. After the approval of the minutes of last meeting, the following matters were taken up:

COMMUNICATION FROM

The Provincial Committee of Pangasinan forwarding the list of members affiliated in that Committee. The Provincial Committee of Pampanga also forwarding the list of members pertaining to that Committee.

The Secretaries of the Provincial Committees of Cavite and Bulacan promising to send the list of members of their respective Committees.

The Secretary of the Provincial Committee of Cavite, notifying the Executive Board of the result of the election of the Board of Directors for 1909-1910.

ON MOTION IT WAS DECIDED

That each Provincial Committee of the P. T. A. shall send to the Executive Board "a copy of the By-Laws" governing it.

That the Executive Board shall be represented in the Banquet of Despedida to Dr. Barrows by its General President.

To appoint Mr. Emeterio Antonio of Laoag, Ilocos Norte, as Representative of the P. T. A. in that Province with authorization to organize a Committee of the Association in that point.

Before the meeting adjourned, the report submitted by the Manager of "The Filipino Teacher" was approved.

COMMITTEE OF MANILA

The Provincial Committee of Manila held its monthly meeting in the office of the same, 362 Azcárraga, on Oct. 1, under the presidency of Miss Adela Silva, Vice-President of the Committee. The purpose of the meeting was the election of the new Board of Directors for the presidential term of 1909-1910. The election resulted as follows:

BOAR OF DIRECTORS

President Mr. Agapito Francisco (Principal Peñafrancia School)
 Vice-President . . . Miss Consuelo Agrava (Malate School)
 Secretary Mr. Cayetano Ligot (Malate School)
 Vice-Secretary " Lino Rivera (Ermita School)
 Treasurer " Emilio Pestaño (Sampaloc School)

DIRECTORS

Mr. Alejandro Almoalla (Liceo de Manila)
 " Justo Juliano (Paco Intermediate)
 " Ambrosio Cruz (Dolores School)
 " Eufrasio Vega (Meisic School)
 Miss Adela Silva (San Sebastian School)

COMMITTEE OF CAVITE

The new Board of Directors of the Provincial Committee of Cavite for 1909-1910 is as follows:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President Mr. F. P. Llamado (Cavite High School)
 Vice-President . . . Atilano Magdya (Cavite Trade School)



PICKETT HARNESS CO.

TALABARTEROS

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
 LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS.

36 Echague-Largest stock in the Orient-Manila, P. I.

In dealing with our advertisers please mention THE FILIPINO TEACHER.—Cuando V. compre alguna cosa con nuestros anunciantes, mencione V., THE FILIPINO TEACHER.

Secretary . . . Miguel Luna (Cavite Central School)
 Treasurer . . . Miss Paz del Rosario (Cavite High School)

DIRECTORS

Mr. E. Alabastro (San Roque School)
 Miss Felisa Aquino (San Roque School)
 Miss Fidela Buenaventura (Cavite School)
 Miss Maria del Rosario (San Roque School)
 Miss M de Guzman (San Roque School)

COMMITTEE OF PANGASINAN

The new Board of Directors of the Provincial Committee of Pangasinan is as follows:

President . . . Mr. Proceso Fernandez
 Vice-President . Miss Pastora Sison
 Secretary . . . Mr. Calixto Singson
 Treasurer . . . Mr. Jorge Garcia

DIRECTORS

Mr Ponciano Fernandez
 Mr Gelasio Aguire
 Mr. Domingo Tomandong.

Up to the time of going to press the names of the members of the new Board of Directors of the Provincial Committees of Pampanga, Rizal, Zambales, Cebú and Leyte have not yet reached the Executive Board. The General Secretary requests the Presidents of the above mentioned Committees to send the names of the members of their new Board of Directors for publication in "The Filipino Teacher."

FELIX FERRER

JOSÉ G. GENEROSO

FERRER Y GENEROSO

ABOGADO
 NOTARIA PÚBLICA

Norzagay 43, Binondo, Manila

Telefono No. 1836

Speech Delivered by Mr. T. W. Thompson

IN THE BANQUET

Tendered to Dr. and Mrs. David P. Barrows

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

The honor of speaking on the subject "The Director and the Field", has been assigned to one who, altho he has been in the field for more than eight years, yet feels unworthy of the task and is overwhelmed with the obligation and with the honor of properly representing the thousands of workers in the Bureau of Education scattered from the Batanes on the north to Davao and Siasi on the south, and is exceedingly embarrassed.

Our distinguished toastmaster might say, if speaking along the line of his special work, that the character of the soil, its chemical composition, and adaptability for cultivation and drainage determines to a large extent the amount and character of the harvest. The character of the worker, his equipment, energy and discretion are equally important factors in the final result.

What did we find in the Philippine field for educational endeavor? We found eight millions of people, the majority of whom had been kept in ignorance by the governing powers for centuries, yet, who have shown an eagerness for knowledge, that is almost beyond belief. We found a few persons scattered among this great multitude, who are educated and courteous, and who were and still are the real rulers of the country. The field was sadly in need of workers.

At the time Dr. Barrows took charge of the educational work of the islands, there were about eight hundred American teachers in the field. Although earnest efforts had been made to formulate a course of study, and systematize the work, the administrative force had been too small to carry out the plans, and each teacher was practically following his own ideas. The results

Bed Making

Is Our Trade

WE MAKE BEDS FOR CHILDREN
 BEDS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
 Single Size -P 9.00 to -P-15.00. ½ Size -P-18.00—20.00

BEDS FOR GROWN UPS
 BEDS FOR BIG PEOPLE
 LARGE SIZE—P-24—P-30—and -P-35.00

WE ALSO MAKE MATTRESSES WHICH ARE COOL AND

COMFORTABLE WRITE TO-DAY FOR CATALOG

THE BARGAIN STORE

Manufacturers of Iron Beds Mattresses and Refrigerators,

54—62 Echague,—Manila, P. I.

Silleria de Viena, de América y Hongkon; sueltos y por juegos muy baratos, siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

of such lack of system were varied and extremely interesting.

The promulgation of the course of study and the establishment of the system of supervision for primary and intermediate schools are two important events in the history of educational progress in the islands. The credit for these belongs to the administration of our guest. A few thoughts on these subjects may not be out of place. We all know what a course of study is, and what a course of study ought to be, and if we each had the authority to arrange a course, even for the primary grades, the results would be as varied as are the characters of the individuals present. The average person not connected with the Bureau of Education does not realize what is expected of the poor school teacher.

The municipal officials expect a teacher to transform the boys and girls into competent clerks, or leaders in the local life.

The provincial officials are clamoring for young men who are efficient as clerks or as municipal treasurers.

The Forestry Bureau is in great need of intelligent young men to care for and develop the magnificent timber resources of the islands.

Agents of Major Case and Capt. Sleeper are watching every High School in the Islands, ready to see any young

man who shows talent in mathematics and gives promise of making a good surveyor.

General Bandholts' agents have, during the past eight months, taken from the Bangued High School alone forty-two of the brightest young men.

Dr. Neesom and Dr. Connor, aided by such able advisers as Dr. Copeland, want the poor school teacher to produce a million scientific farmers.

Our worthy Governor-General wants every boy and man to know how to build and maintain a good road.

Our Honorable Secretary of Public Instruction demands in no uncertain language that the girls shall be taught, not only the ordinary academic subjects, but that they must become familiar with nursing, baby feeding, sanitation, the chemical composition of foods and various methods for its preparation, ventilation, household architecture, kitchen conveniences, sewing, embroidery, hand loom weaving, braiding and hat making. The boys must be taught carpentry, cabinet making, bamboo weaving and furniture making, wheel writhting, black smithing, fishing, boat-building and sailing, and on and on, through the list of all the occupations which may help a young man to earn an honest living.

Do you wonder that in order to prepare students for these varied and never-ceasing demands the question of

<i>Fabricación de Sellos de goma y de metal.</i>	IMPRESA, LIBRERIA, PAPELERIA,	ENCUADERNACIONES, <i>Cuadros, Estuches de Pelus y Cajoneras de Cartón.</i>
Lorenzo Cribbe		
Montaje y Barnizaje de Pianos Precios muy reducidos	101 - CRESPO - 101 A la subida del puente de San Sebastian QUIAPO, MANILA	

Antonio P. Oliveros DENTISTA	
Escolta No. 23 Tel. No. 1302	Bajada del Puente de España Manila, I. F.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL	
36 Plaza Golti, Sta. Cruz	
Large, pleasant Banquet-rooms	Comfortable and well ventilated rooms
ORDER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO	
FRENCH COOKING	

LA PERLA

Fábrica de Biscochos y Dulces de J. E. Monroy.
Premiada en las Exposiciones de Hanoi y Saint Luis.
Plaza Sta. Cruz, Nos. 96 98 Manila

'A Course of Study for the Schools of the P. I.' becomes a difficult problem? David P. Barrows, with wide knowledge of educational processes, broad grasp of the local conditions and needs of the islands, has solved the problem with such consummate skill that the result—our course of study—will stand for many years to come.

The most important factor in the educational future of the islands appears to be the supervising teacher. The system of supervision is an idea of Dr. Barrows. The supervising teacher is the man who sees that the instructions from the office of the Secretary of Public Instruction, the Director of Education and from the Division Superintendent are finally accomplished. Supervising teachers are located in every district in the islands. They come in close touch with the people. On them depends the educational future of the islands. Dr. Barrows has sent them out to these widely scattered stations with words of cheer and good advice and has afterward gone to observe their work. On these inspection trips the personal characteristics of our guest have been widely noted. In all his travels he has never been physically tired, while his companions have dropped from fatigue. President Taft, while governor-general of the islands, stated that Dr. Barrows had the best pair of legs in the Philippines. Few have ever seen him when he was not cheerful and had not a pleasant smile or an encouraging word. He has traveled more than any other man in the Philippines, yet has never met an emergency for which there was not a ready solution.

Altho the school system has been in existence only a few years, he has fostered and developed industrial education, until the Filipino boy or girl is given opportunity for training along more varied industrial lines than are offered to the American boy in any state in the Union.

He has shown such fair judgment in adjusting differences arising on questions of administration that he has the highest respect of every employee in the Bureau. He has encouraged the despondent and by consummate tact has transformed him into an enthusiastic worker. He has led the enthusiast on by an example of unequalled energy and hard work.

He has shown such broad and practical sympathy to teachers suffering from misfortune or calamity that he is the best loved man in the Philippines.

He has devoted his greatest energy, his highest talents, and six of the best years of his life to developing and perfecting our system of education, until tonight, he stands DIRECTOR of the most highly organized and the most successful Bureau in the Insular Government.

We recognize and realize that Mrs. Barrows has always been a wonderful "Aid" to our Director, and has always been near to "hold up his hands" in every undertaking. For, and in the name of every member of the Bureau, I tender to her a large share of the affection and praise due our departing Chief. May continued success and God's choicest blessings attend their future life.

The Art of Questioning, etc.

Socrates, one of the greatest philosophers and teachers of antiquity, taught and instructed his pupils by asking series of questions. He aroused the curiosity and interest of his hearers by questioning them; and after a while their whole attention was secured and the dynamo of their mind was set in motion. Such was the art of that Greek sage who produced the Platos and the Aristotles.

From this historical truth we, the present-day teachers, may learn something from it. It is a well known fact that success, to a great extent, depends upon the kind and quality of attention a teacher can secure from the pupils, for attention is the only key which will open the bolted door of knowledge and Wisdom. "In order to make progress in intellectual culture," says Ca'kins, 'habits of attention must be gained.' Cultivate the habit of attention in your pupils and your work will be a success. No matter how good a teacher you are, if your pupils pay but a little attention to your teaching, you will reap nothing but disappointments.

To secure the attention of the whole class, first talk to them of the great importance of attention; make them see that it is the only means of passing the

MÁQUINAS
PARA COSER

PAGOS
SEMANALES

-P.2'00

SINGER

ESCOLTA 33, MANILA

SEWING
MACHINES

WEEKLY
PAYMENTS

-P.2'00

examination. If they won't pay attention to the lesson, they will surely lose that lesson. Time is more than gold: it is life. One day lost means one day of our life wasted! And life is so precious indeed to be so wasted. So, attention is necessary in order that success may be attained. To illustrate this clearer to the pupils tell them the story of a talkative lady who went in a theater to see a play but instead of paying attention to the stage she devoted her time to chatting with her friends. What was the result? When she reached home and being asked by her mother what she saw, she, with an embarrassed voice, answered slowly, "I can not tell you." She was present during the course of the play but knew nothing about it. If instead of chatting she directed her attention to the stage she might have been able to tell the story of the play from beginning to end. It is also thus to pupils. If they won't pay attention to the lessons, when the examination comes, they will not be able to answer the questions.

Secondly, the teacher should hold the class in one mind. At all times, there must be one mind leading and the rest following, observing, getting the points, thinking, judging, etc. This depends a great deal upon your way and series of questions. As I have observed, it is always wise to prepare the questions first. Arrange them in a logical way. Let the questions be simple, easy and clear. To arouse their curiosity ask various common sense questions. As *curiosity* is aroused, their *interest* are also awakened—two tools for securing and retaining attention. At all times the teacher must radiate enthusiasm; the voice must be mellow and musical, the manners pleasant and self-confident. The following points, as I have experienced, are invaluable for securing attention.

A. Always ask the question first. Then call some one to answer.

B. Say the question clearly, distinctly and only once—provided that the majority of the pupils did not get it.

C. Be concise; that is say the question in the fewest words possible.

D. There should be a sufficient repetition of answers.

E. If a question fell upon a pupil who is unable to answer it, call another pupil without repeating what you asked. If the latter gives a different answer to the question, or he cannot answer it, ask him what your question is, or what he is talking about or if that is your question, etc. Supposing that he knows not your question, ask another pupil.

F. Don't repeat a pupil's answer. Ask others if it is right. If they agree and the answer is correct, ask another question. If there's some one who does n't, let him give his answer, and be corrected accordingly, by the pupils or by the teacher.

G. Don't always look first at the pupil you are to call. If you do, they will soon know who is to be called and they won't pay much attention to you, except that one to be called.

H. Don't look steadily at the pupil who recites. He may get embarrassed. Let your eyes glance over the class so that, by the power of your eyes, you may keep them in order and attention. Moreover, you can see whether the question or answer or both, are sufficiently understood by the class.

I. Never say "Who can answer?" "Who can tell," "Can you answer?" and such similar questions if you can help. Just call somebody and ask him as if you are sure he knows what you ask.

J. Never allow pupils to answer in incomplete sentences.



BEAR BRAND

PURE FRESH MILK

There is satisfaction in every can, a healthy drink at reasonable price

SPRUNGLI & CO., Sole Importers.

28 David

Manila, P. I.

Camisas blancas y de color, Corbatas, Calzoncillos, Cuellos, Puños, Camisetas, Botones. Salida para baño, Toallas. Inmenso surtido de todo. Hay camisetas y calzoncillos de pura lana para garantizarse de los Nortés. Vende muy barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

K. Arrange your questions synthetically.

These are some of the important points that I consider invaluable for keeping attention.

Besides all these, there are other points which are just as important. Some of them are the following:

1. The teacher, no matter how well the subject is mastered, must first prepare the lesson before teaching it. All questions should be prepared, written if possible so that they can be asked without hesitation before the class.

2. Don't talk too loud. Pupils will soon tire of you. Talk in a comparatively low voice. This will induce them to be quiet and listen to your question, lest they fail to hear it; it will save yourself from being too tired; and the children will economize a great deal of their energy to hear you.

3. If, during a recitation, some one talks, laughs, or whispers, stop the one who recites and say, "Wait till he finishes talking," and after a pause ask him, "Have you finished?" When he says "yes" let the pupil continue the recitation.

If, while you are talking, some one makes noise, don't raise up your voice to drown it but wait till the children know that you stopped because of the noise.

4. In commanding or requesting a pupil something say it softly and only once (except in some cases) and in a way as if you always expect them to do it.

5. Don't begin the work till everybody has obeyed your orders.

If somebody disobeys them intentionally excuse him, that is, send him out of the room, or else, give him some hints which will make him feel ashamed of what he did. If unintentional, call him by the name and ask him your question; If he knows not tell him.

6. Don't punish a pupil whenever you can avoid but encourage him to study more earnestly. Tell him that everybody is capable of progressing, and that if he will try and try he will finally succeed.

7. In commanding attention, or silence, never snap your fingers, strike the desk, stamp the floor, clap the hands or do any other means which will make noise, for these means tend to make the class worse. There are other numberless gentle means which will prove more successful.

8. To secure the confidence and sympathy of your class you must at all times be impartial and considerate in your dealings with the individual pupil. You must always be warm, active, sympathetic and energetic. You must ever show to the pupils that you are a master of the subjects you teach, and that you must make them feel the importance of the subject taught.

And, impress upon their minds in indelible characters the great importance of education; how it will be their powerful weapon of self-defence and self-preservation in the grand universal Struggle for Existence in which all of them must surely engage themselves. And happy is the one who would not spend the hours in idleness for when the time of battle arrives they are prepared for the fray. Each one of us must fight life's battle alone, and we must be strong enough to face them.

Lastly, but not least, no matter how poorly we are paid for our hard labors we must not be discouraged for "every hour of every day we receive a just reward for all we are and all we do."

J. JULIANO.

Paco Intermediate School,
Manila.

AGUEDO VELARDE

ABOGADO

4 Salcedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila - Calumpit, Bulacan, I. F.

FRANCISCO ASTUDILLO

DENTISTA

No. 213 S. Fernando, Binondo - al lado del puente Blanco

Do you wish a portrait that will be a Christmas remembrance many years hence :- :- :- :- :- :- :- :-

If so our 30 years experience in the art can guarantee this result

Photos that
do not fade

INTERNATIONAL STUDIO

39
ESCOLTA

Hair dresser free—Enlargement free with dozen cabinets

Best Equiped Studio in the Orient

Cristalería buena para uso diario - Cristalería fina superior Francesa—Manteles y servilletas muy barato y siempre barato en **LA PUERTA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

WOMAN'S PAGE

The Metamorphosis of the Philippine Femenine Education

It is a scientific principle that matter can not be destroyed, it is also an experimental fact that every hing evolves.

It is, indeed, true.

There is an evolution.

Evolution is the principal factor of development and the last stage of perfection of everything.

Evolution has established law, although it can not be ascertained; it has effected process which is proved by its utterance; it has fixed rule observed by itself, but it invades everything with its influence, leaving behind itself evident trace which, if for its nature can not materially be palpable, for its effect can practically be visible.

Some of the proofs I will justify before my readers is the Patent Conclusive Evolution of the Philippine Femenine Education.

The so-called best education given by our forefathers' public and private institutions to their daughters, is proved to be nothing but a feeble defective training if compared with that of to day.

Women of to-day are quite different from women of yesterday. To these, the ought-to-be known forms, faces and facts of life were tacitly or expressedly prohibited. The instructive knowledge of human affairs which would guide them to the tortuous path and different crisis of life,—which would safeguard them from any difficulty, which would preserve them from any kind of destruction, was carefully hidden from them.

To the women of to-day this is insinuatingly advised. The women of yesterday were kept in ignorance. Out door exercice, physical and mental education were regarded as noxious to their morality and well-being, but we found out now a days that they are healthful and necessary to their organism. The women of yesterday were traditionally secluded from the heterogenous society, believing that they were breakable, very passive machine that could be easily broken or set in motion by a tiny force or a little persuasion. They took little or no care about the corporal or intellectual pleasure of life, even they were very innocent; they were abstained from the company of the opposed sex, except that of the family. The fact, that they were converted into some mechanical, sweet pleasing slaves; that they were innocently, passively and artfully confined in a cell, with attractive decorations but with disguised liberty, can not be denied. This cell, under the name of Home, was not for the vanity and egoism of feeling, was not for the satisfaction of the idling and enjoying part of man; was not for the provided storing personal comforts; and under such circumstances, we should trully call it a Prison. Women of the past generation, if they were not sick, they were practically anaemic. If they were sometimes let to be out or appeared in public, they were carefully guarded, looked out, as if they would escape at any moment; and their time was very limited. They knew nothing about their surroundings; they knew little or nothing about the outside life; they were quite ignorant of it, consequently, they did not know practically how to get out from an easy every day accident; they know but one of the many sides of life; they did not know even the ways and inclinations of their own sex.

RUBBER & METAL STAMPS

NOTARIAL SEALS

PLAIN OR AUTOMATIC

DATERS & NUMBERERS

RUBBER TYPE SETS AT SIZES.—INDELIBLE MARKING OUTFITS

SIGN MAKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Frank & Co. Sucrs to
A. Grossman & Co.

COR ESCOLIA
PASAJE DE PEREZ

You will not by satisfied unless *buy*
and *eat* the BISCUITS sold by

L A P E R L A

Plaza Sta. Cruz,
Nos. 96-98, Manila

nor of their individual selves; they could not profit by the liberal gifts of the atmosphere; they did not perceive the beauty, wealth, wisdom, power and arrangement of nature; they did not know, and of course, they could not enjoy the offering chances to enjoying life; they knew nothing but the little circle about themselves, called Parents; the very reduced world, generally short-minded; the solitary institution dulcified with proportional, ephemeral comforts that we have already named Home.

The result is that the women of the past generation, who were once, unpitifully assailed with the unscrupulous consequence of ignorance, as soon as they have been released from the non-self discipline, as soon as they were free to themselves, they found that they did not know by themselves the courses, the bindings and the circumstances of life, its building or destroying influences and consequences.

The women of the present generation is the admiring contrast of those of the past. The women of to-day know, if not all, most of all that they should know. They know, not only their own sex, not only their own selves, but also that of the other selves. They know life, its different forms, its various shades, its multiplying faces, its indispensable needs, its voluble

transformations and the respective vital or fatal circumstances pertaining to it. The women of to-day, proportionally, are full of life, robust, gifted with health; not embarrassed nor timid like those of yesterday; but easy, lively and intelligent. They take care of their education as essential to them. They take exercise, and consider it a part of their education. And they take it, no matter whether indoor, or outside in the open air. They need no *cicerone* for they can go out alone, for they can help themselves. At last, the present fair sex is going to have an unconscious competence with the male sex through evolution. Perhaps after three or four more generations we shall have in our country, women like those in America, Germany, England, France and Belgium, (as miscellaneous papers concised) who balance men in almost every way; who laugh at men for their credulity; who retaliate men for their vanity; who restrain men from their despotism; and who pretend to equalize men in every regards, in every capacity, except that which is proper for the men.

(MISS) MERCED VELOSO,
Sampaloc Primary School.
Manila.

APOLONIO ROSAL, DENTISTA

San Roque, Cavite

Fine gold crowns and bridge work a speciality

All work done at the lowest prices and guaranteed to give a complete satisfaction.
Teeth extracted without pain.

TRY ONCE

WANTED

We would be grateful to readers having copies of *The Filipino Teacher* of the following issues, if they would kindly send same to the Manager in order that our files may be complete.

July, 1907—(No. 3 Vol. I)
Sept. 1907—(No. 5 Vol. I)
Aug. 1907—(No. 4 Vol. I)
Oct. 1908—(No. 4 Vol. II)

We pay a reasonable price for each one of the above copies. Remember—Send to the Manager of *The Filipino Teachers' Box*, 1090, Manila.

Sir! —

If your teeth ache and need be extracted, direct to

Juan Villanueva

415 Lemery, Tondo, Manila

He will do it *ABSOLUTELY* without pain and at the *LOWEST* prices.

“La Campana”

CONFITERÍA Y REPOSTERÍA

Especialidad en dulces finos elaborados todos los días por acreditados maestros.



Merengues helados, Sorbetes, Horchata de Almendras heladas.

DULUMBAYAN 114 Y 116, STA. CRUZ
TELÉFONO 1116, MANILA.

Baules mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cabas Sacos para ropas sucias Maletas para viaje, Correas etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en LA PUERRTA DEL SOL.

TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

SUGGESTION FOR TEACHING COLEMAN'S

PHILIPPINE CHART.

(The first semester of the 1909 1910 school year ends with this month, October, and November will see the beginning of the second semester. Teachers who are to teach new beginners at the opening of the new semester, as well as those who desire to review the first pages of Coleman's Chart, will find the following suggestions of some help to them.)

PAGE I.

Remarks:

On this page we see the picture of a boy, a girl and a cat. It is the purpose of this lesson to teach the children the words *boy*, *girl* and *cat*. It is necessary that the teaching of this page be done in such a way as to prepare the pupils for the new things intended to be brought out on page 2. While teaching the three words in the lesson the teacher can also introduce to his pupils such expressions as "this is," "that is," "I see a," "I see this" and "I see that." This of course is not to be done all in one day. Take as many days as you need and do not attempt to take up page 2 until you are sure that *each* and *every* pupil in your class knows all that you want them to know on page 1.

EXERCISE I

Suggestions:

Have the pupils one after another read:

a boy
a girl
a cat

Do this until every pupil at a glance can tell whether the picture is that of a boy, or that of a girl or that of a cat. Next teach the pupils to say "this is" and "that is" by asking them questions. Before doing this however, by your actions you must first make the pupils understand that "this" is used when the object is near the person speaking and "that" when the object is far from the speaker. Go to the chart and pointing to the pictures say "this is a boy," "this is a girl," "this is a cat" then stepping away from the chart, so you will be a little farther from it, with your forefinger or pointer, point to the same pictures on the chart and say "that is a boy," "that is a girl," "that is a cat." Then the following questions can be asked: (Teacher and pupil both near the chart.)

What is this? (Pointing to the boy) Answer—*This* is a boy.

What is this? (Pointing to the girl) " —*This* is a girl.

What is this? (Pointing to the cat) " —*This* is a cat.

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



“GERMINAL”

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
it is "**Germinal**" Cigars and Cigarettes which make
the **Philippine** Famous.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE
Manila, I. F.

MAIN OFFICE
4 Marques de Comillas

Lámparas y Quinques eléctricos y para petróleo—Quinques mecánicos nuevos modelos muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Repeat these questions until all can answer them correctly. Then ask the same questions again but this time the teacher stands near the chart and the pupil in his seat:

What is this? (Pointing to the boy) Answer—*That is a boy.*

What is this? (Pointing to the girl) " —*That is a girl.*

What is this? (Pointing to the cat) " —*That is a cat.*

Sufficient drill on this exercise would make a pupil learn correctly when to say "this is" and "that is." Next introduce to the pupils the expression "I see" added with the words a boy, girl, cat, this, and that, by asking other questions. Here again, you must first by your actions, make the pupils understand what is meant by "I see." Look at the pictures on the page and as you look at each picture say "I see boy," "I see a girl," "I see a cat." Then we are ready for the questions. First teach "I see," next, "I see this," and lastly "I see that" Teacher asks:

What do you see? (Pointing to the boy) Answer—I see a boy.

What do you see? (Pointing to the girl) " —I see a girl.

What do you see? (Pointing to the cat) " —I see a cat.

In the same manner ask these questions: (teacher and pupil both near the chart.)

Do you see this boy? Answer—Yes, I see this boy.

Do you see this girl? " —Yes, I see this girl.

Do you see this cat? " —Yes, I see this cat.

To bring out "I see that" ask these questions: (teacher and pupil both a little farther from the Chart)

Do you see that boy? Answer—Yes, I see that boy.

Do you see that girl? " —Yes, I see that girl.

Do you see that cat? " —Yes, I see that cat.

Result: If these suggestions are carried out, as explained, your pupils will have learned to say properly the words *boy, girl* and *cat*; also the expressions "this is a," "that is a," "I see a," "I see this" and "I see that." So far your pupils have learned to combine these expressions with only the nouns "boy," "girl" and "cat," but using the same questions and holding, or showing to the class other objects easy of comprehension, you can also further drill them on those phrases and at the same time widen their vocabulary.

EXERCISE II.—(based from the same page.)

Teach the words *little, big, coat, dress, ribbon red* and the expression "has a."

Suggestions:

Pointing to the picture of the boy in the chart, teacher ask:

Is this a little boy? Answer—Yes, this (or that) is a little boy.

Pointing to the picture of the girl in the chart, teacher ask:

Is this a little girl? Answer—Yes, this (or that) is a little girl.

Pointing to the picture of the cat in the chart, teacher ask:

Is this a little cat? Answer—Yes, this (or that) is a little cat.

Then, pointing to a big boy in the class, teacher ask:

Is this a little boy? Answer—No, that (or this) is a big boy.

Call the attention of the pupils to the coat of the boy, the dress of the girl and the ribbon that the cat wears, and as you show these things to the pupils say their names distinctly so that the pupils will know them. Then by means of colored papers show the pupils which color is red. Incidentally teach them the colors white and black and others. Ask questions like the following:

What color is the coat? Answer—The coat is red.

What color is the dress? " —The dress is red.

What color is the ribbon? " —The ribbon is red.

What color is this paper? (Showing a white paper). Answer—This (or that) paper is white.

What color is this paper? (Showing a black paper). Answer—This (or that) paper is black.

Then teach the expression "has a" by saying "the boy has a red coat," "the girl has a red ribbon," then when they understand this already ask these questions:

What has the boy? Answer—The boy has a coat.

What color is the coat? Answer—The coat is red.

What has the girl? Answer—The girl has a dress.

What color is the dress? Answer—The dress is red.

What has the cat? Answer—The cat has a ribbon.

What color is the ribbon? Answer—The ribbon is red.

The undersigned asks "what has the boy" instead of "what does the boy have" because the pupils are too young to understand that "does have" is equivalent to "has."

EXERCISE III.—(based from the same page)

Suggestions:

* Before leaving page 1 teach the children such words as *eyes, ears, nose, mouth, neck hair, face, head, feet, and tail.* The teaching of these words is recommended because they can be illustrated from the pictures on page I. Give the pupils such commands as "show me the eyes (or ears, mouth, nose) of the boy (or girl)."

The questions and the directions for conducting the teaching of the page of the chart here given, are but suggestions. The teacher who teaches a first grade class can still lengthen these exercises by other questions and other devices, but never for a moment lose sight of the fact that everything must be done in a lively, interesting manner, so as to arouse the interest of the class to a high pitch.

La Rosario Destillery

Received Medals at the American, Hanoy and Philippine EXPOSITIONS

TUAZON, LEGARDA & CO.

All current brands of Anisado
ANIS SUPERIOR

Mallorca Carabanchel. Gins, Deer and Esquila brands
Rum; Anisette; Whiskey; Brandy

Rectified Alcohol, 36°, 42°, 46°.—Burning Alcohol, 36°, 42°.

204-220 San Sebastian

The Month in Review

BACK WITH US AGAIN

—Miss Katherine Black is with us again. She has just returned from the States and is now working again in the City Schools. Our welcome!

GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

—Mr. George W. Beatie, Superintendent of the Philippine Normal School has been granted leave of absence, and will be absent from the Islands for a time. Mr. W. J. Thompson has been appointed acting Superintendent of that Institution. Mr. Thompson is Superintendent of Schools of Ilocos Sur.

DR BARROWS' DEPARTURE

—Dr. Barrows' departure for the United States will probably take place November 27. On his arrival in California, his native state, he will form part of the faculty of the University of California.

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST

—Mr. Charles Warren Fairbanks, ex-Vice-President of the United States is at present in the Philippines. He has already visited several provinces of Luzon and is at present in the southern Islands. Mr. Fairbanks is on a tour around the world.

RESIGNATION

—The teachers and pupils of Iba Zambales will regret to hear that Mr. W. L. Mayo has handed his resignation as teacher. He is now working in the Bureau of Corporations in Washington.

OF INTEREST

—Up to July, the number of pupils matriculated in the different public schools of the Archipelago is as follows:

Primary Schools.	362,363
Intermediate "	17,751
Secondary "	2,558
TOTAL.	382,672

—The enrollment last year in all the schools for July was only 356,984, so this year the enrollment for July is 25,688 more than what it was for the same month last year.

FOR A SCHOOL

—Four thousand pesos has been appropriated from the Insular funds for the construction of a school house in Tacloban, Leyte. Two-thousand six hundred pesos have been raised by the municipality for this purpose, so the schoolhouse will cost approximately ₱6,600.

A TEACHERS' STRIKE?

—The Municipal Secretary of Jaro, Leyte, informs the Secretary of Public Instruction, that the municipal teachers of that municipality, at the instigation of an insular teacher, went on a strike. The Secretary added that there was no reason for this action. We do not approve this attitude of going on a strike, but we respectfully ask this Secretary: Did these teachers decide on a strike just for the pleasure of enjoying a holiday, or was it because something was the matter with the municipality of Jaro?

MARRIAGE

—Mr. Pastor Maceda, a teacher of Lumbang, Laguna, and Miss Tomasa Umale were recently united in marriage. Their many friends in Pagsanghan, Laguna join in wishing them a life of prosperity and happiness.

FELICITATION

—To-day, October 23, the many friends of Miss Petra G. Baltazar of Baliwag, Bulacan, unite in tendering her their hearty felicitation on this her birth day. May the happy return of the day bring her more happiness and joy!

A. FRIEND.

God in His infinite wisdom has deemed fit to remove from our midst Mr. José Espinosa, a teacher in Agno, Pangasinan. Mr. Espinosa's work as teacher is appreciated by his superiors as shown by his removal to places where good work is demanded. He was well liked by all his pupils and by the people of his Community who mourn his untimely death.

"The Filipino Teacher" sends Ms. Espinosa's parents its most heartfelt sympathy.

MANILA FASHION

ESCOLTA NO. 73

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices.

Gentlemen's good as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICAN SHOES & Handkerchiefs

A complete assortment of woolen cloth, lineu cloth, cotton cloth and drill

The Department of TAYLOPING is the best equipped. In the Orient. TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende mas barato artículos para caballeros

Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas, Calcetines, Camisetas, Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.

Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodon, Drill Algodon.

Este establecimiento cuenta tambien con Talleres de Sastreteria y Camiseria y garantiza la perfección en corte de los trajes y camisas.

Una persona desayuna con satisfacción, comiendo las ensaymadas y biscochos de

LA PERLA

Plaza Sta. Cruz
Nos. 98 98, Manila.

The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL, PUBLICADA POR LA "PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Director interino, GUILLERMO SANTOS

-P-2.00 ANUAL. SE RECIBEN ANUNCIOS Á PRECIOS CONVENCIONALES

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Administración cualquier cambio de domicilio para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirse á THE FILIPINO TEACHER, P. O. Box No. 1090, Mania, I. F.

EDITORIAL

El Salario de los Maestros Filipinos

Siempre que esta cuestión se ha presentado ante los directores del Departamento de Instrucción, hemos oído siempre con profundo y harto pesar, que ningún resultado beneficioso se ha conseguido, y que como remache á la ya deplorable postergación en los sueldos de los maestros filipinos, se afirma además que éstos están mejor pagados que los de su igual clase en Europa y América. ¡Odiosa afirmación que jamás puede conducir al convencimiento como no sea á sublevar el ánimo más frío y sereno!

Entremos de lleno al asunto. Es público y notorio que los maestros filipinos desde la ocupación americana han procurado adaptarse al sistema de instrucción que el nuevo régimen les ha señalado, abandonando por completo viejos métodos y prácticas que hasta entonces les hacían acreedor á una posición poco ventajosa en la comunidad. Al sacudir aquellos antiguos moldes tenían necesariamente que entrar en otro periodo evolutivo para que sean capaces al trabajo que desempeñan; y hoy vemos, que como producto de su constante asiduidad y ambición por su mejoramiento, los maestros filipinos, al igual que los americanos, ocupan puestos de supervisores (menos en Manila, que deben ser *ineptos* cuando no los hay), instructores en las high schools y escuelas intermedias, y principales de las escuelas primarias. Ahora bien: ¿guardan proporción los sueldos de los maestros filipinos en relación con los progresos alcanzados y los trabajos ó puestos que actualmente ocupan? La contestación es negativa, y podemos asegurar que la desproporción es muy grande.

Ante esta inmensa desproporción, no cabe dudar que todo lo que se diga y se predique de que los maestros son los apóstoles de la civilización, que son la columna angular de la nación, y que deben ser respetados y venerados por la noble misión que ejercen, no servirá más que para honrarles y enaltecerles, mientras que por un lado se encuentran con que ni siquiera tienen para afrontar las vicisitudes del mañana. Si toda posición ú oficio ha de estar ataviado de elogios y alabanzas que endilguen molodiosos sonidos al oído, pero que carece de estímulo por lo mal retribuido que está, no puede ser más que un sarcasmo en estos tiempos, en que todo se aquilata bajo la sajona palabra BUSINESS.

Sin embargo, los maestros filipinos animados siempre del mejor deseo, y convencidos de los altos fines que representa el Buró de Educación, abrigan siempre la esperanza de hallar una favorable acogida de parte de los Directores del ramo, en el sentido de mejorar su situación actual. Se presenta una ocasión muy oportuna para este asunto en la convención general de superintendentes de división convocada por el Secretario de Instrucción para el 22 de Noviembre próximo. Esperamos que esta cuestión sea sometida como uno de los puntos que se ha de deliberar en esta convención, y que se ponga de manifiesto ante la asamblea que, si el Buró de Educación necesita de casas escuelas hasta en los barrios más apartados para el desenvolvimiento y difusión de la enseñanza, es también necesario y urgente que tenga un plantel de maestros filipinos bien retribuidos y mejor considerados, para que de ese modo los fines del Buró descansen en bases firmes, sólidas y duraderas.

La Invención de los Sellos de Correos

Un día tan hermoso, en que un inglés conocido con el nombre de Sir Rouland Hill se encontraba cazando, se le ocurrió la desgracia de dislocarse un pié al perseguir una pieza por un terreno escabroso cubierto con arbustos.

Con grande esfuerzo pudo llegar á una choza que estaba á corta distancia del lugar del incidente, y encontró en ella á una niña de doce años que con tanta amabilidad le facilitó un poco de agua, sal, vinagre y una venda, y con esto se hizo la primera cura. Después de terminada, Sir Rouland sacó de su bolsillo un librito y se puso á leer para deleitarse del contenido aminorando así el dolor de su pié.

Después de poco tiempo llegó á la choza el cartero rural y presentó á la niña una carta que se dirigía á su padre, pidiéndola dos chelines en cambio, porque entonces el gobierno aun no pagaba carteros, ni usaba sellos para correos.

Embebido Hill en la lectura, no se fijó en el cartero ni se aperció de la conversación que tuvo con la niña; pero de pronto, cerrando su libro, vió que el cartero se alejaba con la carta en la mano.

—¿No es para su familia aquella carta? ¿Por que no la recoge V.? le preguntó á la pobre niña.

—Es para mi padre, Sir. Debe ser de un hermano mío, que por desgracia se separó de nosotros para ali-

viar nuestra miseria, y hoy está en la India, pero no podemos abonar los dos chelines de franqueo.

—Corra V., dijo Hill, dando dos chelines á la niña. Alcance al cartero y recoja la carta.

La niña obedeció con gusto y regresó prontamente á la choza con la carta en la mano.

Cuando la familia volvió después de terminados los trabajos en el campo, abrieron el sobre, y se vió que contenía una corta-orden de 400 libras esterlinas que enviaba su hermano, quien se había hecho inmediatamente rico en la India. La alegría enloqueció á todos aquellos aldeanos. Solo Sir Rouland permaneció muy silencioso y pensativo.

Es monstruoso el precio del correo, pensaba, y aún lo es más el modo de cobrarlo. Por ambas cosas ha estado esta familia á punto de perder una fortuna y de no tener noticias de su amable hijo.

Se fijó en esta idea, se puso á meditar profundamente acerca de ella, y concibió la gran ventaja de timbres ó sellos para franqueo que tanto ha abaratado el correo por la economía que produce en los gastos administrativos, y para asegurar la llegada de las cartas á sus destinatarios.

Y he aquí que la dislocación del pié de Sir Rouland Hill y la escena de la choza, han valido al mundo la útilísima invención de los sellos de correos.

KALI.

POLI-
ZAS
DOTA-
LES



PARA
LOS
MAES-
TROS

OFICINA-CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENEMOS UNA OFERTA ESPECIAL PARA LOS MAESTROS Y MAESTRAS DE LAS ESCUELAS PÚBLICAS. V. NECESITA UNA PÓLIZA
ESCRIBID Y PEDID INFORMES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.]

P. O. Box 425

Manila, P. I.

25 Echague

Dulces, Biscochos, Mamonos y
Ensaymadas. Se vende en

LA PERLA

Plaza Sta. Cruz
Nos. 96-98 Manila



IMPORTANTE

Con grandes esfuerzos y gastos, hemos conseguido ser los *Únicos Agentes* en Filipinas de los Sres. *Draper & Maynard Co.* Por espacio de más de dos años buscábamos efectos atléticos mejores y más baratos que los de *Spalding*, negociando con varios fabricantes para dicho fin.

The Draper & Maynard Co. garantizan, que sus efectos son iguales ó mejores que los de *Spalding*. *The American Hardware & Plumbing Co.* también garantizan cada pieza de efectos de *Draper & Maynard Co.* que venden, y con un precio más barato que los de *Spalding*. ¿Qué más quiere V.? ¿Va V. á continuar pagando por el nombre? Todos los patentes de privilegios ya están expirados, y hoy día, cualquiera puede hacer guantes abrochados y otros efectos tan buenos como los de *Spalding* y de *Reach*.

Asciende á medio millón de dollars el valor de los efectos atléticos que venden actualmente los Sres. de *Draper & Maynard Co.* Centenares de Ligas de Base Ball usan los efectos de *Draper & Maynard Co.* por ser mejores y más baratos que los otros. Ellos no pagan subsidios á Ligas de Base Ball, para que adopten sus efectos como hacen los otros, y el consumidor aprovecha el beneficio del mismo.

Envíenos sus pedidos. Si V. no lo hace con nosotros, ambos perdemos dinero.

Todavía tenemos en existencia un surtido de efectos de *Spalding* los cuales vendemos al precio de costo.

The American Hardware & Plumbing Co.

30 Echague--Manila, P. I.

Sección Pedagógica

Psicología Pedagógica

El Niño:—"La educación comienza en la cuna", dice un médico alemán, fundándose en que desde entonces se debe acostumbrar al niño á no mecerle en la cama cuando grita, sino cuando lo quiera la madre.

Nosotros creemos que al año cuando comienza á caminar, empieza la obra de la educación. Como es natural, el niño todo lo quiere y en todo se fija: en el buen sentido de la mamá está no darle los valiosos adornos para que los rompa, muchas veces no por ternura, sino por evitarse oirlo llorar.

El niño tiene que llorar, como tiene que destrozarse el corazón de hombre después!

La ley de la vida es el dolor! Y muy errónea es la creencia de educar los niños evitándoles toda contrariedad, porque más tarde les son más sensibles las penas que tienen que vencer. Sin querer quitarle á la niñez el cuidado, la ternura y todas las mayores alegrías, hay que enseñarles desde pequeños según la posición en que se esté—lo que cuestan los juguetes, la necesidad de cuidarlos, el mal que hace un niño en romperlos enseguida, porque se priva de este atractivo, etc.

Esa es la educación del niño pequeño! No hay que intimidarlo con golpes, más bien llegar á su corazón y cuando va á hacer una majadería de esas que no es posible soportar, decirle con dulzura: "oye, me vas á disgustar ¿quieres verme triste? El acento dulce, la frase razonable, llegará al alma, el niño vendrá á los brazos de su mamá; un paso, no poco importante en la educación de los sentimientos. Con la ropa debe emplearse el mismo sistema de dulzura. En general se dan gritos y amenazas y esto no es lo práctico. Se espera el momento oportuno y se le dice: vamos á ver si te durará ese trajecito dos tardes"; si así resulta, te vas á ganar un premio; utilicemos siempre el estímulo como importante factor de la educación. Y cuando entreguemos al nené el ofrecido premio, se habrá adelantado mucho en la educación de la voluntad. Y todo así, con dulzura, sin violencia; se lleva—cual frágil y delicada planta—al niño en la educación del corazón, del carácter y el armónico desarrollo de todas las facultades para elevarlo al mayor grado de perfección posible en provecho del individuo y de las generaciones futuras!

No son menos funestos los resultados que ocasiona en el mundo la mala educación que la ignorancia. Y esto resulta igualmente en la escuela.



Pio Trinidad Fernandez, IMPORTADOR

Pianos de "Trinidad" "Zeitter & Winkelmann" "Rordorf y Ca"

Pianola marca "APOLLO".

Fábrica de pianos y muebles de lujo.

Gran taller de reparaciones de pianos y otros instrumentos de música único en su clase y medios disponibles.

Un gran surtido de materiales para reparaciones de pianos, órganos y harmoniums. Cuerdas de acero para Mandolina, Bandurria, Guitarra y Piano.

PRECIOS ECONÓMICOS.

Ronquillo 135, Sta. Cruz.

Manila, Islas Filipinas.

"THE YOKOHAMA"

INMENSO Y VARIADO SURTIDO DE EFECTOS JAPONESES. V. NUNCA LLEGARÁ A APRECIAR LA CUALIDAD, ELEGANCIA Y BARATURA DE SUS EFECTOS

HASTA QUE V. VENGA Á VERLOS.

LE INVITAMOS PARA QUE VISITE NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.

SE RECIBEN PEDIDOS POR CORREO.

Calle Carriedo, Nos. 42 y 44
Apartado de correos, 216

Sta. Cruz, Manila, I. F.
Teléfono 216

Calzado Superior Americano y Español. Inmenso surtido y fresco en cada correo. Hay mucho para niños, muy barato y siempre barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

Un niño mal educado es un mal ejemplo para los demás, que trae consigo la falta de orden, siéndole difícil al maestro restablecerlo algunas veces. Hay una gran diferencia entre un niño criado en un medio de cultura que lo hace ser delicado (si bien como muchacho tiene la natural viveza de la edad) y el que no tiene principios; dejándose llevar por sus impulsos sin nociones del influjo poderoso de la voluntad.

Como un diamante recién extraído y cubierto de asperezas carboníferas, así viene el niño á la escuela y es mil veces más difícil pulirlo que la preciosa piedra en el taller. Estos niños siguen prontamente el ejemplo de los demás; por eso, el hábito y el ejemplo son dos factores importantísimos en la educación. Llega al colegio un alumno lleno de malos hábitos de su hogar, en el cual solo ve faltas de respeto; con ese sello especial que la mala educación trae consigo, y creyendo que es una hazaña faltar el respeto al maestro, basta él sólo para desorganizar el aula.

Cuando el director vea llegar un niño adusto, de incierta mirada, bruscos movimientos, como dispuesto á la lucha, en el colegio donde todo debe ser fraternidad y dulzura puede afirmar que es un niño mal educado, uno de esos niños dignos de compasión, á los cuales sus familiares juzgan que con mantenerlos está cumplida su misión. Estos desdichados están dispuestos siempre á herir la susceptibilidad del maestro, que, gastando su vida, se ocupa de transmitirles sus buenas intenciones, y hacerles hombres de bien. Debe necesitarse una calma y un dominio de sí mismo inmenso, para soportar impasible, las torpezas que algunos niños cometen en el aula, y en el corazón del verdadero maestro, en vez de cólera y rencor, debe existir mucha compasión, porque bastante desgracia tiene un niño con llegar á los 10 ó 12 años sin cultura alguna, para abrumarlo después con el excesivo rigor en el colegio.

La educación comienza en el hogar, en él es donde se debe formar el carácter del niño, para que después

tenga dominio sobre sí mismo y pueda seguir en el mundo, el camino recto que su conciencia le marque.

La voluntad, esa facultad inicial de la inteligencia es, en mi opinión, lo que constituye al individuo. A esos niños violentos que se les ve subir en oleadas la sangre al rostro, cuyos ojos, inyectados, están revelando la cólera, que hacen hasta ademán de llevar su atrevimiento al colmo de la audacia tratando de poner sus manos sobre el maestro, ¿qué castigo puede imponérseles, que otra cosa más que la indulgencia á su irresponsabilidad? ¡Al maestro debe venerarse tanto! ¡Es tan ardua su misión! Ahora bien: si en los niños es tan perjudicial y trae tan malas consecuencias la falta de educación, ¿qué no será en las personas mayores? Es imposible en estas rápidas líneas, escritas al correr de la pluma, expresar todo lo que de atractivo y encantador tiene la buena educación; todo lo que ella da á las personas; la aureola de simpatía que las envuelve! Una imagen del pasado trae á la mente el recuerdo de la doble enseñanza de la muestra escritura que mi primer maestro ponía en las márgenes de mis cuadernos cuando me enseñaba: «La buena educación brilla como el sol». ¡Qué verdad tan grandel! Estaba yo muy lejos de comprender, entonces, todo lo que de verdad encierran estas sencillas palabras....

Hoy lo comprendo y como á través de una azulada nube veo á mi profesor sentado en el escritorio de mi padre y yo niña sin saber todo lo que de miserable y doloroso, todas las decepciones que encierra esta vida que tantas y tantas penas cuesta...

ELISA MARIA BORDAS

Felipe Agoncillo

LAWYER-ABOGADO

90 Escolta

Binondo

MANILA

Sastrería y Sombrerería

LOS OBREROS

DE MELECIO SANTOS

Recibe toda clase de trabajos concernientes al ramo.

Especialidad en frac, smoking, levitas y trajes de lana, conforme á la moda del día.

Vende camisas interiores, cuellos, puños, corbatas, sombreros extranjeros y del país etc., etc.

Con prontitud y esmero.

Operarios competentísimos de ambos sexos.

Admiten composiciones de sombreros y especialmente en blanqueo de jipijapa, panama, sabutan, buntal, calasiaw, baliwag, buri y otros.

Se garantizan todos los trabajos.

Sombreros de lana conforme al traje.

63 Calle Madrid 63 Esquina Jaboneros, Binondo, Manila, I. F.

Bernabe Studio

Se regala una ampliación á los que tomen una docena de retratos de tarjetas americanas para arriba.—Peinadora gratis.
Izquierdo No. 379, Troze.

SECCION LITERARIA

LA MUJER

En una noche del mes de Septiembre, cuando la luna, esa viajera nocturna alumbraba la tierra con sus rayos de plata, oí algunas palabras de algunas personas que preguntaban, ¿"Que es la mujer?"

Recuerdo hasta ahora, y jamás olvidaré lo que ellos dijeron, que la mujer es un espíritu que unicamente sirve en este mundo para hacer sufrir á los seres humanos.

Así es que lentamente, como hipnotizada por un pensamiento dominante, atrevíme á describir á la mujer aunque con mi escasa experiencia.

Años ha, que el mundo suele juzgar á la mujer con poca razón.

Para unos la mujer es un ángel.

Imaginad cuán grande son las virtudes de la mujer.

Ved lo que dice un excelente escritor; "La mujer no profana los labios del Redentor con pérfidos besos; permanece firme á su lado y ruega por Él, á pesar del peligro; una mujer lo dió al mundo; una mujer fué la última al lado de Jesus en la cruz, y una mujer fué la primera en estar junto al sepulcro después de la resurrección."

Para otros la mujer es un espíritu tentador.

Dejemos estas falsas imaginaciones que al fin descenderá al terreno firme de la realidad que es la mujer.

La mujer, como el hombre, es imagen de Dios; se compone de un cuerpo perecedero y de un alma inmortal, dotada de preciosas y admirables facultades.

La mujer se distingue del hombre por fuerza corporal. La mujer por el afecto, la abnegación, la caridad, fineza y otras más cualidades.

Si el hombre sobresale en algunas cualidades, la mujer tiene la preferencia en otras, de lo cual resultan admirables armonías en todas las cosas buenas y sagradas.

La mujer es menos violenta que el hombre, pero está dotada de sensibilidad exquisita. Así es que la mujer es

apropósito para las virtudes dulces y tranquilas, para hacer bien á los demás, y para hacer la flor más brillante que asombra al universo; más para los consuelos, más para el poder del corazón y para el entendimiento.

La mujer en esta vida es la única compañera del hombre para hacerle feliz, y ella no puede tener un reposo, ni puede vivir feliz si no en el seno de su familia, que constituye para la mujer un mundo de encantos y de delicias.

La mujer ejerce en la familia ascendiente sin límites. La mujer en la familia es el ángel de la Guarda, que inspira y vivifica los sentimientos de que provienen tanta dicha y felicidades sin fin.

Así es que la mujer no es un espíritu que hace sufrir á los seres humanos, si no para conmovier las voluntades y arrastrar á dichos seres humanos al bien.

FELISA AQUINO,

Prin. Teacher, San Roque Central School.

Josue Soncuya

LAWYER-ABOGADO

77 Legaspi

Walled City Manila

J. Y. PINSON

ABOGADO-LAWYER.

ARSENAL 17 CAVITE

VENTA DE ANIMALES

Karabaos resistentes
Karaballas parenderas
Karaballas con chotos ó crias

Vacunos para carros
Vacas parenderas
Vacas con chotos ó crias

30 Tanduay, Quiapo, Manila

Faustino Lichauco, Propietario.

Noche Melancólica

A mis amigas,
Lili, Denda, Pilar y Mioning.

El cielo estaba sereno y tranquilo, cual nunca había sucedido en la naturaleza aquella triste transformación.

La luna melancólica enviaba á la tierra sus rayos plateados que apenas iluminaba el oscuro y triste lugar que antes era el edén de delicias y amores.

Las estrellas que pueblan el firmamento, estaban como traspasados de dolor; parece que un velo negro ha enturquecido su misteriosa luz, que la humanidad doliente estaba acostumbrada á ver en sus rayos chispeantes que alegran el corazón del afligido; pero aquella noche de dolor todo estaba triste.

El viento gemía con triste acento sofocado por la ira; las ramas de los árboles que antes acariciaban unas con otras, aquella noche estaban quietas y paralizadas como si un nuevo y vago dolor ha turbado sus serenas tranquilidades.

¡Qué noche tan triste para mí! Jamás había distinguido la tristeza de la alegría, como aquella noche de melancolía que todo me agitaba: parece que al dirigir mi vista allá por los sagrados lugares donde acostumbrado estoy á ver la efigie de un hada que siempre contemplaba noche y día para saciar los dolores que martirizan mi corazón; ya no veo siquiera el rasgo de su hermosura, pues todo se ha convertido en una obscuridad.

Aquel lugar que estaba consagrado para el amor, que siempre estaba iluminado por los rayos de la luna misteriosa, aquella noche una obscuridad profundísima reinaba en aquel jardín dotado de felicidad, donde dos almas siempre unidos en un lugar, donde la luz tenía de la noche les iluminaba y atestiguaba sus juramentos.

La noche avanzaba en su carrera: la tierra estaba solitaria y tranquila; ya no se veía ningún sér viviente que pasaba por ninguna calle de la ciudad. Solo mi alma sumido en profunda melancolía contemplaba aquella transformación: mis ojos buscaban allá muy lejos el perdido edén de mis amores:—allá lejos, muy lejos donde puebla el idilio de mi vida, donde he consagrado mi amor para vivir en la soledad; aquella noche la luna ha escondido sus rayos entre las nubes para perder de lejos en la obscuridad.

Honda pena asumía mi corazón al verme apartado tan

lejos de ella, que tanto adoro y venero como el imagen más sagrado de una virgen de amor.—El sueño se apoderaba de mí: poco á poco mi cuerpo se entregaba en en el lecho y enrollé sobre mi pecho la blanda capa que cubría mi cama, y mi mente comenzó á delirar el amor que anida en mi corazón.

He aquí el sueño profundo, que mi alma mecido por el dolor, experimentó durante la noche.

En un jardín hermoso, árboles innumerables cobijaban su planta; jazmines de suave perfume embriagaban el alma del que estaba sumido en el dolor. En aquel jardín, edén y paraíso de dos almas que se consagraban al amor, habitaba una joven hermosa llamada Cleopatra.

Era ésta de estatura regular, morena, de cabellos negros y su tipo era Filipino, la nariz afilada, las mejillas sonrosadas cual el pétalo de una rosa que acababa de abrirse bajo el soplo vivificador.

Cleopatra era una joven de 17 años nacida en el solar dorado por los rayos del sol; su alma estaba destinada para la hermosura y su corazón para la ternura. Ella estaba acostumbrada á pasear por las mañanas cerca del lago donde estaba su jardín: allí ella recogía flores para adornar su morada y contemplar después el tranquilo lago con que estaba rodeada la mitad de su solar. A lo lejos sus ojos parecían distinguir una barquilla que flotaba sobre el agua del lago y se dirigía hácia ella: poco á poco la barca avanzaba hacia la puerta de su frondoso cárcel de amor, mientras ella contemplaba con serenidad la barca que hacia ella se dirigía.

SOMBRERERIA

DE

RAMON YAN

Gran surtido de toda clase de Sombreros del país á precios baratísimos





Se hacen toda clase de trabajos Especialidades en el blanqueo
PRONTITUD EN EL DESPACHO DE
ENCARGOS POR CORREO

60 Sacristia

Binondo

Manila, I. F.

Hotel Continental

GRANDES SALONES ELEGANTEMENTE DECORADOS PARA BANQUETES   
HABITACIONES ESPACIOSAS Y VENTILDAS 

COCINA FRANCESA

35 Plaza Goiti, Sta. Cruz

Ya no faltaba más que una corta distancia, para que el frágil leño fondease en la playa de su jardín: en él, estaban dos hombres que menejaban el zaguán y otro joven de 18 años llamado Delio; éste designaba la dirección de su barquilla.

Delio era moreno, de cabello rizado, la nariz algo afilada, pecho erguido, rostro sereno y sus ojos prometían un amor eterno.

Al ponerse en tierra, el joven saludó á su deseado amor, y acercándose hacia ella ratifica su excesiva pasión y le promete ser fiel hasta la eternidad.

Ella rechaza todas estas promesas y manifiesta que todo será en vano, y su cansancio no será premiado como él deseaba. El joven impresionado por el dolor, ante su presencia, se arrodilla llorando loco de amor, prometiéndola que nunca sería perjuro en sus juramentos, y que cualquiera hora que ella deseara que él estuviera en su presencia, sin ninguna objeción, permanecería todo el tiempo que ella quiera; y tomándola de las manos estampó en ellas mil besos de idilio sin fin.

La joven seducida por las promesas y sollozos de su amante, se entrega en los brazos de su amado Delio, y también promete que sería ella fiel hasta la eternidad, y que si ella podría amarle en la otra vida también le amaría.

Delio le hace esta pregunta.—Cleopatra ¿verdad que tu me prometes ser fiel en tus juramentos?

Ella contesta que sí y promete amarle hasta la última hora de su muerte. La joven de nuevo reclina su cuerpo sobre su amante, y Delio sobre sus mejillas marca el sello de amor.

Allí Cupido les contempla desde lo alto para atestiguar sus juramentos que se cumplirán ante el altar de Dios.

Delio arrastrado por la fuerza de su amor invita á su Cleopatra á pasear por el lago.

Cleopatra no se resiste: mas por celo le hace esta pregunta: ¿para que quieres pasear por el lago siendo que ya estamos en nuestro eden donde Dios nos ha colmado de felicidad ofreciéndonos estas horas de con-

tinuo amor é idilio sin fin?... para que Delio mio? Contéstame, no te aflijas porque yo me resisto á tus deseos. ¡No!

Delio queriendo ser dueño del corazón de su siempre amada Cleopatra, contesta: si es que tu me amas no debes affigirme. ¿No ves Cleopatra que si tu te niegas me martirizas el corazón?

Delio como pensativo y sollozando suelta las manos de su amada..... Pero de nuevo la joven corre hacia él.

Delio! ven amado mio! no rompas con tus lágrimas de amor la cadena que liga nuestros juramentos; no manches con tus lágrimas la blancura de nuestras promesas, no destroces mi corazón con tus amarguras, Delio mio! No te aflijas que yo estoy dispuesta á cumplir tus deseos Ven!... No me dejes porque me voy a morir.

Delio corre hacia ella y enlazando sus brazos sobre la cintura de Cleopatra, la conduce hacia la playa del lago donde su barquilla estaba pendiente. Se embarca: la barca poco á poco se aleja del embarcadero y se dirige lejos, mientras él estrechaba entre su corazón el cuerpo de Cleopatra prometiéndola llevar allá lejos donde nadie les vieran, para vivir en la soledad.

El cielo ya empezaba á clarearse: sentí renacer en mi corazón la verdadera visión del sueño que tanto he forjado en el entendimiento, y mi mente bañado de sudor vuelve en sí; corro por todas partes y voy hacia el balcón para contemplar el azulado firmamento que la aurora de la mañana iluminaba; más todo fué vano: contemplo el altar que mis ojos y mi corazón veneran con ardor y hacia Él me postró para ir en demanda de su clemencia, pidiéndole que me demuestre siquiera la efigie tan hermosa de una joven como Cleopatra.

El reloj marcaba las seis de la mañana. El sol en el oriente esparcía abundantes rayos sobre la tierra; mi cuerpo rendido de fatiga se desploma como un hierro derretido sobre una butaca y comencé á meditar sobre mi sueño de la noche anterior.

Manila, Septiembre de 1909.

HELIO.

ANTONIO M. MAÑALAK
MÉDICO

Manila, P. I.

Trinidad, No. 50, Sta. Cruz.

The Oldest Distillery in the Philippines
Received Medals at the Expositions in Paris, Amsterdam and Philippines

AYALA & CO.

All Brands of anisado, Anis Extra, Carabanchel, Mallorca, Gin, Anisette, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey. :- :-

PRICE BEYOND COMPETITION

Central Office 216 San Miguel.

Dr. Leonides Lopez y Lizó
PHYSICIAN

5 Marina

Ermita

MANILA

STEPHENS, DENTISTA

63 ESCOLTA, MANILA

Painless extraction -P- 1.00

Gold crowns -P- 10.00

“Katubusan”“Katubusan”(REDENCIÓN)REDENCION DE LA MISERIA¿QUEREIS SER SOCIOS?

La Sociedad Anonima *Katubusan Redención* Fabrica de Tabacos, Cigarillos, Picadura y Mascada, es una Corporación genuinamente filipina; es y debe ser siempre la que merezca la protección de todos los filipinos en general y de la clase obrera en particular, porque redimirnos todos de la miseria, es el fin por que se ha fundado esta institución.

El que se asocie al *Katubusan* y se acostumbre á fumar nuestro Cigarillos y Tabacos hará dos grandes obras de caridad: una consiste en procurarse asimismo vida larga próspera, y otra, en proteger á la clase obrera de Filipinas, que es la dueña verdadera de esta Sociedad.

Desde el dia 2 del presente Junio esta Sociedad ha empezado á vender acciones de la 2.a Serie, de su Capital Social. Una sola persona puede tomar acciones de P- 2.00 á 500.00. Pueden pagarse las acciones personalmente por los interesados, ó por sus mensajeros, ó por medio de correo certificado, y los títulos correspondientes les serán remitidos inmediatamente. Diríjase, si desean más por menores á la Secretaría, establecida en el edificio de esta misma Fábrica.

Calle Jolo, 308, 310 y 312.

BINONDO, MANILA.

“KATUBUSAN”

“Katubusan”“Katubusan”“Katubusan”¿IBIG NINYONG UMANIB?PAGTUBOS SA DALITA

Ang *Katubusan*, ay Samahán sa Pagpapagawa ng Tabako, Sigarilyo, Ginayat at Maskada, Kapisanang ganap na pilipino, at siyang kinakalinga at dapat kalingain ng madlang kababayan, lalo na ng mga manggagawa, sapagka't kaya itinatag ito'y upang matubos tayong lahat sa karálitaan.

Kung kayo'y sasapi sa *Katubusan* at parating Tabako't Sigarilyo namin ang inyong hihititin, ay dalawang malaking kawanggawa ang inyong gagawin una'y hahaba at magkakapalad ang inyong buhay, at ikalawa'y matutulungan ninyo ang bayang manggagawa sa Pilipinas, na siyang tunay na namumuhunan at nangangatawan dito.

Ipinatalastas sa lahat, na, patuloy ang pagtanggap sa mga ibig sumapi sa Samahang ito. Kasalukuyan nag bukas ang Ikalawang Akla ó Serie ng mga acción na siyang maaaniban. Makikasapi ang isang tao mula sa P2 00 hangang sa P500 00. Ang halagang isinasapi ay madadala ó maipadadala sa pamamagitan ng koreo *por certificado* at padadalhan naman agad ng mga ukol na katibayan. Makipagtalastasan sa iba pang bagay sa Kalihim ng Samahan na nasa Bahay-Pagawaan sa mga karaniwang oras.

Daang Jolo blg. 308, 310 at 312, Binundok, Maynila S. P.

“KATUBUSAN”

De Una Fotografía

Á la bella Srta. Concepción García.

Quisiera poseer la paleta de Murillo
Que pudiera reproducir fielmente,
Las bellezas de una joven adolescente,
Fresca y lozana, cual una flor en capullo.

Hermosura típicamente oriental,
Cándida y amable, de dulce expresión;
Los sentimientos que brotan de su corazón
Fueron siempre reflejos de su alma virginal.

Fortuna grande ha sido para mí; un día
Llegué á contemplar su hermoso retrato,
Y como impulsado por un arrebató,
Traté de estudiar lo que aquel retrato decía.

Aquel rostro bello, de indecible ternura,
Indicaba la imagen de la meditación;
Aquellos ojos suplicantes, llenos de ilusión,
Reflejaban la bondad de su alma pura.

Tal vez pensaba en el porvenir lisonjero,
Que la brindara el sér por ella amado,
Sin recordar que triste y abandonado,
Otro sér por ella gime prisionero.

Que goce de esa dicha en lontananza,
Es mi ardiente y constante anhelo;
Solo pido me otorgue el consuelo,
De poder amarla aun sin esperanza.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

Octubre, 1909.

Hojas Secas

ALBORADA

Para la Srta. Luz Aycardo.

En los tormentos de mi mente inquieta
Entre ricas y vagas sensaciones,
Esperanzas, ensueños ó ilusiones
Estremecen mis nervios de poeta.

¡Alma virgen! ¡Perfume de violetal
Dulce lirismo de ignorados sonos...
Reflejan de mi lira, en las canciones
Cual entre sombras, fúlgido cometa

¡Que ignota sensación me agita el alma!
Como agita el céfiro de los mares
Allá en las selvas, escondida palma.

¡Que bello es el *bouquet* de mis sofíares!
¡Que bello despertar! ¡Preciosa calma!
¡Que dulce éxtasis en los patrios lares!

ROGER DE FLOR

Aroadio Santos

PHYSICIAN

Real 24

Paco

Manila

Pedro Concepción

LAWYER-ABOGADO

57 Herran

Ermita, Manila

Manufacturers

of uniforms for schools and colleges as—CAPS,
SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DE-
VICES etc.

Arms and Ammunition

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

AGENTS FOR

A. G. Spalding & Bros., Sporting Goods

Alfred Roensch & Co.

65-67 Escolta, Manila

General Outfitters

Dulces, Biscochos, Mamonos y
Ensaymadas. Se vende en

LA PERLA

Plaza Sta. Cruz
Nos. 96-98 Manila

Sección de Noticias

NOTAS SOBRE LA P. T. A.

La Junta Ejecutiva de la Philippine Teachers' Association en sesión celebrada el 23 del mes pasado adoptó los siguientes acuerdos:

—Autorizar al Presidente para representar á la Asociación en el banquete que se dará el 9 de Octubre en honor del Dr. David P. Barrows.

—Nombrar un Delegado en Ilocos Norte para la formación del comité provincial.

—Urgir de los comités provinciales de Sebú, Manila, Bulacan, Zambales y Leyte la remisión de la lista de afiliados á dichos Comités tal como se acordó en la última convención general.

—Requerir de todos los comités provinciales faciliten al Centro una copia de los reglamentos porque se rigen los mismos.

En las elecciones llevadas á cabo en el Comité de Manila el día 1.º del presente mes, para la terna de la nueva directiva de 1909-1910 han sido elegidos por mayoría de votos los señores siguientes:

Presidente	Sr. Agapito Francisco
Vice-Presidenta	Srta. Consuelo Agrava
Secretario	Sr. Cayetano Ligot
Tesorero	" Emilio Pestaño
Vicc-Secretario	" Lino Rivera
	Srta. Adela Silva
	Sr. Alejandro Almoalla
Vocales	" Justo Juliano
	" Ambrosio Cruz
	" Eufrasio Vega

La toma posesión de esta nueva directiva tuvo lugar el Sábado 16, en la celebración del octavo aniversario de la fundación de la Philippine Teachers' Association.

EL BANQUETE Á DR. D. P. BARROWS

El banquete ofrecido por los superintendentes y maestros del Buró de Educación en honor del Dr. David P. Barrows, con motivo de su dimisión y marcha á los Estados Unidos, tuvo lugar en la terraza del Hotel Metropole á las 8:30 de la noche del Sábado 9 de Octubre.

Una hora antes del banquete comenzó la recepción. Formaban la línea de recepción, Mr. Gilbert N. Brink, Dr. David P. Barrows, Mrs. D. P. Barrows, Mrs. F. B. Davis, Miss Adela Silva, y Mr. Guillermo Santos. Los superintendentes, y maestros de Manila y provincias limítrofes estaban representados en el banquete, ascendiendo el número de comensales á cerca de 400.

Terminada la cena, el toastmaster, Dr. Edwin B. Copeland en elocuente é ingeniosa presentación hizo conocer á los oradores designados en el programa. Todos tributaron palabras de gratitud y admiración á la labor llevada á cabo por el Dr. Barrows durante los seis años que estuvo al frente del ramo educacional en estas islas, y cuya marcha ocasionaba un vacío difícil de llenar en el Buró de Educación. Después de los discursos encomiásticos, el Dr. Barrows, completamente emocionado, se levanta para contestar: dijo que él no encontraba palabras apropiadas para contestar. Los 9 años que él estuvo en Filipinas los ha pasado agradablemente y que el incidente más memorable de su vida y de gran significación para Mrs. Barrows y él es la demostración de afecto de aquella noche. Dejaba á la discreción de sus oyentes el juicio sobre la labor ejecutada por él en el ramo educacional. Prometió laborar aun en América por la obra comenzada, y ofreció su casa á todos sus antiguos compañeros. Terminó diciendo que antes de partir él deseaba dejar arraigada una convicción y que sea el lema de nuestras escuelas públicas, cuyo título es: Rectitud y Honradez.

"LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS"

DE

VALLE EVANGELISTA Y CA.

ESTABLECIMIENTO GENUINAMENTE FILIPINO
TEGIDOS Y NOVEDADES DE EUROPA.

Inmenso surtido en Lanas Francesas, Inglesas.

PERCALES DE VARIAS CLASES

VISITAD NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.

Escolta No. 101

Manila, P. I.

FARMACIA Y LABORATORIO DE P. HIZON

Rosario 238, Binondo, Manila, I. F.

La Farmacia más acreditada por usar solamente materiales de primera y disponer de un Laboratorio montado según los últimos adelantos así como de los aparatos necesarios para esterilizar los materiales usados en las operaciones quirúrgicas.

Es la única que fábrica las muy acreditadas AMPOLLAS HIZON para inyecciones hipodérmicas. Buen trato al público y una pulcritud excesiva en el despacho de las recetas y otros medicamentos delicados.

Vende también toda clase de específicos, artículos de tocador y Perfumería selecta de los más acreditados fabricantes extranjeros á precios muy económicos.

P. HIZON

LA PERLA

Fábrica de Biscochos y Dulces de J. E. Monroy.
Premiada en las Exposiciones de Hanoi y Saint Luis.
Plaza Sta. Cruz, Nos. 96 98 Manila

CONVENCIÓN DE SUPERINTENDENTES DE DIVISION

En circular de fecha 20 de Septiembre el Buró de Educación convoca á todos los superintendentes de división á una convención, que de orden del Secretario de Instrucción Pública tendrá lugar en Manila el 22 de Noviembre, con el fin de discutir varias cuestiones de administración de las escuelas. El Secaetario del ramo presidirá dicha convención.

PLANES DE ESTUDIOS APROBADOS

El comité de certificación de escuelas privadas bajo la presidencia del Comisionado Palma, despues de un detenido estudio acordó recomendar la aprobación de los planes de estudios de 2.^a enseñanza de las escuelas privadas conocidas con el nombre de "San Pablo" y "San Gerónimo" de esta capital.

LA MARCHA DEL DR. Y MRS. BARROWS

Mrs. Barrows saldrá de Manila el 14 de Octubre via Japón, en donde permanecerá en espera del Dr. Barrows que saldrá de aqui el 27 de Noviembre.

El Dr. Barrows ocupará una cátedra de antropología y educación en la Universidad de Berkeley, California.

MÁS SIMPATIZADORES

El Superintendente de la división escolar de Zambales Mr. Edgar Corley ha enviado una lista de todos los maestros de aquella provincia al manager del "The Filipino Teacher" para enviarles la revista como propaganda. Además ha remitido el importe de su suscripción por un año.

Lo mismo ha hecho el amable Superintendente, que era de Rizal, y hoy de la Unión, Mr. William F. Montavon.

Nuestro agradecimiento.

Para adquirir un retrato muy parecido y baratísimo, es preciso acudirse á la Fotografía

"BOREAL STUDIO"

JOLO 313, BINONDO, MANILA—TEL. NO. 270

BAJO LA DIRECCIÓN DE *B. GOMEZ*

"Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografía Zafra"
PEINADORA GRATIS TODOS LOS DIAS

NUEVA ESCUELA EN TACLOBAN

Cuatro mil pesos han sido apropiados de los fondos insulares para la construcción de una escuela de niños en Tacloban. El municipio ha cedido ₱2,600 para este mismo objeto. El plano de la escuela está casi terminado y las condiciones de la contrata se publicarán en seguida.

"MAMILA INTERSCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATION"

Asi se denomina la asociación sportiva interescolar de Manila. El fin de la sociedad es fomentar los ejercicios físicos entre los estudiantes. Fue nombrado presidente, Mr. Z. L. Crone; vice presidente; Mr. W. J. Colbert; y secretario-tesorero, Mr. J. Theo Rogers. Se ha fijado para el 6 de Diciembre la primera partida de juegos sportivos, en el base-ball grounds de Pace.

NOMBRADO

El Sr. Benito Pangalanan graduado en los exámenes para maestros el 27 y 28 de Mayo último, ha sido nombrado maestro de Pangasinan.

FELICITACIÓN

El pincel del alma obliga al que suscribe á felicitar á la Srta. Isabel Daria, joven predilecta de Iba por motivo de sus cumpleaños el 20 de Octubre de este año, deseándola vida y salud, y que este su día natalicio sea siempre la joya que brille por su espléndida hermosura.

B. R. CARPIUS.

Important

Cut out this coupon to give it to one of your friends.

The Filipino Teacher

Please send to my address a copy of THE FILIPINO TEACHER every month and for which I agree to pay the amount of ₱ 2.00 pesos as yearly subscription.

Name

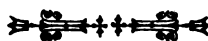
No. Street

Town Province

Cristalería buena para uso diario—Cristalería fina superior Francesa—Manteles y servilletas muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA PUERTA DEL SOL.



MONTURAS
PARA
SEÑORAS Y CABALLEROS
Vajillas Francesas
BATERIAS DE COCINA Y CRISTALERIAS



BAZAR
“SIGLO XX”

SE RECIBEN PEDIDOS POR CORREO

P. del Conde Nos. 2 al 16

BINONDO

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUWANAN

Taga-mansag ng "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Namamatnugot: EDUARDO GUAZON.

LALAGYAN SA CORREO. BLG 1090 MAYNILA, K. P.

PATNUGOT-UDLING

Maligayang Paglalayag

Marahil samantalang nililimbag ang pahayagang ito, si Dr. David P. Barrows ay masayang naglalayag na at tinatahak ang malawak na Pasípiko, patungo sa Amerika. Dapua't ito'y di kadahilanan upang kami'y tumahimik na at di magtapon ng aming pagkukurò hingil sa isa'g taog naging ulo ng Kagawaran ng Pagaaral, dito sa Sagkapuluán.

Mula ng 1902 si Dr. Barrows ay siyang nagasiwa sa Kagawaran ng Pag-aaral. Sa makatwid mayroong mahigit na 6 na taon sa kamáy niya ang pamámahalà sa pagaaral, at sa loob ng hinabahabang panahong iyan ay mahihinuhá na ng sino man, kung gaano ang ikinásulong at ikinátaas ng páaralan dito. Hindi matatawaran nga ang malalaking hakbáng na ipinamálas ng mga pilipino sa pagakyát sa bundók ng karunungan, lalonglalo na sa mga taong kalilipas pa lamang, at gayon din sa kasalukuyan. Guni't ito'y di dapat ipagtaká palibhasa'y ang lahing nagnanais ng kaniyang ikasusulong ay sapiltan

yayakapin ang pag-aaral upang matutò, sapagkat ang kabihasanán ay nagbubuhat sa karunungan. Upang matutò, kailangan ang magaral, at upang magaral kailangan ag pagaaralan. Sa bagay na ito, si Dr. Barrows, isa na diyán sa mga amerikang kusang naparito upang makipagtiis ng init sa ating lupaín, lamang sa hangad na makatulong sa ating ikabubunyi, ay inadhiká, isinagawá at pinagsumikapang inalám ang lalong kailangan at náa ayon sa ating paguugali, at hilig, na siyang maging patakaran sa pamamalakad at kaparaanang ng kagauarag hinawakan niya,

Hind maliit na bilang ang mga naagatwiran na tayo'y di dapat turuan ng titik (letters) ku'ng panáy na mga gawain sa kamáy. Dahil dito aming sísiptin ang kanyang sinabi. "To those who advocate practical instruction, I reply that the most practical thing obtainable for men is a civilized community, and their most desirable acquisition is literary. In civilized communities an illiterate class suffers a grievous handicap in the social competition. Civilized communities are civilized because they are literate. The achieve-

Gent's furnishing up to date goods are to be found at

SYYAP & CO. STORE

A NEW SHIPMENT OF

SWELL NECKTIES, COLLARS AND SOCKS.

LATEST STYLES IN STRAW AND FELT HATS.

OUR SPECIAL SHAPE IN PATENT LEATHER, BLACK AND TAN VICI KID LOW AND HIGH SHOES

and also

WE SELL THE SANDOW'S DUM-BELL AND DEVELOPERS FOR PLEASANT AND HANDY EXERCISES.

SYYAP & CO.

21—Escolta

Vajillas de porcelana, Vajillas de Iza, Servicio para Té y Café. Platos sueltos de porcelana desde P. 1 80 DOCENA. JUEGOS de LAVABOS vende baratos y siempre baratos en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

ment of letters marks the transition from barbarism to civilization" Sa mga pagugusap na iyan sa itaas ay sapat ng masukat ang kalakhan ng pagkatao ng ginoong aming tinutukoy. Siya ay di rin kaayon na sapagkat amerikano ang namamahala dito ang maging habas amerikano na mang lahat. Ang taong ito'y kasiping ni na F. Calderon, Palma, Adriatico, Kalaw at ibp. sa paghahakang di dapat mawala ang "diwang pilipino", na ang matwid, ay ingatan natin ang lahat ng mabubuting katubò ng ating sarili at pumulot sa iba niyaóng sa akala nati'y dapat pulutin.

Dinaramdam naming labis ang pagalis ni Dr. Barrows sapagka't maging pamahalaan at maging bayan man ay may malaking ma'antay sa kanya sa pagpapadakila ng bayang ito sa haharapin, at disi'y maipagpapatuloy ang napakarikit at kapuripuring mga gawing sinapulán na.

Dapwa't umáasa at nananalig kami na ang hahalili sa kanya ay magpapatuloy sa dating landasing tinalaktak ni Dr. Barrows, at kailán ma'y di pagagahasang sirain ang naitayò na kungdi bagkus pupunán upang mabuóng patuluyan, ang magandang adhikang pagpaaral sa ating lahi, na lubhang kapurihan ng E. U.

Samantala'y isang Maligayang paglalayag ang ninánasa namin kay Dr. David P. Barrows at mga kasáma.

LA ROSA
RESTAURANT

Carriedo Núm. 117 Quiapo

DESAYUNOS COMIDAS Y MERIENDAS
SERVICIO ESPECIAL

SORBETES RIQUÍSIMOS TODAS LAS NOCHES

Precio al alcance de todos.—Cubiertos de 0.30 0.40 y 0.50

COCINA ESPAÑOLA

A. Castañeda *Propietaria*

Mariano M. Celis

Maestro de Obras, Agrimensor Licenciado por el Bureau de Terrenos del Estado y Profesor de matemáticas puras.

284 Cabildo

Intramuros

Alberto F. Barretto

ABOGADO

Bufete:—528 Sta. Mesa
Manila

Apartado de Correos 104
Tel. 1308

Ang Bayan at ang Guro

II.

Ang isip yata ng iba'y ang gawang magturo ay birò; magpalipas ng mga araw ó mag-aksaya ng panahon sa bawa't pintig, maupò at humilighilig sa isang luklukan, magsasalitá ng mga bagay bagay na hindi nararapat sa loob ng paaralan, maglakad ó maglabas pumasok sa silid na pinagtuturuan at iba pang kabulastugan na sinsay sa palatuntunan ng bawa't paaralaran. ¡Oh, hindi ganitò! Sayang na laman lupa ang mga nag-iisip ng papaganito. Oo, sayang; mga panahong dapat ikatuklas ng mga ikalulusog ng bayan ay wala't inihahandog lamang sa isang k bulaanan. Suka't niyong akalaing sa ngayo'y may mga bagong tao kayong nanunubos, na iyan nga'y ang mga gurò Kung ang mga gurò noong nakaraang panahon ay may inihandog na karunungan sa bayan, ngayon nama'y (ang mga gurò) nagtatatag ng isang bayang dakilà, malaya at malusog. Kung ang mga binihasa sa karunungan noon araw ay napasakamay ng mababangis na palad ngayon nama'y siyang magiging bayani ng katubusan. At saan? kung ang mga maaalam noong araw ay di kinaingitan dito sa bayan natin, disi'y ang bayang ito'y katulad na niyang mga bayang nagpapanggap na sila ang hari sa lupa't dagat... ¡Rizal, Burgos, Zamora at iba pang na sa kapayapaan na ibinuwal ng punlò ng sakim sa kainggitan ng karunungan, ay alalahanin niyong mayroong mga tumutubos sa inyol...

III.

Hindi kabulaanang sasabihing ko, na ang bayang Amerikano ay ginawang sangkalan ngayon ang gurò hinggil sa minimithi ng bayan, na anya'y: *unang kailangan ninyo ay ang karunungan* Ngayon ay ating tuklabin ang laman niyan. Na, kung ang bayang Pilipino ay sagana na sa mga marurunong ay dagling tatanggap ng kanilang pinangangarap. At ngayon, sino ang magdudulot sa bayan ng karunungan iyan, kundi ang gurò nga, i, ang mga gurong naghahandog ng malikmatang isipan sa pamamagitan ng pawis, tiyaga at likas na pagkamahilig sa mga bagay na ikalulusog ng bayan. ¡Oh, ang gurò ng aking lahi! ¡Bayaan mo bayang Amerikano't hanggang bukas makalawa ay mamalas mo ang banaag ng kabihasnán na sisikat mula sa ANINO ng isang inaamis!.. Ngunit magsalita ka nang tapatan... aayaw ako ng pawang pangako...

¡Sayang nga lamang at di binigyan laya ang mga gurò na makilahok sa politika, na isa pa sanang bahagi nang kanyang paglilingkod sa bayan!

Dito sa bayan ko kung magkaminsa'y ang gurò ay higit pa sa pagtuturo ng karunungan sa batà kay sa isang magulang, (hindi kayabangan at pangungunang bait) nguni't kahinahinayang pang sabihing kung minsay ang guroy nilalapastangan pa ng isang magulang dahil lamang sa sumbong ng anak na minamahal, bagay na di naman nalalaman ng magulang ang kapunuan at kaduluhan ng isang bagay na nangyari. Ito'y isang katiwalian, at sa maaga pa'y kailangan nang wakasan ang papaganito.

Dapat na matalastas ng isang magulang na nagpaparal sa kanilang anak na ang guroy di lumalapastangan nang lapastangang alipio, ó busabos, ó alila, sa kanilang anak, kundí isang paltik, dalawa, ó tatlo na pawang mahihina na kahulugan ay ang tumigil lamang ng pag-iingay sa loob ng silid, pagka't nakabubulahaw ó nakagagambala sa ilang may gawain; marapat ang ganito sa ganang amin pagka't sa hindi pagkakitoto nang isang nag-iingay na ito'y pati nang ibig matuto'y mahahawa. Dapat din niyong matalastas na ang mga paaralan sa ngayon ay hindi katulad ng sa kahapon. Kung sa kahapo'y ipinag-sisigawan ang pagbabasa nang A, B, K, ngayon nama'y *bulong* lamang. Bakit? aninyo marahil. Pagka't ang pag-aaral ay hindi mo man isigaw, ó basahin ng malakas ay natututuhan din kahi't sa tingn, ó sa marahan, kung isasaloob. Bukod sa rooy ang isang nag-aaral ng *leksiyon* ay hindi matuto kung nakadidinig ng ingay sa kabikabilang panig niya. ¡Oh! kay laki nga ng pagkakaiba ng sa kahapon at ngayon kung hinggil din lamang sa pagtuturo. Sa pamamalo sa bata ay lalo na. At ano, di baga kung mamalo noong araw ay halos makabali ng bayawang? Ngayon, ang pamamalo ay *aliw* at ang galit ay *tuwâ*.

¡Mga magulang! huwag nga kayong maniwala na kung kanya pinalo ang bata ay pagka't kinasusuklamang. Alalahanin niyong nakaalam kami ng katagang: *ang pinapalò lamang ay yaong hayop*, oo't nalalaman namin, kaya't inuulit kong ang pagpalo namin ay aliw. Nguni't sa likod nang lahat ng iyán ay magalák kayo't ganyán na lamang ang ginagawá sa bata at di ang itakwil sa paaralan, na: huwag nang papasukin pang muli. Pagka't sa alin mang paaralan na itinatatag ng bayang Amerikano sa tulong ng Pilipino, ay may kautusang ang sino mang batá, matandá, babae ó lalake na sumusuay sa batás na nilikhá ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo (Buro de Educación) ay may kaparusaháng itataká, at ito'y nagwawalang bahala na nga lamang kami, pagka't sumasagunamgunam namin ang tanóng na gaya nire: Sino ang itakwil na ito at anó ang mahihitá namin? Ytó ang tanóng na sa akalá nami'y napakamahalagá. Nguni't sa ngayón pa'y kami narin ang sasagót na pag ang sino man sa mga batáng ito'y itinakwil sa paaralan ay tandang ang nagtakwil na ito'y tumatalikod sa bayan, pagka't ito'y bahagi ng bayan. Maniwala nga kayong di kami magtatakwil; sakali man, ay walá nang mukhang dapat ipakita ang mga taong gagawa nito... ¡Kami'y kumikilalang may bayang kaming pinaglilingkurán, at huwag talikdán hanggang ang mga matá nami'y nakakakita: padidilatin namin ang matá ng mga muwang...

(Durugtungan)

Maalat 5-9-05.

MÁN. AGUINALDO,

“Suliranin sa loob ng Klase.”

SAMO SA MGA KASAMA.

Upang makatulong ng lalo sa maayos at wastong pamalalakad ng ating mga paaralan, upang ang *Katahimikan* ay siyang lagi ng maghari sa loob ng klase at ng sa ganito'y maging matiwasay ang ating pagtuturo, at upang ding ang bawa't guro ay makatulong sa kanyang kapwa guro sa pagsugpo sa kaingayan ng mga batang walang ginagawa sa loob ng klase kundí ang maglarò, magsalita manukso ó mambulahaw sa katahimikan ng nagpapagaral at ng gurò; gayon din upang mailagan ang mangkakanang pagpasok at madalas na pagkakahuli ng mga bata kahit walang gaanong dahilan minarapat ko ang mag-iingay ng ilang katanungan ukol sa ganitong *Suliranin*, ang samo sa mga kasama ang kanikanilang pasiyá, palagay, at paraan na ginagamit sa kanikanilang mga klase.

At sapagka't ang nilalayan nito ay sa ikabuta ng abat kaya't umaasa ako na di ninyo ipagwawalang bahala bagkus bibigyang abala at pamumuhananan ng kaunting panahon.

Naito ang mga katanungan:

UNA:—

Ano ang marapat at mabuting paraan upang ang isang batang walang ginagawa sa loob ng klase kungdi ang maglaro, magsalita at mangbulahaw, ay maihilig sa katahimikan at pagaaral?

IKALAWA:—

Kun ang klase ay lagi na lamang sa kaingayan at sigalot; at upang ito ay masugpo jalin-alin ang mga paarang dapat gawin ng isang guro?

IKATLO:—

Kun ang bata ay madalas na di masok at kadalasa'y mahuli sa pagbubukas ng klase, kahit walang gaanong dahilan, upang mailagan ito jalin-alin ang mga paraan dapat usugpó ng isang guro?

Maaaring ang bawa't tanong ay bigyan ng maraming paraan ó palagay.

Ang sa inyo'y nakikikamay,

MIGUEL ANTONIO.

Tondo Primary School.

Dr. Javier Arbizú

DENTISTA

102 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.



PANGKATING "PATINTERO" NĀ MĀA BABAE SA BAKOOD AT ANG KANILĀNG MĀA GURŌ.

Mula sa kaliwa na pakanan:

Unang hanay—Bb. María Guintò, María Bartolome' Basilia de Guía, María Bernardo at Margarita Dalúz.

Ikalawáng hanay—Bb. Trinidad Jáp, Eugenia Gomez, at Fermina Malabanan.

Ikatlóng hanay—G. Norberto Javier, Bb. Francisca Rafael, Margarita Ignacio, Fausta Torres at G. P. E. del Rosario.

Ikatat na hanay—G. Zósimo Topacio.

Kay G. A. Quijano,

Pangulong Tagá-Pangasiwàng "THE FILIPINO TEACHER."



PANGKATING "PATINTERO" NĀ MĀA LALAKE SA BAKOOD AT ANG KANILĀNG MĀA GURO.

Mula sa kaliwa na pakanan:

Unang hanay—Patrocinio Navarrete, Emilio Torres at Pedro Girón.

Ikalawáng hanay—GG. P. E. del Rosario, Pablo Diaz, Agapito Parede, Severino Ignacio at Norberto Javier.

Ikatlóng hanay—GG. Raymundo Lázaro, Francisco Cuenca at Salvador Asunción,

Ikatat na hanay—G. Zósimo Topacio.



LECHE FRESCA

MARCA "OSO"

Es la mejor de todas.
Se toma con satisfac-
ción. : : : : :



PRECIO
BARATÍSIMO

Sprungli y Ca.
Únicos importadores

28 David 28
Manila, I. F.

Bernabe Studio ✂

Se regala una ampliación á los que tomen una docena de retratos de tarjetas americanas para arriba.—Peinadora gratis.
Izquierdo No. 379, Trozo.

Tulang Tagalog

ANG AKING PANGARAP

Kay Titig-Bituin.

Gabi Dilim yaóng nakapaghahari
Tahimik ang lahat tulad sa masawi...
Walang nadidinig kundi ang kudyaping:
'Pangarap ay bunga ng 'sang nili-nili

Noon di'y namulas sa 'king alaala
na ma'y isang gining lalapit tatawa
lalayô susulpôt may hawak na lira
at nagsasabi ng "halika, halikal"

Ang mukhang mahayap na kikinangkinang
anaki'y bituin sa madaling araw,
ang bisig niyang Oh!, mabilog mahinay
kapwâ nagdudulot ng kaligayahan.

Ang burok ng pisnging anakin ay sagâ;
ang buhók ua luyloy na abót sa lupâ,
ay nakit sa akin sa pagkakahigâ...
nagangon't humarap sa bagong Batha'â.

Nang akó'y lalapit sa kinálalagyan
sinigawán akó t aniya'y "Magnanakak!" ..

sunód ang buhawi, kulóg, lintik't ulán
na siyang nagdadalát di ko na natanaw.

Akó ay nagising at aking pinaghanap
ang babaeng itóng magarà't mahayap
saká ng kapai'y... walá .. hilat, hila'l
yaón pala'y bunga lamang ng pangarap.

Ngayón ko nalamang ang pangarap pala'y
bunga lang ng isang luha't alaala
tiwaling katagâ ng isang kalulwa
pang aliw pang-luras sa mga ninintâ.

MATUBUSING-ANGKÁN.

Real 464 MaaIat.

LUZON BARBER SHOP

440 NOZALED A, PACO

JUST AT THE FOOT OF PACO BRIDGE
HAIR CUT - SHAVING

Regular prices

DOMINGO M. SANTOS, Prop.



SPRUNGLI & CO. Daang David blg. 28 MAYNILA

Nagbibili ng gatas "MARCA OSO"
na walang halu

MURA KAY SA IBA

Tumatangap kami nang mga pabisin sa mga
Lalawigan

FARMACIA AT LABORATORIO NI P. HIZON

Daang Rosario Blg. 238, Binundok, Maynila, K. P.

Ang Farmaciang itó na kilala na nang madla dahil sa kabutihan nang mga gamot na dito'y ipinagbibili, ay may isá pang katangian at ito'y bagong katátatag na Laboratorio na kinasasangkapan ng mga pamamaraang na aayon sa kahilingan nang bagong panahón para sa pagsusuri nang mga bagay-bagay na kagamitan sa mga *Operaciones Quirúrgicas*.

At itó rin ang tanhing Farmacia na gumagawâ nang bantóg na *Ampollas Hizon* para sa Inyección. Mataling pagbibili lalo na sa *despacho* ng mga *receta*. Mabuting pagtanggap sa mga mamimili. Nagbibili rin dito, sa lalong inababang halagâ, ng lahat na *especifico* mga kagamitan sa *toCADOS* at mga piling pabangó na gawa ng mga kilalang magpapabangó sa extranjero.

Lámparas y Quinques eléctricos y para petroleo—Quinques mecánicos nuevos modelos muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL S.L.

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

145-147 ESCOLTA, MANILA.
ESTABLISHED 1898

Kodas, Cámaras, Films, Plates, Cramer, Illford, & Seed's Tropical.
Developing and printing. Aristo Platino P. O. P. Bromida & Velox,
Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Send for Catalog - - - - - ROBERTS, Prop.

EL PROGRESO SOMBRERERIA DE PLACIDO ONG

Se vende toda clase de sombreros del país
á precios baratísimos.

Acudid á los sombreria "EL PROGRESO"
donde se hace toda clase de trabajos; espe-
cialidad en el blanqueo.

NOZALEJA 438, PACO

La Funeraria PAZ NI P. DEL ROSARIO Binuksan noón pang 1900

Nasa daang Paz, blg. 513-515 Sta. Cruz, Maynila
Telefono blg. 1256.

Bagong lahat ang mga karro ang mga ataul ay nagdi-
dikitan mayroong yari sa Amerika at may yari dito sa atin.
Pili ang mga kahoy na ginagamit.

Sa mga kalandás; ang máibigang bala na. Tumatan-
gap ng libng kahit sa mga lalawigan.

Sa mga karro ay nagsisinkaw ng kabayong Australya
ò kabayo sa atin, ayon sa pagkasunduan.

Lahat ng palamuting ibiguin ay mayroón.

Murang sumingil kay sa ibang Funeraria.

ANG MGA HALAGA RITO AY PARANG UPA LAMANG SA KA-
SANGKAPANG GINAGAMIT DAHIL SA KAMVRAHAN.

Huwag kayóng magkakamali, daang Paz 513 at 515
Sta. Cruz, Maynila.

Manila and the Provinces are filled with Schools and Colleges. Thousands of Teachers and Pupils are attending those institutions.

OUR ADS REACH THEM ALL

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Box 1090 Manila

SASTRERIA DE S. LIWANAG

Se confecciona con brevedad y economía
toda clase de trajes para Caballeros y Niños,
con arreglo á los últimos modelos de Paris y
América.

UNIFORMES PARA COLEGIALES Y MILITARES

126 Solana y 150 Anda

Intramuros

SOMBRERIA DE M. EVANGELISTA

100 y 102 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Constante existencia de Sombreros del país
—Varias clases y formas.

Especialidad en el blanqueo de Sombreros

PRECIO BARATÍSIMO

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA

DE

VENANCIO ABELLA

SE RECIBE TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS CONCERNIENTES AL RAMO

Nº 82, Alcalá, Sta. Cruz

Manila.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

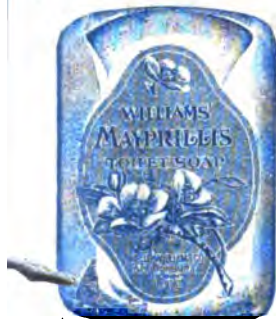


20 Centavos a cake

— ON —
 TOILET SOAPS - - - -
 SHAVING SOAPS - - - -
 TALCUM POWDERS AND
 TOILET REQUISITES - - - -



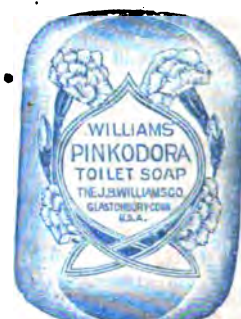
20 Centavos a cake



20 Centavos a cake



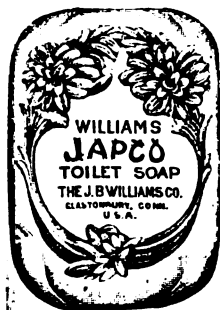
20 Centavos a cake



20 Centavos a cake

Is an Absolute Guarantee of
PURITY, QUALITY
 and
EXCELLENCE

MAY BE OBTAINED IN ALL THE BEST STORES



20 Centavos a cake

Lambert-Springer Co.

99-107 PLAZA STA. CRUZ, MANILA
 WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS



20 Centavos a cake

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. III

NOVEMBER, 1909

No. 6.



HON. MANUEL L. QUEZON,
Resident Commissioner in the United States.

25 Centavos a copy

Office: 142 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz. P. O. Box 1909 Manila

Only -P- 2.00 Year

Parker "LUCKY CURVE" Fountain Pens

Prices from
-P-4.00 to -P-25.00

Kemlein & Johnson

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES { Water Colors -P-o.18 per tube
Oil " " P-o.20 and -P-o.35 per tube } 94 66 Escolta, Manila
Canvas, Brushes, etc.

The Picture Shop

Best assortment of fancy postcards Xmas Cards and
Calendars for the Holidays—Picture frames Photo
Supplies, Tennis goods and all kinds of glass ✱

Squires, Bingham & Co.

‘The old reliable.’

No. 4 Plaza Goiti

Manila



CHRISTMAS SHOES

OUR STORES ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE SHOES
THE HIKE, THE LITTLE DUKE, THE RIZAL
AND NEW YORK

The shoes we sell at P 8.00 & P 8.50 are the
same grade that other dealers sell for P 10.00

THE HIKE SHOE HAS NO SUPERIOR

The American Shoe Store

PLAZA GOITI

The Hike Shoe Palace

118 Escolta



Manila, P. I.

R. A. McGRATH, Prop.

The Filipino Teacher

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
VICENTE DIAZ, Editor

VOL. III

MANILA, NOVEMBER, 1909

No. 6

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE OF MANILA AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER

ADDRESS all communications regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to "THE FILIPINO TEACHER", P. O. Box No. 1090 Manila, P. I.

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are sent on request.
Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.
Change of address:—subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITOR'S PAGE

A GOOD IDEA The Executive Board of the Philippine Teachers' Association has, in its last meeting, adopted a resolution to the effect that the several Provincial Committees of the Association be instructed to deliver lectures to the people about matters pertaining to civics, sanitation and hygiene, agriculture, industries, prevention of cruelty to animals etc. Knowing the present condition of the masses,—a condition resulting from the apparent neglect in the past, of enlightening the people as to these rudimentary knowledge essential to the well-being of a community—and considering that any work which has for its tendency the social and intellectual uplift of a country cannot prosper unless it is begun with the masses, the idea conceived by the Executive Board of the Association deserves more than a passing attention.

The idea is not a new one. The Philippine Legislature has already passed a law to this effect, but although the Bureau of Education has already given the necessary instructions for carrying out the work, few of our municipalities have as yet availed themselves of this opportunity. We can not tell with certainty the why of this seeming indifference on the part of many of our municipalities, but be it as it may, these lectures cannot fail to be of immeasurable benefit to the masses who have always been eager to grasp

and adopt useful knowledge. The members of the P. T. A. who have the interest of their country at heart, and who are faithful to the lofty aims of their organization,—an organization which, be it said in passing, "is the highest expression of the most advanced and modern progress in the whole Philippine Archipelago," (to quote the words of one of the most prominent Superintendents in these Islands)—the members of the P. T. A. we repeat, cannot do a more everlasting service to their country than by beginning these lectures so as to impart to the people the knowledge they so pressingly need and which has so long been withheld from them. Give these lectures in the dialect of the community and we have no doubt but that every truth, every light imparted by the lecturer to his hearers will be adopted into homes where the standards of living are sadly in need of improvement.

Let us here point out, if we may be allowed, some of the present existing conditions in many localities,—conditions which through these lectures can be, if not entirely eradicated, at least gradually improved and changed. Here is a village essentially agricultural but whose people, instead of availing of the richness of the soil for planting vegetables and eatables after their rice is harvested, leaves the ground idle and depend exclusively on the product of the year's harvest. In many instances the year's harvest fails or gives

out before the soil is prepared for another harvest and then the people find themselves on the verge of starvation. Had they planted other crops which could help them in case their harvest fails or gives out, instead of selecting rice and devoting all their time to its cultivation to the exclusion of all other crops which grow as easily as rice, they would not find themselves in such helpless condition. In the same village there is a group of people who, having no carabaos nor farms, find themselves unable to raise anything, but instead of engaging themselves in other occupations which are also profitable and self-supporting, such as fowl-raising, vegetable raising etc. they stay at home with crossed arms as if everything they need will come unsummoned, or else pass their time in games of chance. In another village everything is well, but the people are all at the mercy of an ambitious man or group of ambitious men, just because they (the people) have never been told that they have certain rights which if they cannot personally defend and maintain will be defended and maintained by a government which protects them. Here is another village where the homes and the methods of living of the people are unsanitary and unhygienic but which, by kind and helpful

suggestions, can be made better. There is another village where in spite of having a properly managed school-house, only sixty or seventy per cent of the children go to it as their parents oblige their children to work with them in the field at an early age, thus neglecting their instruction, ignoring perhaps that child-labor or child-slavery, whatever reasons are evoked for its support, is extremely detrimental to the physical and intellectual development of their children and no one will feel the effect of such detriment more keenly than the parents themselves.

These and others are the points which can be profitably taken up in these lectures and explained in detail to the people. We have but one sug-

HOURS:
10 TO 11:30 A. M.
3 TO 5, P. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL 8 TO 9 A. M.
TELEPHONE 217

DR. W. LANKOWSKY.

Calle Real No. 108

Intramuros, Manila

Imprenta, Libreria y Papeleria

DE

J. MARTINEZ

Atkinson's - The Philippine Islands	P 7.50
Barrows - History of the Philippines	" 3.00
Benn Pitman - The Manual of Phonography	" 2.50
Do The Reporter's Companion	" 2.50
Do The Phonographic Amannensis	" 2.50
Isaac Pitman - Shorthand Instructor	" 3.50
Do Shorthand Commercial Correspondence	" 2.20
Do Taquigrafia Española	" 3.00
Brockaway - La Fonografía Moderna	" 3.00
Hiraldez y Navarro id. id.	" 3.00

GRAN SURTIDOS DE CROMOS PARA ALMANAQUES EXPOLIADORES PARA EL AÑO PROXIMO 1910

34 36 Plaza Moraga y Plaza Calderon 263

Binondo, Manila

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapas Paja inglesa últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chaffeurs, ascos de Corcho para el Solta Gorras por viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

gestion to make regarding these lectures and it is this: that specially if the conditions in the locality are similar to what we mentioned above, the lectures be given in such earnest, kind and sympathetic manner that the people may feel that it is not the purpose of the lecturer to *criticize* them but rather to *help* them change these conditions for the better because there is need of improving them.

The conditions surrounding the Philippine Teachers' Association are all highly favorable to the efficient accomplishment of this meritorious work. The government alone can not effect the social and intellectual uplift of this country; there must be mutual cooperation and united action on the part of *all* the people. Will the Provincial Committees of the P. T. A. in Manila, Bulacan, Cavite, Rizal, Pampanga, Zambales, Pangasinan, Cebu and Leyte and their corresponding municipal Committees, take up this matter in the same spirit of earnestness and enthusiasm as the country has the right to expect of them? Upon them we leave the answer.

The Teaching Process

Real teaching, as differentiated from normal teaching, is quite a complicated process. The onlooker sees the teacher call up classes, hears questions propounded and answers given, and concludes that the teaching process consists in hearing recitations. And it is a sorrowful fact that very many teachers do no more than hear recitations.

Teaching may be defined as the process by which normal mental evolution is effected.

1. The various arts that mankind has discovered must be imparted to the pupil. In this he is a co-worker with the parent. Of late years the school has undertaken to see that the pupil can work in wood, leather, and metal; can sew and cook, tho these arts were once imparted solely in the home. Now writing, reading, computation, bookkeeping, composition, drawing,

and molding in clay are arts the teacher is charged to impart.

2. There is a body of knowledge which in a civilized condition all youths should possess.

The teacher should (1) know what a child six seven, eight etc. years of age should be acquainted with; (2) should possess the skill to have that quickly acquired and rightly understood.

This knowledge concerns (1.^o) himself, (2.^o) the earth, (3.^o) people (4.^o) things, (5.^o) right duties.

3. The power to think clearly and connectedly; to arrive at just judgments; to have a strong memory comes from training—which is a part of the teaching process.

(4) A most important thing to learn is how to treat others rightly. The coming together of ten, twenty, or more of youth furnishes an opportunity to train them in sociology. Not only must they acquire the outward form society demands, but also the foundation principles that hold society together.

5. There must be an exhibition of personal interest by the teacher; the infusion of suitable novelty; the utterance of joyous music from time to time; the appearance of smiles, possible laughter at sallies of wit and humor,—the whole scene must be irradiated with gladness. The school is a miniature world; it must possess the element of gladness the Creator put into this world of ours.

6. Youth form ideals; it is the ideal-forming period. It will be a daily study of the teacher to form just and noble ideals of life and conduct.

"I do not remember what I studied," said a pupil of Dr. Arnold, "but I remember that he taught me to hate a lie."

7. Youths are constructing a philosophy of life. The catechism tells us the chief end of life is to glorify God. The higher ends of existence must be presented. That one who comes to school to get ready to work in a store or on the farm must be overcome by loftier considerations.

In the last analysis the great teacher is one who deals rightly with the last two elements cited above. No matter how obscure the school may be, how remote from the center of civilization, how rarely visited, how small the salary paid, on the teacher rests the responsibility to have his teaching process all of these elements

If it lacks any one of them it is partial, incomplete, unfinished, imperfect

CORNELIO D. MAMUYAC,

Meisic Primary School.

LABORATORY AND PHARMACY OF HIZON

The best accredited drugstore, because only first class materials are used, and because we have a laboratory equipped with all the latest improvements required to sterilize materials used in surgical operations.—The only place where the renowned AMPOLAS HIZON for hypodermic injections are manufactured. The public is well attended, all excessive care is used in despatching prescriptions and other delicate medicines.—We also sell all kinds of specific, toilet articles and the finest perfumery of all the world renowned makes, at lowest prices

238 Rosario, Binondo

Manila, P. I.

Artículos llamados de regalo para bodas, cumpleaños y recuerdos ó souvenir en general No se especifica por haber inmenso surtido, y muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Dr. David P. Barrows (*)

* * * * *

The honor that have come to Dr. Barrows have come unsought. I well remember that time six years ago, when the first position in the Bureau of Education was left vacant. Dr. Barrows was then in another department of the government, in a work which engaged his entire interest. Though he had formerly been in this bureau, he had no thought of returning to it. Governor Taft sent for him and offered this important post to him, as the best man in the Philippines for the place. Dr. Barrows not only used no political influence to promote his interest at that time, but I know that he did not even suggest himself directly or indirectly to the appointing power for favorable attention.

And this is typical of the man. He has ever, in the discharge of his onerous duties as Director of Education, pushed to the front the interests of the service and left his own personal interests to care for themselves. I am sure that in all these years he has never, by one word written or spoken, pressed himself upon the attention of those who are in a position to give him official advancement. He has been satisfied to do his piece of work as well as he might, and he finds his reward in the present large results of those labors.

And this attitude which he has maintained with respect to those above him, he has demanded of those below. In all these years I have never known him to make one appointment or raise one salary or give one favorable assignment for political reasons, or to curry favor with any individual or party or faction. He may have erred from time to time in his judgment of men, or of the exact ends to be sought, but his every decision has been an honest one; the advancement of this great work his only aim. And every man in the Bureau of Education today knows this, and knows that the Director is disposed to give him a square deal.

The chief of this bureau has two thousand persons subject to his direction. If ever through weakness or design he depart from the present high standard, and stoop to make appointments from political considerations, or manipulate this great force through promotions or special favors for his personal advantage, the morale of the service will undergo an immediate and radical

transformation. If it be seen that influence brings surer and quicker reward than merit, the present vigorous and inspiring rivalry among superintendents, supervisors and teachers to accomplish large results will disappear, and our people will find themselves floundering in a sea of petty politics. Such a day would be a sorry one for the Bureau of Education. But I do not anticipate any such calamity. Our Director has built strongly, and we honor him for it.

Dr. Barrows has taken a hold upon our affections, also, perhaps one of the reasons for this fact is that he is very, very human. He has more real human nature wrapped up in his mind and body than any man I ever knew.



DR. DAVID P. BARROWS,
Departing Director of Education.

* * * * *

He may have his faults, (and we love him for some of them); he may be lacking at times in what men call tact; he is surely no politician; but he is a great big-hearted, keen-minded man, with standards of honor and virtue which will always distinguish his administration in the history of education in these Islands, and will endear him to us so long as we live.

Now, what about Mrs. Barrows. I know she doesn't want to be talked about, but she can't escape us to-night. I have been out in the provinces time after time, and have heard a hundred teachers tell of her kindness, her thoughtfulness in cases of illness of our people, when she took no thought at all of her own personal comfort and convenience. She has the habit of doing the kind things, the self-sacrificing thing simply because she is that kind of a woman. Her home has been open to us all, not because we enjoy any social prominence or official distinction, but because we are a part of her great family. She is more than a friend. She is our elder sister, and we shall miss her keenly.

Now those of us who have been working by Dr. Barrows' side in the General Office and, inspired by the contagion of his enthusiasam, have helped him to do some of the large things which he has accomplished during these years, who have been touched by

(*) Extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Frank R. White, Second Assistant Director of Education, in the Farewell Banquet tendered to Dr. and Mrs. Barrows.—*Editor.*

Mrs. Barrows' kindness and unfailing hospitality, have thought that they should carry away some material expression of our regard; and the division superintendents of schools have had a similar impulse, and they have united in another remembrance.

Dr. and Mrs. Barrows, this table at which you sit is given you by the American and Filipino members of the General Office force, and these chairs about that table are the gift of the entire force of division superintendents from Cagayan in the south to Cagayan in the north. They are made of narra, the choicest product of the Philippine forests. Take them with you if you will, wherever you may make your home, and keep them as long as you will, as a token of our unfailing admiration and love for you both.

A Successful Instructor

B. ELAYDA.

The Educational Bureau in the Philippines must be proud of the expert American instructors who have come here to share with the Filipino youths the reaping fruit of their professions. One among them is Mr. J. Edgar Corley, Acting Division Superintendent of Zambales. The Filipino teachers must be proud of him also for he is a sympathizer of the journal of this known teachers' association.

Mr. Corley was educated in Henry College, University of Texas and in Washington and Lee University in Virginia. For a number of years he worked as teacher in the United States and worked in all grades of school work from ungraded schools to high schools. He also worked in one of the best secondary schools of Texas. Being a distinguished scholar in science, for two years he was employed as first assistant in the department of mathematics in Henry College, at which institution he received the degree of Ph. B. Also he was a graduate of Washington and Lee University from which he obtained the degree of A. M. During his last year at this university he was again engaged as instructor in the department of mathematics and did classroom work, whereby he has proven his teaching and thinking power to his pupils in the class of mathematics.

In 1901 he came to the Philippines as teacher and was assigned to Capangan, Benguet for a few months and then was transferred to Baguio where he worked until the end of the school year. He was then transferred to Union province and taught there for two school years. In 1904 he taught in Pangasinan as supervising teacher at San Carlos and while there the attendance increased nearly 3,500 and during his one year service in such province he was the principal of the Normal Institute of the province for two sessions.

In fact Mr. Corley is a man of positive qualities of which the foremost is perpetual activity which has made him attend to his duties so wisely that in 1905 he was appointed Division Superintendent for Negros Occidental and remained there until 1907. He resigned his position for further advancement, and returned to the United States for the purpose of reentering the University of Washington and Lee and *en route* to



MR. J. EDGAR CORLEY, PH. B., A. M.

Acting Div. Supt. of Zambales.

the States he spent over four months visiting Straits Settlements, India, Egypt and Europe. While in the States he devoted his time to the study of sciences and arts. In summer 1908 he was appointed head of the department of mathematics in the Corsicana High School of Texas, but he resigned this position to return to the "Orient" arriving here in the latter part of March of this year. On his arrival in Manila he was assigned to Zambales to relieve the division superintendent who was on leave of absence.

Mr. Corley's profession is teaching and it has been since he was very young and began to teach at the age of seventeen years. He has, therefore, the maturity by age and broader reasoning power acquired from his scientific training. His purpose is to do what he thinks is his duty in all institutions. He believes that it is his duty to do all he can, and see that all the work under him is faithfully and efficiently performed. The secret of his success lies in the achievement of his scholarship and in his cooperation with his co-workers.

In reference to his attitude toward the Filipinos he has sympathy with the native teachers and high appreciation for their faithfulness and earnestness which characterize the work of the big mass of these teachers. His Filipino friends consider him a man of great culture and of executive ability and "C'est un homme comme il faut", and his relation with them has always been unusually pleasant.

JUGUETES, JUGUETES, JUGUETES, siempre muchos juguetes Acudid niños!!! muy baratos, y siempre baratos en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**



WOMAN'S PAGE



"Valuable Hints to Teachers" and "Series of Duties"

Let me, dear reader, distribute the seeds which I have gathered from one special branch of a tree under which I have sheltered.

This is sincerely dedicated to all but especially to the ones who were not with me under that too-dearly-priced, highly honored and never-to-be-forgotten tree.

Let us then plant the following seeds in our minds and *some* in our pupils'.

1. Upon no other day of the school year does so much depend as upon the first day. The impressions made the first day will be lasting and will have a powerful influence for good or bad upon all future work.

2. Know definitely the organization of the preceding year.

3. Information can be obtained from the records of the former teachers. (See that your school house is in good order before the school begins)

4. Begin as you expect to continue. Allow no liberties the first day, that you do not expect to grant the next week and next month.

5. The secret of success in organizing a school lies in the ability of the teacher to assign work promptly and to keep pupils busy.

6. Study your work carefully. Have clearly in mind just what you are going to do before beginning and how you are going to do it before beginning. In this way you will gain and retain the respect and confidence of your pupils.

"SCHOOL TACTICS"

1. Proper school tactics save time, impart vigor, improve the appearance and spirit of the school and train to the habit of exact and prompt obedience.

2. Order results from system. (Disorder from lack of system)

3. The teacher not less than the military commander needs to be master of well planned tactics.

"PRINCIPLES"

1. School tactics should be uniformed.
2. To each movement should be necessitated by school work
3. Signals few and significant.
4. Signals given in a low, firm tone
5. Movement should be executed quietly, quickly and with precision (exactness.)

- (I) Calling School.
- (II) Dismissing School.
- (III) Calling Classes.
- (IV) Board Tactics.
- (V) Hand Tactics.
- (VI) Concert Tactics (Answering in unison.)

"SERIES OF DUTIES"

I—"TEACHERS' DUTIES"

I Duties of Teachers for themselves.

1. To use every effort to improve in the science and art of teaching and in the art of school management
2. To exercise a watchful care over every act and word, teaching by example as well as by precept (words)
3. To attend teacher's meeting and educational associations.
4. To spare no pains to preserve the health.
5. To pursue some branch of study outside of the professional work.
6. To read educational books and journals.

RUBBER & METAL STAMPS

NOTARIAL SEALS

PLAIN OR AUTOMATIC

DATERS & NUMBERERS

RUBBER TYPE SETS AT SIZES.—INDELIBLE MARKING OUTFITS

SIGN MAKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Frank & Co. Sucrs to
A. Grossman & Co.

COR ESCOLIA
PASAJE DE PEREZ

You will not be satisfied unless you
buy and eat the BISCUITS sold by

L Á P E R L A

Plaza Sta. Cruz,
Nos. 96-98, Manilla

II. Duties of Teachers to each other

1. To aid and encourage fellow teachers, a friendly appreciation and recognition of their work.
2. To give other teachers the benefit of methods you consider good.
3. To extend every courtesy and render every assistance to teachers just entering upon duty. To sustain your fellow teacher in the discharge of duty.

III. The Duties of Teachers to the School property

1. To make the school-room pleasant and attractive.
2. To take good care of all the property entrusted to you.
3. To inspect daily all properties and report any damage.
4. To take every precaution, to guard against danger by fire.
5. To leave everything in satisfactory shape in leaving the school.
6. To improve the school-grounds.

IV. Duties of Teachers to Parents of Pupils

1. To avoid wounding the feeling of any parent by word or manner.

2. To endeavor to secure the confidence and co-operation of parents in your effort to benefit their children.

3. To know that a dispassionate conversation with a parent will almost always convince him that you are pursuing a correct force with his child.

4. To keep parents fully informed of the doings and progress of their children.

V. Duties of Teachers to Pupils

1. To know that a pupil's true education is a growth consequent upon the proper exercise of all his faculties.

2. To know that knowledge and discipline come through the acquisition of knowledge.

3. To know that neglect, mistakes, blunders, or carelessness on your part are disastrous to pupils and most difficult to remedy.

4. To remember that children are children and need assistance in many ways, but that the most valuable work for a pupil under wise guidance is the work which he does for himself

5. To be ever thoughtful of the future of your pupils and to make all school work and discipline such as will be of lasting service to them.

APOLONIO ROSAL, DENTISTA

San Roque, Cavite

Fine gold crowns and bridge work a speciality

All work done at the lowest prices and guaranteed to give a complete satisfaction.
Teeth extracted without pain.

TRY ONCE

WANTED

We would be grateful to readers having copies of *The Filipino Teacher* of the following issues, if they would kindly send same to the Manager in order that our files may be complete.

- July, 1907—(No. 3 Vol. I)
- Sept. 1907—(No. 5 Vol. I)
- Aug. 1907—(No. 4 Vol. I)
- Oct. 1908—(No. 4 Vol. II)

We pay a reasonable price for each one of the above copies
Remember—Send to the Manager of *The Filipino Teacher* Box 1090, Manila.

Sir!—

If your teeth ache and need be extracted, direct to

Juan Villanueva

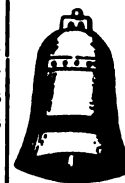
415 Lemery, Tondo, Manila.

He will do it *ABSOLUTELY* without pain and at the *LOWEST* prices.

“La Campana”

CONFITERÍA Y REPOSTERÍA

Especialidad en dulces finos elaborados todos los días por acreditados maestros.



Merengues helados, Sorbetes, Horchata de Almendras heladas.

DULUMBAYAN 114 Y 116, STA. CRUZ
TELÉFONO 1116, MANILA.

Baules mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cajas Sacos para ropas sucias Maletas paraviaje, Correas etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

- 6 To remember that what a pupil grows to be is of more importance than what he lives to know.
7. To make yourself acquainted with the home influences affecting your pupils.
8. To teach your pupils how to study
9. To commend your pupils for all earnest work and effort.
10. To teach the reason for and the value of good school order.
11. To train your pupils to the habit of obeying the laws of health.
12. To teach your pupils to do right because it is right.
13. It is your duty to encourage a cheerful spirit in all school work.
14. To require nothing of a pupil that there is doubt of his ability to do.
15. To notice the faults in manner, conduct, and language and kindly correct them.
16. To understand thoroughly any complaint against a pupil before acting upon it.
17. To make no mention of former faults or irregularities that have been settled
18. To be *just* and *impartial* in all your dealings with pupils.

VI. Duties of Teachers to the School

1. To be always neat and tidy in dress.
2. To be at your post on time.
3. To be systematic and methodical in your work.
4. To be *cheerful* and *enthusiastic* in your work
5. To keep classes supplied with proper work.
6. To give your undivided attention to school duties during school sessions.
7. To have a carefully planned program for daily exercise and to follow it closely.
8. To work your classes on the prescribed course of study.

- 9 It is your duty to talk *little* and do *much*.
- 10 It is your duty to read educational literature.
11. To know that good school government exists only where each pupil attends quietly and faithfully to his own business at his own desk.
- 12 It is your duty to rely upon your own tact, skill, energy, and devotion to your school work.
13. To feel an honest pride in your school and a determination that its work and progress shall give it a high rank among the schools.
- 14 To guard against the loss of time and waste of effort from the following causes:—
 - (1.) Stopping work to attend to individual cases of discipline.
 - (2) Waiting for dilatory pupils.
 - (3) Talking upon matters of little importance.
 - (4.) Slow and noisy movement of the pupils about the room.
 - (5.) Inadequate preparation for the recitation.
 - (6.) Permitting irrelevant questions by pupils.
 - (7.) Allowing pointless corrections by pupils.
 - (8.) Wandering from subject matter of recitations.
 - (9) Speaking too slowly.
 - (10) Speaking in such tones as to disturb and distract pupils at their work.
 - (11) Having no definite order of procedure in a recitation.
 - (12) Dwelling upon what pupils already know.
 - (13.) Repetition of answers or parts of answers.
 - (14) Inattention, requiring repetition of questions.
 - (15.) Failure by some pupils to understand each step in a recitation.
 - (16.) Having no well defined "*next*" upon which to direct the effort.

(To be continued.)

(Miss) P. U. NAZARENO,
Paco Primary School, Manila.

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



“GERMINAL”

CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
It is “**Germinal**” Cigars and Cigarettes which make the **Philippines** Famous.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE
Manila, I. F.

MAIN OFFICE
4 Marques de Comillas

Lámparas y Quinqués eléctricos y para petróleo—Quinqués mecánicos nuevos modelos muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

The Month in Review

PREPARING FOR THE CARNIVAL

—Those who were present in Manila during the Carnival Week last year, all returned home with the unanimous verdict that it *was* a great thing. It was indeed a great thing because Director O'Reilly spared no effort to make it so. Director Meham of next year's Carnival, however, is trying to make the coming festival eclipse the last one, and judging from the preparations now being made, he bids fair to succeed in his desire. An important feature of the coming Carnival will be the Chorus of 5,000 school-children of the Manila Schools. Miss Katherine Black, the genial Supervisor of Music of the Manila Schools, and the Manila teachers are now training the children for this occasion. Many seem to doubt the ability of the pupils of the City Schools to turn out marketable objects which can compete with those of the regularly established merchants, but when it comes to real, good singing the schools of Manila can be counted upon to give it.

We wish Miss Black and the Manila teachers success!

SMITH AND FORBES

—Hon. James F. Smith's resignation as Governor General of the Philippines has definitely been accepted and Hon. W. Comeran Forbes succeeds him as the highest Executive of the Islands. The inauguration of the new Governor General will take place Nov. 24.

NOTES FROM ZAMBALES

—While on leave of absence in the United States Mr. John Herbert Jenkins, Division Superintendent of Zambales was married to Miss Bertha Lois, daughter of Mrs. Emma H. Storm. The marriage took place August, 23rd, of this year in Carbondale, Ill. The Zambales teachers wish them every success in life and many a happy return. Mr. Jenkins with his charming wife is expected on the next school semester in this province where his friends will exchange to him their cordial greetings.

—The election for the "Philomathian Literary Socie-

ty" of the Provincial School was held on October 8th for the next semester and the following were elected L. Ruanto, President; G. Aguiatan, Vice President R. Aguilar, Secretary (re-elected) T. Villanueva Treasurer; Mr. Clark, Critic. This society holds its meetings twice a month provided that they are not inconsistent with the school work. The speakers are trained by the American teachers before performing their parts in the program. The members are improving in speaking and in the conduct of the meetings.

—The High School has new outfits for base ball teams. Inter-scholastic games are being played between the "Red" and "Blue" teams which are getting ready for the next game against the Constabulary team.

—Under the guardianship of Mrs. Clark a class of weaving has been introduced to the class of domestic science. Miss Inez Lim is conducting the class in weaving. So the girls in the provincial school are now studying this branch of the productive industry.

FROM UNION

On August 24, 1909, the true friend of the Filipinos Mr. William F. Montavon, the new Division Superintendent of Schools of La Union, P. I. was warmly welcomed by the people of Agoo and other towns upon his first visit in the southern part of his district.

A baile was given in his honor at the Intermediate School of Agoo.

People from both political parties laid aside their political differences and joined the party.

The entertainment lasted five hours.

By his sympathy he won the hearts of the people and they recognize him as their true friend

The people of Agoo, are now preparing again an entertainment on his next visit.

Our active Supervising Teacher, Mr. W. G. Trisbie is doing also all he can to help the Filipinos with the cooperation of the said Division Superintendent.

A. D. Farro.

MANILA FASHION

ESCOLTA NO. 73

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices.

Gentlemen's good as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICAN SHOES & Handkerchiefs

A complete assortment of woolen cloth, lineu cloth, cotton cloth and drill

The Department of TAYLOPING is the best equiped. In the Orient. TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende mas barato artículos para caballeros

Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas, Calcetines, Camisetas, Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.

Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodon, Drill Algodon.

Este establecimiento cuenta tambien con Talleres de Sastreteria y Camiseria y garantiza la perfección en corte de los trajes y camisas.

Dulces, Biscochos, Mamones y
Ensaymadas. Se vende en

LA PERLA

Plaza Sta. Cruz
Nos. 96-98 Manila.

FROM PANGASINAN

Thru the efforts of Filipino teachers of the Intermediate and the Central Schools of Binalonan, a society called "The Binalonan Filipino Teachers and Students Association" has been recently organized by the pupils of the Intermediate School of this town. As to the result of the election held last October 4, 1909, the following members were elected permanent officers: President, Mr. E. de Guzman; Vice President, Mr. S. Mendenueto; Treasurer, Miss M. Guico; Sub-Treasurer, Miss E. Cortés; Secretary, Miss Ana Moran; Sub-Secretary, Mr. J. Salcedo; Usher, Mr. F. Apelo; Sergeant-At-Arms, Mr. Pablo Soriano.

The main object of this society is to develop our English, to practise the gift of reason, and to improve public facilities.

Felix P. Reyes.

PHILIPPINE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION NOTES

—The 8th. Anniversary of the P. T. A. was celebrated by the Committee of Manila with a reception to Dr. Barrows. The celebration took place in the Liceo de Manila in the evening of October 16. There were speeches by Dr. Barrows, Mr. O'Reilly, Supt of City Schools and Mr. Agapito Francisco, President-elect of the Association. Mr. Guillermo Santos, President of the Executive Board was toastmaster. Dr. Barrows talked on his first work as Superintendent of Manila and his association with the Filipino teachers of the City, recalling the many difficulties they had to face at first in order to teach the new language to the children. Mr. O'Reilly made a forceful speech on the Philippine Teachers' Association and said among other things that "it is the highest expression of the most advanced and modern progress in the whole Philippine Archipelago". An animated ball closed the celebration.

—The Office of the Committee of Manila is now at N.º 142 Dulumbayan Str., Sta. Cruz, the former one at Calle Azcorraga has already been vacated.

IMPORTANT.

Subscribers of the Filipino Teacher who did not pay their subscriptions for the present year, will please DO IT NOW.

You can pay your subscriptions in Postal Money order, in registered letter or enclose a 2-peso bill in an envelope.

If you will do this NOW, you will do us a great favor.

TRANSFERRED

—Mr. Miguel Magallon, formerly Assistant Supervising teacher of the district of Sta. Barbara, Iloilo, has been transferred to the district of Guimbal of the same province as Supervising teacher. Receive our congratulations, Mr. Magallon!

TO THOSE CONCERNED

—We trust that those who have favored us with articles or news for publication will not feel disappointed if the articles sent did not appear in this issue. Our limited number of pages for the English Section prevent us from publishing them,—much to our regret.

Mr. Gabriel Salang (brother to Mr. Jorge Salang) formerly a teacher in Subic, and pupil of the Seventh Grade of the Subic Intermediate School died Nov. 11, 1909. He was at the time of his death Vice-President of the Association "Fort Nightly and Musical Literary Club."

Our heartfelt sympathy.

AN ENTERTAINMENT

—The Town Improvement Society of the Imus Central Primary School gave an entertainment in honor of Mr. C. E. Workman's coming. The program consisted of speeches, songs and games. The President of the Society, Miss Maria Nasol and Mr. Sesero Landas, each made a speech, as did also Mr. Workman. The winners in the games received prizes. Light refreshments were prepared and served by the Fourth Grade girls of the Domestic Science Class.

FELIX FERRER

JOSE G. GENEROSO

FERRER Y GENEROSO

ABOGADO

NOTARIA PÚBLICA

Norzagay 43, Binondo, Manila

Telefono No. 1836



PICKETT HARNESS CO.

TALABARTEROS

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS.

36 Echague-Largest stock in the Orient-Manila, P. I.

REDUCED PRICES

CENTURY COOK BOOK AND HOME PHYSICIAN
COOKERY By JENNIE A. HANSEY
HOME PHYSICIAN By DR. N. T. OLIVERY
THE HOUSEWIFE'S FAVORITE

A TRUE GUIDE TO HOUSE HOLD MANAGEMENT
 Rules of Etiquette. Tables of Weights and Measures.
 An entirely original work. All the recipes carefully tried
 and tested.

Bound in Silk Cloth or White Oil Cloth.

Former price. -P-3.00
 Reduced to " 1.00
 Postage. " .24

Correct Business, Social and Correspondence Guide.

THE NEW CENTURY STANDARD LETTER WRITER

By ALFRED B. CHAMBERS

Author of the "The 20th Century Handy Cyclopaedia Britannica"

Instructions and Hundred of Admirable models for
 Business, Family and Social Correspondence.

Sensible and Refined Love-Letters. How to address
 the President, Members of the Cabinet and other high
 officials.

Contains 276 pages. Full size: 5 1/2 x 8 inches.

Illustrated, cloth, beautiful cover, sepecial design
 in colors. -P-1.50
 Boards cover in colors, cloth back. " 1.00
 Postage. " .80

STUDEN'S STANDARD DICTIONARY
 of the
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Designed to give the Orthography, Profunciation, Mean
 ing and Etymology of over 60,000 Words and Phrases
 in the Speech and Literature of the English Speaking
 People, with Synonyms and Antonyms.

Containing also an Appendix of Proper Names, Foreign
 Phrases, Faulty Diction, Etc., Etc.

Contains 1225 Pictorial Illustrations.

Abridged from the Frank P. Wagnall's Standard Dictio-
 nary of the English Language, 921 pages.

Former price per copy. -P-6.00
 Reduced to. " 4.00
 Postage. " .62

THE NEW, TOKOLOGY

Mother and Child Culture.

By DR. ELI F. BROWN AND DR. JOSEPH H. GREER

Misplaced prudency and ignorance have caused much
 unnecessary misery and suffering among young mothers
 and their children. No woman should dare to cross the
 sacred threshold of matrimony without being fully enlight-
 ened concerning the holy duties of motherhood. The
 information required and much priceless advice is con-
 tained in this volume, couched in pure delicate language.

ILLUSTRATED

514 pages Popular Edition, cloth, handsome cover design.
 Former price per copy -P-3.00
 Reduced to " 1.00
 Postage " .22

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SPANISH
LANGUAGE.

NOCIONES DE HISTORIA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

Cloth Bound, Illustrated. 300 pages.

Former price per copy -P-1.50
 Reduced to " .50
 Postage " .20

THE ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

With an account of its origin, sources, and historical
 development, Revised edition of 1903.

By GEGRGE B. DAVIS

Judge Advocate General, U. S. Army

Bound in Blue Cloth. Contains 612 pages.

Former price per copy -P-3.09
 Reduced to " 1.00
 Postage " .20

Send Orders to

Mc CULLOUGH'S

THE BIG BOOK STORE

Plaza Goiti

Manila, P. I.

Teachers' Department

SUGGESTION FOR DEVELOPING THE CORRECT USES OF ON, IN, AND UNDER

Upon my one and a half years experience in teaching, I consider this a more effective method than I have ever attempted and found it to be a successful one.

The following four steps in developing words, cover both the practical lessons in conversation and in writing.

Before attempting any such lesson for conversation the teacher must of course have a good supply of objects needed, because in case of necessity, objects are of much advantage. It is easier to carry on the lesson with the help of objects and besides, it acquits the minds of the pupils from doubt and misunderstanding. Objects are teachers' great helpers.

1st Step:—

First of all, make the pupils know and understand the words you are to develop. This is done by showing the pupils objects and questioning them about what they see. For example: We are to develop *on*, *in* and *under*.

The teacher after placing the ball on a table he himself makes the sentence telling where the ball is and emphasizing the word *on*. "The ball is *on* the table". Write the sentence on the board underscoring the word that is being developed. Then let the pupils read the sentence (other objects can be employed to substitute the table and the ball.)

The same method can be used with *in* and *under*. When the teacher is sure enough that the class knows the difference between *in*, *on* and *under*, let the pupils build the sentences in accordance with the position that the ball has, thus:

(Put ball on the table, let the pupil build the sentence for himself and then ask) Where is the ball? "Is the ball on the table? What is on the table?" etc. (The same with *in* and *under*.)

2nd Step:

Write some sentences on the board with blanks to be filled with *on*, *in* and *under*. Collect and correct the papers. Example:

The ball is—the table,
The water is—the jar.
The grass is—the tree etc.
(Sometimes drawing is needed.)

3rd Step:—

Write sentences on the board (these must be prepared before the class begins) using the words you are developing and have the pupils copy these in their note-books to be memorized. Memorizing avoids omitting words in sentences, and it results in good clear pronunciation. Example:

The ball is *on* the table.
The water is *in* the jar.
The grass is *under* the tree etc.

4th Step:—

Put questions on the board (sometimes drawing is needed) and the pupils answer those on paper. Collect and correct the papers, and at the same time make them write the answers of the questions on the board as,

Where is the ball?
What is on the table?
Where is the water?
Is the water under the jar?
Is the grass on the tree?
Where is the grass? etc.

NOTE:—Three days are required for this lesson but in a slow, weak class take as many days as needed.

MIGUEL ANTONIO,
Tondo Primary School.

Bed Making

Is Our Trade

WE MAKE BEDS FOR CHILDREN
BEDS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
Single Size -P.9.00 to -P.15.00. $\frac{1}{2}$ Size -P.18.00—20.00

BEDS FOR GROWN UPS
BEDS FOR BIG PEOPLE
LARGE SIZE—P.24—P.30—and -P.35.00

WE ALSO MAKE MATTRESSES WHICH ARE COOL AND

COMFORTABLE. WRITE TO-DAY FOR CATALOG

THE BARGAIN STORE

Manufacturers of Iron Beds Mattresses and Refrigerators,

54—62 Echague,—Manila, P. I.

Sillera de Viena, de América Hongkon; sueltos y por juegos muy baratos, siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

FOR II GRADE

1. What day is to-day?
2. What day was yesterday?
3. What day will to-morrow be?
4. Do we go to school on Saturdays?
5. Do we go to school on Sundays?
6. Do we go to school on Saturdays and Sundays?
7. What do pupils do on Saturdays? (Note: the answer varies: some may say, "Pupils rest on Saturdays" or Pupils play on Saturdays.)
8. Where do we go on Sundays?
9. Name the days of the week
10. On what days do we go to school?
11. How many times a week do we go to school?
12. How many school days are there in a week? Name them.

- * * * * *
1. Juan, were you present in the class yesterday?
 2. At what time did you reach the school?
 3. Were you late when you entered your class?
 4. What was your lesson in reading about?
 5. Could you answer all your teacher's questions? Why? (Because I studied my lesson before I came to school; or because I did not study my lesson before I came to school.)
 6. Do good boys come to school without knowing their lessons?
 7. What must you do with your lessons at home?
 8. Did you learn many things from your lesson yesterday?
 9. What did you learn from your lesson yesterday?
 10. Will you be absent to-morrow?

- * * * * *
1. What animals do you have at home?
 2. What animal do you like best?
 3. Are you kind to animals?
 4. Do you hurt your cat when you play with it?
 5. What do you call a boy who hurts animals (a cruel boy.)
 6. Are you a cruel boy?
 7. Must boys hurt animals? No.
 8. Why? (Because animals feel and suffer like us.)
 9. Are animals good friends?
 10. Do animals love unkind boys?

ARITHMETIC FOR III A

1. (a) Multiply 5483 by 789.
(b) Divide 80956 by 19.
2. Write and add;

Thirty thousand, two hundred five;
Nineteen million, two thousand, seven hundred fifteen;
Eighteen million, six hundred nine thousand, six hundred forty seven;
Seventy six million, one hundred fifty six thousand, four hundred seventy five;
Five million, eight hundred thousand, forty seven.

3. In a city there are four schools, the first contains 396 pupils, the second 683 pupils, the third 718 pupils, and the fourth as many as the second and third together. How many pupils are attending the four schools? (Analyze.)
4. Daisy's brother was ill for 49 days. How many weeks was he ill? (Analyze.)
5. A merchant bought 35 pieces of carpet, each containing 49 meters, at ₱1.18 per meter. He paid cash for a part of the cost and a note to settle the rest of the amount of ₱12.50. How much cash did he pay? (Analyze.)

GEOGRAPHY FOR III A

1. (a) Name the five oceans.
(b) Name the six continents.
(c) Define a mountain.
(d) Define a strait.
2. (a) How often does the Earth turn on its axis, and what is the effect?
(b) Define the equator and give its length.
(c) Name the zones.
(d) Name the races and locate their homes.
3. (a) Name the 11 largest islands of the Philippine Archipelago.
(b) Name the five most useful plants of the Philippines.
4. (a) Name the most useful animal of the Philippines, and name all the use that can be made of it.
(b) Name the five most important tribes of the Philippines.
5. (a) What are the most important exports of the Philippines?
(b) What are the most important imports of the Philippines and from what country are they imported?

AGUEDO VELARDE

ABOGADO

4 Salcedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila—Calumpit, Bulacan, I. F.

<p>MÁQUINAS PARA COSER ----- PAGOS SEMANALES -P 2'00</p>	<p>SINGER ESCOLTA 33, MANILA</p>	<p>SEWING MACHINES ----- WEEKLY PAYMENTS -P 2'00</p>
--	---	--

CENTRO POSTAL

Ready for everything

**XMAS
POST CARDS**

WE HAVE TAKEN THIS SPACE FOR ONE YEAR TO TELL
 :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: OUR

— — — — See what we have — — — —

TEXT BOOKS OF ALL KINDS—A GOOD SUPPLY OF TEACHERS' BOOKS IS NOW IN STOCK. WE SUPPLY BOOKS FOR PRIMARY & INTERMEDIATE GRADES.—SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES SEND YOUR ORDERS TO US AND BE ASSURED TO GET THEM AT FREE TRADE PRICES. ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊

Some Special Books

Price. Postage.

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY -P- 15.00
 Is the best and most practical,
 as well as the latest and complete
 dictionary of the English language.
 APPLETON'S NEW SPANISH
 DICTIONARY , 6.00
 (English Spanish. & Spanish En-
 glish.)
 Postage -P- 2. & -P- .60 respt.

Writing in English, Maxwell
 & Smith -P- 1.60 -P- 0.20
Parliamentary Manual, Pal-
 mer , 1.60 , 0.12
Practical Etiquette , 1.20 , 0.12
Complete Debaters' Manual , 0.60 , 0.08
School Management, by Tom-
 pkins , 2.00 , 0.14
Talks with Pupils (A hand-
 book for teacher) , 1.00 , 0.12

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ Let us mail you the following ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Price. Postage.
 — — — —
 The Filipino Teachers' Ma-
 nual -P- 1.80 -P- 0.20
 How to Keep Order , 0.40 , 0.04
 Turning Points in Teaching , 0.60 , 0.06
 — — — — —
 -P- 1.80 , 0.30

Price. Postage.
 — — — —
 How to Organize and Con-
 duct a Meeting -P- 1.60 -P- 0.14
 Pros and Cons, Craig , 3.25 , 0.26
 The Art of Securing Atten-
 tion , 0.40 , 0.04
 — — — — —
 -P- 5.20 , 0.44

FILATÉLICO.

Deal with us Save your money

THE TEACHERS AND READERS OF THIS PAPER ABOUT
STORE: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

ALBUMS
From -P-0.50 to -P- 15.00

IT MAY BE THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO KNOW ABOUT OUR STATIONERY

We are the manufacturers of the most famous INFANTE inks, which was awarded of gold medals in the Expositicns of the Philippines, Hanoi, & St. Louis. It never becomes thick in the ink-well and always flows freely from the pen—Price per bottle -P- .30.

We also have dying and burnish inks for leather at -P- 0.02 per bottle—Our inks for rubber and metal stamps are the same price.

▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ WE ARE WELL STOCKED OF THE FOLLOWING ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲

- Holland's Comercial paper, large size. . -P- 0.80 per package.
- do. do. do. in squares. . , 0.80 , ,
- Writing paper (Superior quality.) . , 0.50 , ,
- do. do. do. in squares. . , 0.50 , ,
- Typewriting paper (Monarch Bond) 500 sheets. , 2.50 , box
- do. do. do. do. . , 2.00 , different.
- do. do. do. do. . , 1.50 , kinds.
- Superior quality paper in packages of 500 sheets. , 2.00 , package.
- Writing paper in boxes of all kinds know From
-P- 0.25 to . , 2.50 , box.
- Carbon paper (Featherweight bond). . , 4.50 , ,
- Pencils of all kinds and prices—From -P-0.20 to , 2.00 dozen.
- Sanford's Paste—large jar. . , 0.50 jar.
- do do —small , . , 1.50 ,

Drawing, Maps of the P. I. philatelic and other thousand articles are found in our store, as: composition books, blocks, pads, note books, spelling blanks, pen-holders, pen-points, ink-stands, etc. etc.—Colored papers for all uses are sold by us.

A specialty on postcards, suitable for congratulation and Christmas—From -P-0.20 to -P-2.00 each—Common postcards from -P-0.40 to -P-1.50 a dozen.

We pay at reasonable price all kinds of Philippine Stamps which are sent to us—a good price for old ones—We also sell foreign and Philippine stamps.

Don't forget send your orders now to:

Centro Postal Filatélico

107—109—Carriedo St.

Santa Cruz, Manila, P. I.

PEDRO JIMENEZ ZÓBOLI, Manager.

Let us all Help

Being accustomed to read the "The Filipino Teacher," I was very much surprised to see my name among the list of requested persons by Mr. Mino Sabe to write something to the magazine mentioned above. Being a member of the Association which publishes this paper, the success of the same magazine is one of my great wishes since it appeared in the field of publication. The reason why I hesitate to contribute to it, is the fear that an article of mine may destroy the growing reputation of this be'oved and renowned paper, but since Mr. Mino-Sabe thinks that what my poor knowledge can produce will be of some help to the success of the, "The Filipino Teacher," with great pleasure with great pleasure I will write on the FEMENINE ADVANCEMENT in my country. Scientists have established the fact that every living thing from the simplest form that the microscope has permitted to be seen to the most complex organism, is in the state of advancement. Along with this process, we find that the women of to-day are more advanced than those of yesterday.

To-day you will hear of women taking such courses as Doctor of Medecine, Pharmacy etc. wich were unknown even by names to the women of the past; you have also heard of women even claiming the right of safrage, which even our ancestors were ignorant of. Do you not consider these women to be the right women?

My sex, let us then all be in the wheel of progress for you must remember that we are responsible; (as are our brothers,) for the education of the coming generation. Let us grasp every tide of progress that our time gives us; let us help our brothers and try with our united forces to give the coming sons and daughters of our country an education not inferior to any other people under the shining sun. Bear in mind the saying, that where there is union, there is strength.

As teachers, there is an Association that can unite us better than any other, and this Association is the P. T. A. of Manila which is now earnestly demanding our help.

Sisters, listen a moment to the moaning of this Association; look at our brothers and sisters who are working hard to save it, they need help and without help their

Antonio P. Oiveros
DENTISTA

Escolta No. 23
Tel. No. 1302

Bajada del Puente de España
Manila, I. F.

Fabricación
de Sellos de
goma y de
metal.

IMPRENTA,
LIBRERIA,
PAPELERIA,

ENCUADERNACIONES,
Cuadros, Estuches de
Pelus y Cajoneras de
Cartón.

Lorenzo Cribé

Montaje y
Barnizaje de
de Pianos
Precios muy
reducidos

101—CRESPO—101
A la subida del puente de San Sebastian
QUIAPO, MANILA



BEAR BRAND
PURA FRESH MILK

There is satisfaction in every can, a
healthy drink at reasonable price

SPRUNGLI & CO., Sole Importers.

28 David

Manila, P. I.

Camisas blancas y de color, Corbatas, Calzoncillos, Cuellos, Puños, Camisetas, Botones, Salida para baño, Tohallas. Inmenso surtido de todo. Hay camisetas y calzoncillos de pura lana para garantizarse de los Nortés. Vende muy barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

energies will be wasted. There is still time. Let us all join to help them, let us prevent its destruction if we care for our occupation as teachers. If it has done something which was against our wish, it is now time to forgive; if you think you will get no help from it, your brothers or sisters will; if you think you do not like to help any one, then mind not my request.

Why do you seem to shrink from this Association? Do you know so nothing objectionable about it? Then why not come and suggest the way how to correct it? Are you a teacher? Yes?

Are you a member of this Association? No? Then why not come and join us and strengthen the Association whose works are not only for the benefit of one, but of all the Filipino teachers?

Since *be progressive* is the cry of most of the people of this world, I also cry BE A MEMBER OF THE PHILIPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

My request, dear readers is not only this, but many more besides. Tho I told you that to-day you will hear of women taking higher courses, yet there are

many others who remain retrogressive. We must remember that, we the women, being the preservers of what had been attained by men in the progress of our race, should be more intelligent, so that nothing would be wasted of what had been secured. We should be social and educated for we represent the flowers of our societies. The societies of a country represent its highest acquirement in the world's progress. Should we, the

<h2>La Rosario Destillery</h2> <p>Received Medals at the American, Hanoy and Philippine EXPOSITIONS</p> <p>TUAZON, LEGARDA & CO.</p> <p>All current brands of Anisado ANIS SUPERIOR</p> <p>Mallorca Carabanchel. Gins, Deer and Esquila rands. Rum; Anisette; Whiskey; Brandy</p> <p>Rectified Alcohol, 36°, 42°, 46°,—Burning Alcohol, 36°, 42°.</p> <hr/> <p>204-220 San Sebastian</p>
--

POLI-
ZAS
DOTA-
LES



PARA
LOS
MAES-
TROS

OFICINA-CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENEMOS UNA OFERTA ESPECIAL PARA LOS MAESTROS Y MAESTRAS DE LAS ESCUELAS PÚBLICAS. V. NECESITA UNA PÓLIZA ESCRIBID Y PEDID INFORMES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

P. O. Box 425

Manila, P. I.

25 Echague

Dulces, Biscochos, Mamonos y
Ensaymadas. Se vende en

LA PERLA

Plaza Sta. Cruz
Nos. 96-98 Manila.

flowers of our country's societies be ignorant of the laws that rule them, one thing is certain, that our country would be considered low on the steps of civilization.

United States is considered one of the most civilized countries of the world for being the country of civilized and progressive people. We should follow them closely so that we may be able to give our country the greatest hope for freedom possible.

So let us be united and plant the seed of civilization as well as the thread of our womanhood; let us help each other

to accomplish our purposes, and let us think lastly that we are also responsible to our sons in showing and guiding them to the way of bliss and how to attain our country's happiness and prosperity.

LUZ AYCARDO.

Teacher, Ermita School, Manila.

J. Y. PINSON

ABOGADO-LAWYER.

ARSENAL—17 CAVITE

The Philippine Teacher's Association, from the columns of the "The Filipino Teacher" respectfully send its congratulations to the new Director of Education, Mr. Frank R. White; to the First Assistant Director, Mr. Charles H. McGee; and to Mr. Frank L. Crone Second Assistant Director.

NOTICE

TO ALL HEAD TEACHERS and MANAGERS of ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION and BASE BALL TEAMS:--WRITE TO US and we will show you how to MAKE MONEY and SAVE MONEY when you need anything in SPORTING GOODS.

•GOLDSMITH BRAND• Beats every other brand in price and quality.

Agents for same—

I. Beck, Prop.--AMERICAN BAZAAR.

Box 412

Manila.

Sastreria y Sombrereria

LOS OBREROS

DE MELECIO SANTOS

Recibe toda clase de trabajos concernientes al ramo.

Especialidad en frac, smoking, levitas y trajes de lana, conforme a la moda del dia.

Vende camisas interiores, cuellos, puños, corbatas, sombreros extranjeros y del país etc., etc.

Con prontitud y esmero.

Operarios competentsimos de ambos sexos.

Admiten composiciones de sombreros y especialmente en blanqueo de jipijapa, panama, sabutan, buntal, calasiaw, baliwag, buri y otros.

Se garantizan todos los trabajos.

Sombreros de lana conforme al traje.

63 Calle Madrid 63 Esquina Jaboneros, Binondo, Manila, I. F.

The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL, PUBLICADA POR LA "PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Director interino, GUILLERMO SANTOS

-P-2 00 ANUAL. SE RECIBEN ANUNCIOS Á PRECIOS CONVENCIONALES

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Administración cualquier cambio de domicilio para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirse á THE FILIPINO TEACHER No. 1090, Manila, I. F.

EDITORIAL

ABOLICION NECESARIA

En la última convención general de delegados de los Comités provinciales de la Philippine Teachers' Association, se aprobó por unanimidad recabar del Director del Buró de Educación por conducto de la Junta Ejecutiva de la misma, la derogación de la disposición establecida sobre deducción en el salario de un maestro municipal que llegue á faltar estando matriculado en las clases de la asamblea de maestros en verano.

El principal argumento aducido al pedirse tal derogación fué que la asistencia á las clases de la asamblea de maestros en verano no es realmente obligatoria, es más bien voluntaria; y siendo así, aquellos de los maestros municipales que, ávidos de adquirir nuevos y amplios conocimientos en la profesión, se inscriben en las clases de la referida asamblea, y que por cualquier circunstancia en la vida llegan á ausentar á la asistencia diaria á dichas clases, sufren un descuento en su haber; lo que no sucede en aquellos maestros que se han abstenido en inscribirse y venir á Manila á estudiar.

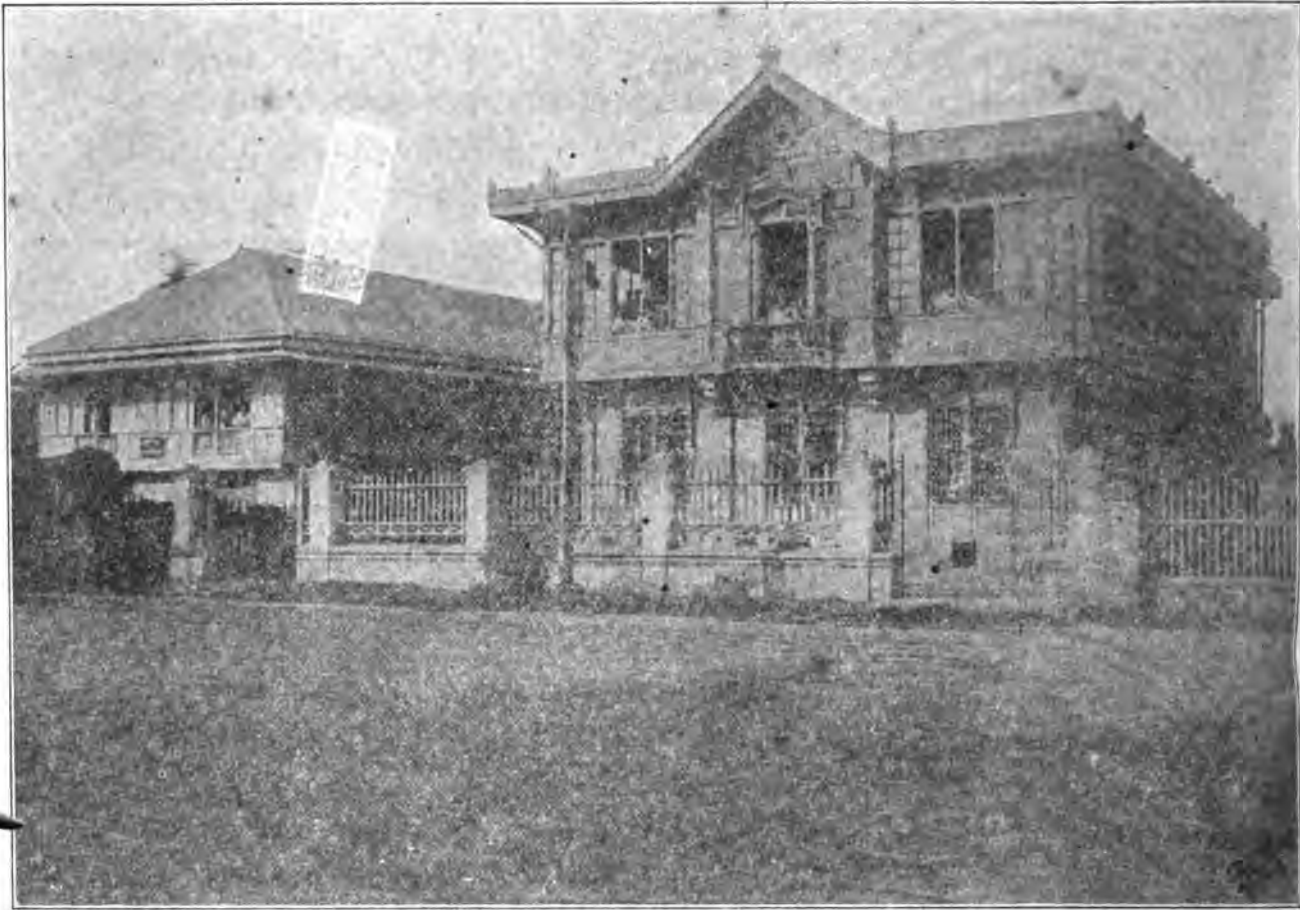
Preguntamos. ¿Es justo que se haga tal deducción en el salario ya mezquino de esos pobres maestros que para venir á Manila tienen que sacrificar hasta la exigua economía hecha durante el curso? Creemos que esa regulación es arbitraria y contraproducente. Si no existe ninguna disposición sobre descuento en el haber de los maestros municipales que no acuden á esas clases de verano, estaría fuera de toda

justicia que existiera tal disposición para aquellos que asisten. Se dirá tal vez que tal medida sirve para asegurar la asistencia diaria á las clases, pues afecta directamente al bolsillo por el cual todos velan con gran interés. A esto contestaremos, que obrar de ese modo es formar un concepto muy bajo de aquellos maestros que dejando su hogar y sacrificando sus intereses han venido expresamente á estudiar. Se debe tener en cuenta que la dignidad del maestro filipino está por encima de todo descuento que se le puede ocasionar.

Además existe el hecho de que tal regulación en lugar de fomentar el estímulo y el interés á la asistencia á dichas asambleas de verano, hace que se decaigan por el mero hecho de que puede que sean contrarias á sus intereses financieros. Es una regulación que afecta á más de tres cuartas partes del contingente de maestros filipinos, para cuyos beneficios se organiza anualmente la ya repetida asamblea de verano.

Es necesaria pues, la abolición de esa deducción, porque no concuerda con los altos propósitos del Buró de Educación al establecer la citada institución normal durante el periodo de un mes en verano, cuales son ofrecer medios para que todos los maestros aun de las más apartadas regiones del Archipiélago puedan adquirir ciertos conocimientos generales é indispensables para la profesión, así como poder tener oportunidades de cambiar ideas é impresiones tanto en trabajos manuales como pedagógicos.

Atendidas estas circunstancias, no es aventurado afirmar que el Director de Educación solucionará este asunto favorablemente.



El Centro Escolar de Señoritas

Con gusto publicamos hoy el cliché de este naciente y próspero centro docente de enseñanza, situado en la Calle Iris núm. 841. Se fundó desde el año 1907, ocupando el edificio principal que hoy se destina para las clases, y tal fué la prosperidad y el desarrollo que ha adquirido que en menos de dos años de existencia, tuvo necesidad de ocupar las dos nuevas casas al lado, la una para dormitorio y la otra para clases solamente. El Colegio posee un hermoso patio para recreo y juegos de sport.

En la actualidad este Centro cuenta con 140 internas, 46 medio internas y un número considerable de externas. Se van recibiendo además de día en día solicitudes de admisión á las mencionadas plazas.

Estos datos son más que suficientes para reflejar y

patentizar los esfuerzos realizados por su digna y competentísima directora, la Sta. Librada Avelino, ayudada por un nutrido y apto plantel de profesoras filipinas.

Hay que confesar á fuer de ser imparciales, que muy contados son los centros de enseñanza privados, que han alcanzado el estado de prosperidad en que ha llegado á colocarse el Centro Escolar de Señoritas, y esto es innegable consecuencia de los positivos resultados que los padres de familia obtienen de la educación de sus hijas. Con solo decir que este colegio cuenta con la representación de alumnas de todas las provincias del Archipiélago, se puede formar una ligera idea de su reconocida y bien cimentada popularidad.

¡Legítimo orgullo es del suelo pátrio contar con instituciones como el "Centro Escolar de Señoritas," en cuyo claustro de profesoras vemos patentizado la capacidad tantas veces negada de la raza filipina!

Arcadio Santos

PHYSICIAN

Pedro Conoepoión

LAWYER-ABOGADO

Real 24

Paco

Manila 57 Herran

Ermita, Manila

Baules mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cajas Sacos para ropas sucias Maletas para viaje, Correas etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en LA PUERRTA DEL SOL.

American Hardware & Plumbing Co.

30 Calle Echague

Cinco libras de "Muralo" en polvo mezclado con agua hace un galón de pintura que cubrirá 200 pies cuadrados.

"Muralo" cuesta desde 50 c. á 75 c. por cada galón desde una octava parte á la décima parte del costo de las pinturas de aceite.

Cualquiera puede aplicar "Muralo" con una Brocha.

MURALO

"Muralo" es adaptable para pintar sauales, cañas, tablas ó paredes de piedra, ladrillos y cemento.

"Muralo" se pone dura como la pintura de aceite y no se raspa.

"Muralo" se fabrica en 16 colores.

Daremos cartones de colores y precios á quien nos lo solicite por medio de carta ó personalmente.

Haganos Hoy su Pedido
American Hardware & Plumbing Co.

Sección Pedagógica

UTIL PARA LOS QUE SE DEDICAN AL ESTUDIO DE LAS MATEMÁTICAS. (*)

Demostraciones por medio de ejemplos prácticos la posibilidad de resolver las ecuaciones de cualquier grado por medio de las propiedades de las raíces, empezando por las ecuaciones de 2.º grado:

Si tenemos dos incógnitas x , y , sus valores pueden ser iguales ó desiguales. Si suponemos $x = y$, elevemos al cuadrado su suma $x+y$, será $(x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$ y poniendo todo en valores de x , será:

$$(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + x^2 = 4x^2 \quad (1)$$

Haciendo igual sustitución en el producto xy , será $xy = x^2$ (2)

Con las dos ecuaciones (1) (2) formaremos proporción, y será: $\frac{(x+y)^2}{xy} = \frac{4x^2}{x}$

Dividiendo los dos términos del segundo quebrado por x^2 ; será $\frac{(x+y)^2}{xy} = 4$; pasando xy al segundo miembro, tendremos: $(x+y)^2 = 4xy$ y pasando el segundo miembro al primero, nos dará: $(y+y)^2 - 4xy = 0$.

Luego, si el cuadrado de las raíces menos el cuádruplo de su producto es cero, las raíces son iguales, y por consiguiente, dividiendo la suma por 2, se obtendrá su valor.

Ejemplo.

Sea la ecuación $x^2 - 10x + 25 = 0$ y tendremos:

$$x + y = 10 \quad (1).$$

$$xy = 25 \quad (2).$$

Restando del cuadrado de las raíces el cuádruplo de su producto, será $10^2 - 4x + 25 = 100 - 100 = 0$ Luego las dos raíces son iguales, y dividiendo su suma 10 por 2, será: $x = 5$, $y = 5$.

Supongamos ahora que $x \neq y$ sean desiguales ó $x < y$ y llamemos m á la diferencia $y - x$; tendremos $y = x + m$; practicando lo mismo que en el caso anterior, tendremos:

$$(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

Sustituyendo el valor de y por su igual $x + m$, será $(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2x(x + m) + (x + m)^2 = x^2 + 2x^2 + 2xm + x^2 + 2xm + m^2 = 4x^2 + 4xm + m^2$ ó sea $(x + y)^2 = 4x^2 + 4xm + m^2$

(*) El autor de este artículo pedagógico nos ruega su inserción á fin de complacer á las varias cartas que se le ha dirigido pidiendo la demostración por medio de ejemplos prácticos, de las verdades sentadas en su artículo publicada en el mes de Septiembre en esta Revista — Nota del Editor.



Pío Trinidad Fernandez, IMPORTADOR

Pianos de "Trinidad" "Zeitter & Winkelmann" "Rordorf y Ca"

Pianola marca "APOLLO".

Fábrica de pianos y muebles de lujo.

Gran taller de reparaciones de pianos y otros instrumentos de música único en su clase y medios disponibles.

Un gran surtido de materiales para reparaciones de pianos, órganos y harmoniums. Cuerdas de acero para Mandolina, Bandurria, Guitarra y Piano.

PRECIOS ECONÓMICOS.

Ronquillo 135, Sta. Cruz.

Manila, Islas Filipinas.

"THE YOKOHAMA"

INMENSO Y VARIADO SURTIDO DE EFECTOS JAPONESES. V. NUNCA LLEGARÁ A
APRECIAR LA CUALIDAD, ELEGANCIA Y BARATURA DE SUS EFECTOS
HASTA QUE V. VENGA A VERLOS.

LE INVITAMOS PARA QUE VISITE NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.

SE RECIBEN PEDIDOS POR CORREO.

Calle Carriedo, Nos. 42 y 44
Apartado de correos, 216

Sta. Cruz, Manila, I. F.
Teléfono 216

Calzado Superior Americano y Español. Inmenso surtido y fresco en cada correo.
Hay mucho para niños, muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Pasando m^2 al primer miembro, será $(x + y)^2 - m^2 = 4x^2 + 4xm$ (1).

Verificando igual sustitución en el producto xy , será $xy = x(x + m) = x^2 + xm$ (2)

Formando proporción con las dos ecuaciones (1) y (2), tendremos.

$$\frac{(x + y)^2 - m^2}{xy} = \frac{4x^2 + 4xm}{x + xm}$$

Dividiendo los dos términos del segundo quebrado por $x^2 + xm$, será $\frac{(x + y)^2 - m^2}{xy} = 4$

pasando xy al segundo miembro, será $(x + y)^2 - m^2 = 4xy$ y cambiando de miembros $-m^2$ y $4xy$, será: $(x + y)^2 - 4xy = m^2$

Luego si del cuadrado de las raíces desiguales restamos el cuádruplo del producto binario, nos da el cuadrado de la diferencia. Restando, pues, su raíz de la suma de las raíces, y dividiendo por 2, tendremos el valor de x , y sumando y dividiendo por 2, el de y .

Ejemplo.

Sea $x^2 - 14x + 33 = 0$ y tendremos,

$$x + y = 14$$

$$xy = 33$$

$$14^2 - 4 \times 33 = 64; \sqrt{64} = 8 = y - x$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{14 + 8}{2} = 11 \quad x = \frac{14 - 8}{2} = 3$$

Si la ecuación de 2.º grado es incompleta se reduce á $x^2 - p = 0$ ó $x^2 = p$ ó $x = \sqrt{p}$.

Si el primer término de la ecuación llevase coeficiente, se hará desaparecer dividiendo todos los términos por dicho coeficiente, y esto téngase entendido para todas las ecuaciones de cualquier grado que sean.

Las raíces inconmensurables é imaginarias se hallan en el mismo caso que las que no lo son.

Creo que con ésto, queda demostrado el error de varios autores de matemáticas que han venido alimentando demostrando, cómo verdad inconcusa, el principio, de que las relaciones que existen, entre las raíces y los coeficientes de los términos de la ecuación no pueden servir para determinar el valor ó valores de dichas raíces, pues tal principio es en extremo trascendental y dañoso, no solamente á la ciencia, sino también y en muy alto grado á los que se dedican al estudio de las matemáticas.

Convenzamos pues de que no solamente son suficientes los datos que nos suministran dichas relaciones entre raíces y coeficientes para resolver las ecuaciones de cualquier grado que sean sino que sobran todos

ellos exceptuando los del 2º, 3º y último términos, que son la suma de las raíces, la de los productos binarios y su producto total.

Pues la conclusión que sacan en fundar, que, á pesar de reunirse tantas ecuaciones como incógnitas, procediendo por los medios generales establecidos para despejarlas ó eliminarlas nunca se consigue hallar su valor, sino que siempre se reproduce la ecuación primitiva, es un error como tantos otros que han pasado por verdades axiomáticas durante muchos siglos.

Así es que por dicho principio erróneo, resulta que quedan imposibilitados los alumnos á resolver el problema que más abajo se verá y otros semejantes, sin saber previamente las formulas complicadísimas correspondientes para la resolución de las ecuaciones de 2º, 3º, 4º, grado etc.

Problema:

La suma de dos números es 14 y el producto de ellos es 48 ¿Cuales son dichos dos números? Llamemos x é y los dos números

$$x + y = 14$$

$$xy = 48$$

Aquí vemos que x é y son precisamente las raíces de la ecuación de 2º grado

$$x^2 - 14x + 48 = 0$$

Luego empleando nuestro procedimiento explicado mas arriba, para hallar sus valores, tendremos:

$$(x + y)^2 - 4(xy) = 14^2 - 4 \times 48 = 196 - 192 = 4$$

$$\sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\text{Luego } x = \frac{14 + 2}{2} = 8$$

$$y = \frac{14 - 2}{2} = 6$$

De donde resulta que los dos números buscados son 8 y 6 respectivamente.

Esto demuestra una vez más, que, es suficiente y sobra las propiedades de las raíces de cualquier grado para su resolución, sin entrar en complicadas fórmulas y procedimientos engorrosos, tan perjudiciales á los que se dedican al estudio de las matemáticas.

Mariano M. Celis.

Cabildo N.º 284, Intramuros.

Felipe Agoncillo

LAWYER-ABOGADO

90 Escolta

Binondo

MANILA

77 Legaspi

Walled City Manila

Bernabe Studio ✂

Se regala una ampliación á los que tomen una docena de retratos de tarjetas americanas para arriba.—Peinadora gratis.
Izquierdo No. 379, Trozo.

SECCION LITERARIA

El Régimen de las Escuelas

En una colectividad ó sea en un grupo de individuos que tienden á buscar y poseer los diferentes ramos del saber humano, precisamente cuando sus facultades mentales no están aún muy desarrolladas como las de nuestros niños en las aulas escolares, debe haber un régimen muy adecuado pero fielmente cumplido para poder conseguir el fruto de nuestros esfuerzos, de cuyos resultados depende la satisfacción del maestro de haber cumplido satisfactoriamente su sagrada misión de instruir y educar los hombres, que han de formar una nación fuerte y de noble convicción la cual es el verdadero anhelo del Gobierno Americano en estas Islas, representado por el Departamento de Instrucción Pública.

"*Régimen* ó gobierno, teniendo por punto de mira al niño, es la facultad de represión que produce y sostiene el orden. El *orden* es el estado sistemático y conveniente en todas las cosas." El objeto del régimen escolar es facilitar el desenvolvimiento; pero que sea resultado del esfuerzo voluntario y bien dirigido. El niño ha de desarrollarse de modo que se convierta en hombre que tenga confianza en sí mismo y determinación propia. Cuando se le vea quitar sus malos hábitos obtenidos fuera de la escuela para sustituirlos con otros buenos; ser independiente de su instructor en el modo de obrar, observar, raciocinar y deducir; preferir y amar el bien y detestar y evitar el mal; en fin saber gobernarse á sí mismo, podemos estar muy seguros en afirmar que su maestro ó instructor ha sabido y sabe gobernarse también. En síntesis es la verdad que encierra el antiguo adagio que dice "De tal maestro, tal discípulo". ¿Cómo puede conseguir todo esto el maestro? La razón es muy sencilla. Por medio de sus prudentes enseñanzas, sus principios, preceptos y ejemplos que se convierten en intachables hábitos, y nunca se ha valido de su fuerza física, ni de castigos crueles, como lo que creían y creen hasta hoy día algunos que *la letra*

con sangre entra. Régimen, pues, de la escuela es la facultad de represión que forma en los discípulos el hábito del propio gobierno; y del buen régimen resulta el orden.

Según algunos célebres padres de la pedagogía, como Mayo y otros, en toda escuela debe existir dos especies de orden: el militar y el natural. El primero es inseparable del segundo y tiene por objeto ejercitar á los niños de una clase, de modo que lleguen á moverse con precisión y uniformidad como una máquina, demostrando así la disciplina más profunda y esencial inculcada en ellos, pero también es imprescindible para el maestro inducirles que se ocupen con entusiasmo en sus tareas, y que formen en sí mismos el respeto y el orden para que una vez acostumbrados, y cuando ya sean hombres, sepan vivir juntos en sociedad.

KALÍ.

(Se continuará.)

SOMBRERERIA DE RAMON YAN

Gran surtido de toda clase de Sombreros del país á precios baratísimos

Se hacen toda clase de trabajos Especialidades en el blanqueo
PRONTITUD EN EL DESPACHO DE
ENCARGOS POR CORREO

60 Sacristia Binondo Manila, I. F.

VENTA DE ANIMALES

Karabaos resistentes
Karaballas parenderas
Karaballas con chotos ó erias

Vacuños para carros
Vacas parenderas
Vacas con chotos ó erias

30 Tanduay, Quiapo, Manila

Faustino Lichauco, Propietario.

There is no *faction* but *satisfaction*
in every BISCUIT, sold by

LA PERLA

Plaza Sta. Cruz
Nos. 96 98, Manila.

"Lamento."

(A Mary, Claring, "Wilfa," Goreng y Epang)

Bien lo conozco. Misterioso hado,
 Que sólo el cielo comprender podría,
 Me hizo nacer para llorar cuitado,
 Y destinó mi vida á la agonía:
 Cual tórtola á la queja,
 Cual aura á suspirar.

Siento á veces que el alma, en su desvelo,
 Cansada ya de su mortal gemido,
 Tiende con ansia ardiente á mejor cielo,
 Aspira á un dulce bien desconocido:
 Cual chispa á los espacios,
 Cual arroyuelo al mar.

¡Cuántas dulces mentiras me engañaron,
 De juventud en la inexperta hora!
 Una tras otra al fin se disiparon
 Al ceño cruel de realidad traidora:
 Cual neblina á los vientos,
 Cual sueño al despertar.

Tornóse el mundo para mi en desierto,
 Donde agoniza el corazón herido;
 Ilusion, esperanzas todo muerto,
 Sepultado en las olas del olvido:
 Cual sonido en el éter,
 Cual naufrago en el mar.

Sólo espero en mi Dios. En mi desvelo
 Oigo á veces su acento conmovido,
 Que está llamando mi alma á mejor cielo
 Y me promete un bien desconocido:
 Cual pastor á la oveja,
 Cual madre al consolar.

PILY.

Manila, 21 de Octubre de 1909.

Una Flor Losana

Elogio á la
belleza ideal de
Trining.

¡Óyeme Ninfa hermosa!
 Me inspira un nuevo cántico tu pulcritud de diosa:
 Antes que otros te loen, en su mal y desgracia
 Quiero ser el primero en bendecir tu gracia,
 En propalar al mundo,
 Con mi clarín rotundo

La sublimidad mística de tu sin par belleza,
 La fama de tu nombre, la fe de tu grandeza.

¡Salud! En ti residen todas las perfecciones,
 El ideal más grande de las grandes creaciones,
 Tu sér es tabernáculo de muchas maravillas
 Y tus tenues mejillas

Vaso de rosicleres y batis de carmines
 Obsépanse de envidia los almos querubines
 Si fijan en tu imagen, más bien de Dios que de hada
 Una rápida ojeada.

¡Oh eres la única guapal . . . Con la Historia en la mano,
 No hallo en el orbe humano
 Otra mujer que anule tu pulidez genuina,
 Ambición de la ondina

Raquel, Laura, Cleopatra, las que deificó el Arte
 Me parecen indignas, para ahora compararte
 Ante ti, nada valen las típicas Huries
 Con sus vestes cuajados de perlas y rubies,
 Se eclipsan las doncellas
 Y se borran querellas.

En la serie de siglos que Minerva señala
 Solo Venus te iguala
 Princesa la de tierra

Te llama Filipinas, donde el placer se encierra.
 Soñar, amar. Adóranse los hombres, á porfía,
 Porque son tus miradas auroras de alegría,
 Prometen tus palabras risueños porvenires,
 Endulsuran tus besos tristezas y sentires,

-- Herreria, Armeria y Cerrajería --

DE

Ignacio Javier

Maestro Plomero Licenciado

Recibe toda clase de obras de montaje y reparación de máquinas, Imprenta
 Litografía, Escribir, y Coser, Cilindros de música, Quinqués mecánicos y Cajas
 de caudales; empavonaciones de piezas de hierro y de acero. Especialidad en
 instalaciones sanitarias y órdenes expedidas por el Departamento de Sanidad.

Teléfono, 1273

Lacoste No. 239, Sta. Cruz

Manila, I. F.

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapas Paja inglesa
 últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chaffeurs, ascos de Corcho para el Sol ta
 Gorras para viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Sección de Noticias

NUEVA DIRECTIVA.

El comité de la P. T. A. de la provincia de Rizal ha elegido nueva Directiva para regir dicho comité, habiendo resultado de la elección lo siguiente:

Presidente Sr. Pablo del Villar.
 Vice-Presidente „ Antonio A. Tenorio.
 Secretario „ Isafas Angel.
 Tesorera Srta. Feliza Bernabe.
 Directores { Sr. Pedro Manalo.
 „ Brígido Santos.

NUEVO PERSONAL.

Con la marcha del Dr. Barrows del Buró de Educación, este negociado ha sufrido un cambio radical en sus altos puestos. He aquí como está constituido el nuevo personal del ramo de educación: Director Mr. Frank R. White; 1^{er} Auxiliar, Mr. Charles H. McGee; 2^o Auxiliar, Mr. Frank L. Crone. Nuestra enhorabuena.

TRASLADO.

La Escuela intermedia de Meisic se ha trasladado al nuevo y elegante edificio construido por la Ciudad en el distrito de Tondo. El traslado tuvo lugar el 29 del mes próximo pasado. Con la premura en que se vió obligado la escuela para trasladarse á dicho edificio, no se celebró ninguna ceremonia inaugural.

FELICITACIÓN.

A mi amiga Gregoria Santos,

Desde lejos presento la llegada del día que por vez primera besó tu inmaculado frente, día en que principió á latir tu vida de encantos y de belleza adorable. ¡Cuanta alegría rebosa en mi alma la venida del 28 de Noviembre, día de tu santol

Un bouquet de flores y mi corazón te ofrendo. Ya sabes que eres la única á quien he abierto todos los secretos de mi corazón y mi alma entera.

Qué voy á dedicarte más? Acuérdate solo de aquella rosa que puesto en un jarrón solitario lograste regar con tus cariños.

Que el cielo sin nubes, que el resplandor de la luna, y que las estrellas derramen en tu vida muchas felicidades, y Dios pluguiera que conserves lozana tu juventud y el perfume de ese amor inmenso y santo que sientes.

Y sobre el afecto de tus padres, y hermanos vibre tu corazón de bondad.

Tu amiga

Diciembre 9, 1909.

DIMISIÓN

La dimisión de Mr. Gilbert N. Brink como 1.^{er} Director Auxiliar del Buró de Educación tuvo lugar el Sábado 27 del mes próximo pasado, habiéndose embarcado en la mañana del mismo día en compañía del Dr. Barrows para Estados Unidos.

UN NUEVO NORMAL SCHOOL

El Secretario de Instrucción se propone levantar un soberbio Normal School. En los nuevos edificios que comprenderá, se instalará la Escuela de Artes y Oficios y de Comercio. Se destinan ₱189,000 para las obras.

Se asegura que el conjunto de los nuevos *building* puede rivalizar al mejor *Normal School* de América.

Mariano M. Celis

Maestro de Obras, Agrimensor Licenciado por el Bureau de Terrenos del Estado y Profesor de matemáticas puras.

84 Cabildo

Intramuros

- - Herreria, Armeria y Cerrajería - -

DE

Ignacio Javier

Maestro Plomero Licenciado

Recibe toda clase de obras de montaje y reparación de máquinas, Imprenta Litografía, Escribir, y Coser, Cilindros de música, Quinqués mecánicos y Cajas de caudales; empavonaciones de piezas de hierro y de acero. Especialidad en instalaciones sanitarias y órdenes expedidas por el Departamento de Sanidad.

Teléfono, 1273

Laoste No. 239, Sta. Cruz

Manila, I. P.

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapas Paja inglesa últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chaffeurs, ascos de Corcho para el Sol Gorras para viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

IMPRESIONES DE MR. BRINK

Sobre Instrucción en la Provincia de Pangasinan

El estado de educación de aquellas provincias es muy satisfactorio. Las escuelas provinciales, municipales y de barrios están muy concurridas. El vecindario ha comprendido que la instrucción es la base del progreso de un pueblo. Se nota, sin embargo, en los mismos vecinos, cierta apatía en cooperar y procurar el mejoramiento de la enseñanza en sus respectivos municipios.

Las escuelas de barrios dejan algo que desear y el sueldo de los maestros municipales son muy exiguos. Pero en general, el ramo de la instrucción en las provincias que Mr. Brink ha visitado, es de todo punto laudable.

Una de las buenas impresiones que Mr. Brink ha traído de su viaje de inspección es lo referente á las escuelas primarias. Los alumnos de dichas escuelas profesan verdadero amor al cultivo de las plantas, que ha dado por resultado la formación de hermosos jardines escolares.

Este sistema de educación de los niños es muy útil para la vida práctica del ciudadano. Primeramente se la inicia al niño á apreciar el valor de la propiedad, luego el costo de su trabajo y más tarde los buenos métodos que deben emplearse para la mayor y mejor producción de los cultivos

Este, pues, es el objeto del buró al implantar en sus escuelas este ramo de instrucción.

CONFERENCIAS MÉDICAS

En el Instituto Normal de Batangas

En el programa del curso normal celebrado el mes pasado en la cabecera de Batangas y en el que tomaron parte unos 150 maestros municipales, figuró una serie de conferencias médicas. Estas se dieron dos veces por semana, durante las seis semanas del curso, durando cada conferencia de 30 á 45 minutos.

A fin de curso se distribuyó entre los maestros un cuestionario en tagalo, versando sobre dichas conferencias y á modo de examen. El Dr. Losada organizador de las citadas conferencias, queda encargado de la apreciación de los trabajos de los maestros.

Es innegable la utilidad de esta innovación en los normales de maestros. Otras provincias seguirán indudablemente el ejemplo.

He aquí los temas:

Preliminares sobre ideas generales de higiene popular, ligeras nociones de Patología y Terapéutica, y utilidad de esta enseñanza á los maestros municipales, para que á su vez, puedan dar conferencias repetidas en las Escuelas de sus barrios y actuar como sanitarios remunerados en los casos de epidemia.—Por el Dr. J. Losada.

ANTONIO M. MAÑALAK
MÉDICO

Manila, P. I.

Trinidad, No. 50, Sta. Cruz

Para adquirir un retrato muy parecido y barato, es preciso acudirse á la Fotografía

"BOREAL STUDIO"

JOLO 313, BINONDO, MANILA—TEL. NO. 270

BAJO LA DIRECCIÓN DE *B. GOMEZ*

"Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografía Zafra"
PEINADORA GRATIS TODOS LOS DÍAS

"LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS"

DE

VALLE. EVANGELISTA Y CA.

- ESTABLECIMIENTO GENUINAMENTE FILIPINO
TEGIDOS Y NOVEDADES DE EUROPA.

Inmenso surtido en Lanas Francesas, Inglesas.

PERCALES DE VARIAS CLASES

VISITAD NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.

Escolta No. 101

Manila, P. I.



LECHE FRFSCA

MARCA "OSO"

Es la mejor de todas.
Se toma con satisfacción.



PRECIO
BARATÍSIMO

Sprungli y Ca.

28 David 28

Únicos importadores

Manila, I. F.

Bernabe Studio ✨

Se regala una ampliación á los que tomen una docena de retratos de tarjetas americanas para arriba.—Peinadora gratis.
Izquierdo No. 379, Trozo.

EL BURÓ DE EDUCACIÓN

El nuevo Director de Educación ha procedido al reparto del trabajo en su oficina como sigue.

Director White: presupuesto, nombramientos, ascensos, disciplina, cursos de instrucción y selección de libros de texto.

Director auxiliar Crene: supervisión de las oficinas tanto en Manila como en provincias, distribución en distritos de las divisiones escolares, asignaciones y traslado de maestros, revisión de gastos, selección de local y construcción de edificios escolares.

Director auxiliar Magee: selección de material de escuelas que no sean libros de texto, distribución en provincias de las propiedades escolares. Será también el representante del director en la organización, mejoras y supervisión de la enseñanza industrial.

NOTAS SOBRE LA PROVINCIA DE CAMARINES

—El Superintendente de División de las Escuelas de Camarines escribe diciendo que el baguio de 28 de Octubre último ha causado grandes daños á los edificios de las escuelas de Parakale, Mambulaw, Kapalonga, Indan y otros pueblos de Camarines Norte. La casa-escuela de Mambulaw esta situada cerca de la playa y todo lo que contenía, hasta los objetos de los alumnos, fueron arrastrados á la bahía y perdidas.

D. E. P.

Víctima de rápida enfermedad, falleció Mrs. Jenkins, esposa del Superintendente de la división escolar de Zambales.

Nuestro pésame á la familia de la finada.

EXISTENCIA ESCOLAR

El superintendente de Negros Orientales participa que en la provincia hay 14,995 jóvenes matriculados en todas las escuelas.

—El de Iloilo informa que tiene 19,538 alumnos. Y el de Sámar 16,993.

EL NUEVO HOSPITAL

Se ha terminado la construcción de los ocho edificios que componen el nuevo hospital general del gobierno, á excepción del edificio de administración. Las obras comenzaron el Diciembre pasado constando ₱530,804, bajo la supervisión directa de Harry Turber, del «Manila Construction Company». Abarca 140,000 pies cuadrados. Es el más grande Hospital del Oriente, que será montado con todos los adelantos y necesidades modernas de la ciencia.

Los ocho edificios separados comprenden la cocina, el pabellón médico, el dormitorio de las nurses la sala de operaciones, la farmacia la administración y la sala de enfermedad.

CLASES DE TAGALOG

Entre el personal de instructores de la Y. M. C. A. figura nuestro querido amigo, el conocido escritor tagalog Sr. Sofronio G. Calderon, como instructor de la lengua tagala.

La Y. M. C. A. consagra especial interés á la educación de la juventud cristiana, y cuenta con una magnífica biblioteca que está á disposición de los jóvenes de Manila.

SOMBRERERIA

DE
RAMON YAN

Gran surtido de toda clase de Sombreros del país á precios baratísimos

Se hacen toda clase de trabajos Especialidades en el blanqueo
PRONTITUD EN EL DESPACHO DE
ENCARGOS POR CORREO

60 Sacristia

Binondo

Manila, I. F.

Manufacturers

of uniforms for schools and colleges as—CAPS, SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DEVICES etc.

Arms and Ammunition

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

AGENTS FOR

A. G. Spalding & Bros., Sporting Goods

Alfred Roensch & Co.

CE-07 Escolta, Manila

General Outfitters

NOMBRADO

—Mr. J. C. Muerman queda nombrado Superintendente de escuelas en la vacante ocasionada por la dimisión de Mr. C. H. Magee. Mr. Muerman se encuentra actualmente en los Estados Unidos; mientras éste está ausente de las Islas ocupará interinamente dicho cargo Mr. L. L. Coleman, de Jaro.

FUSIONADA

La escuela de chinos situada hasta hace poco en la calle Asunción núm. 72 se ha fusionado á la Escuela primaria de Meisic, por hallarse el edificio ocupada por aquella en estado ruinoso.

ERROR

Por un error de caja el artículo pedagógico de nuestro querido colaborador *Kali* apareció en la *Sección Literaria* en lugar de aparecer en la *Sección Pedagógica* del número del mes próximo pasado. Confiamos que la buena discreción de nuestros amables lectores habrá subsanado esta equivocación.

AL CARGO

Desde el 1.º de Enero volverá á hacerse cargo de la Dirección de la Edición Castellana de esta Revista el Sr. Leoncio R. Gonzales.

DIMISIÓN

Con fecha 15 de este mes, ha presentado dimisión del cargo de Presidente del Centro ejecutivo de la "Philippine Teachers' Association", el Sr. Guillermo Santos, por motivos justificados.

A RIZAL. 30 DE DICIEMBRE

El día 30 de Diciembre es día luctuoso pero glorioso, fecha de una caída pero marca una resurrección. El apostol cayó sellando con su preciosa sangre sus doc-

trinas patrióticas para libertarnos del yugo de la cruel esclavitud y dejando por legado á la posteridad su nombre simbado de luz que adora un pueblo.

El día 30 de Diciembre cuyo solo recuerdo hace latir las fibras delicadas del corazón filipino, el día que no solo el espíritu admira sino se arroba y enagena ante aquella grandeza de alma, el día que ha impreso caracteres de sangre en las páginas de nuestra naciente historia Nacional, fecha que el frenético grito de redención cayó inerte bajo el peso de cadenas y acción infame de la tiranía, el cuerpo del malogrado Dr. Rizal que con su generosa sangre regó los veraces campos de Bagumbayan; pero aquella sangre fué un eco sonoro que despertó de su letárgico sueño al ave de la libertad que dormía caídas las alas bajo el pecho del pueblo filipino, fué un rayo destructor que al destruir llamó la vida y destruyó todos los fuertes elementos de la esclavitud que nos oprimía.

Rizal fué sin duda el que más ha sembrado ideas libertarias para su pueblo como un nuevo Cristo que trajo la antorcha para iluminar la oscuridad que cercaba á sus compatriotas. El cayó pero redimió á su pueblo. Se puede decir que "en su caída alcanzó la señalada victoria."

Sus obras, son un libro abierto para las filipinos, en el presente y en el porvenir.

Su muerte por su patriotismo y por la regeneración social del país, le colocan al lado de Washington y otros heroes orlado con el nimbo, de inmarcesible gloria.

Jovenes, que estais en el amplio campo de la educación procurad seguir sus enseñanzas é imitar sus virtudes cívicas.

Nosotros los de Puerto Princesa school desde esta arrinconada provincia queremos tambien rendir tributo á la memoria del Verbo de la redención, del horoe legendario, del Apostol de las libertades filipinas, uniendo nuestra humilde voz al concierto de alabanzas que se le tributa en todos los ámbitos de Filipinas.

Sirva esta publicación de humilde laurel entre las mil que adornan la tumba del martir.

SERRA.

Puerto Princesa School 1909.

Gent's furnishing up to date goods are to be found at

SY YAP & CO. STORE

A NEW SHIPMENT OF

SWELL NECKTIES, COLLARS AND SOCKS.

LATEST STYLES IN STRAW AND FELT HATS.

OUR SPECIAL SHAPE IN PATENT LEATHER, BLACK AND TAN VICI KID LOW AND HIGH SHOES

and also

WE SELL THE SANDOW'S DUM-BELL AND DEVELOPERS FOR PLEASANT AND HANDY EXERCISES.

SY YAP & CO.

21—Escolta

Vajillas de porcelana, Vajillas de loza, Servicio para Té y Café. Platos sueltos de porcelana desde -P-1.80 DOCENA. JUEGOS de LAVABOS vende baratos y siempre baratos en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.



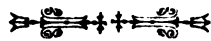
MONTURAS

PARA

SEÑORAS Y CABALLEROS

Vajillas Francesas

BATERIAS DE COCINA Y CRISTALERIAS



BAZAR

“SIGLO XX”

SE RECIBEN PEDIDOS POR CORREO

P. del Conde Nos. 2 al 16

BINONDO



The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUWANAN

Taga-mansag ng "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Namamatnugot: EDUARDO GUAZON.

LALAGYAN SA CORREO BLG 1090 MAYNILA, K. P.

PATNUGOT-TUDLING

Lubhang Kailaingan

Ng bago idaos ang Asamblea ng mga Superintendente ng mga páaralan ay nálathalâ na isâ sa mga súliraning doo'y pagtatalunan ay pagbubukôd-bukod ng tungkulin ng mga prinsipals at teachers.

Marahil kung kayâ pag-uusapan ang ganitoğ súliranin ay sapagkat walang umíral pang kautusan na mapagbábatayan nang mga gurô sa panunupad nang tumpakan sa kanilang hawak na tungkulin, ó kung sakali't mayroon man ay lubhang napakalabó, at ito ang dahilán kung kayâ di máaninaw, kung hangang saán ang guhit na matútungtuğan ng bawat isâ.

Napágtalunan kayâ ito? Marahil, at inaasahan naming sa taóng darating ay matatalastas ang nagig wakás ng pinágusapan.

Di magyayariğ magpabayâ ang mga nasa itaás na di husáyin ang kagúluhan námamalas sa may dakòğ ibabâ pagka't ito'y katungkulan. Bukod sa rito'y kapág ang gurô ó prinsipal man ay di nauunawâ kung hangang saán ang nasásaklaw ng kanyağ tungkulin at karapatan, pagka,t kung walağ tungkulin ay walağ karapatan, ay di maántay na lahat ng gaga-

win ay na samatwid at naa ayos gaya ng siyang dapat gawin, palibhasá'y alinlağan sa mga ginagawâ, at sanhi sa alinlağan ito, tulóy sumásaguwâ ó kaya'y lumálampas sa tadhanang guhit na dapat ikilos.

At anó ang ibinubuğa ng kasaguwang itó? Ang mga sumusunod:—Unang una, ang págyayabáğ, paniniil at págmamapurí ng sumasaguwâ at ang lahat na ito'y ipinalalagay na tumpák at tamâ sangayon sa sarili't maling pagkabatid sa kanyang pagiilinkod, ikalawâ, ang madalás na pagkakasumağan ng dalawang karapatan, pagka't pag ang isa'y nağağamkam, kah ma't labás sa kanyang bakúran, ay di mangyayri na ang inágawan ay magpabayâ ó mabawasan ağ angkín karapatan, at ang di namán pag imík isáng págpapatúnay na di maalám magpahalaga sa kanyang pag aari ó dahilán sa di alám kung alín ang tunay na kanyâ. Dito rin nagmumulâ ang pagbibigatan ng loob, pagiirigan at pagtataniman na totoóng laban sa ikapagtatamo ng magandağ hangá na siyang tuğo at layon ng kapwâ pinaglálanaan ng pagod at samasamağ nagsisigawâ.

Marami pa kaming mababangit na nagiging han tuğan ng di pagkakawawâan ng nahihingil sa bawat



SPRUNGLI & CO. Daang David blg. 28
MAYNILA

Nagbibili ng gatas "MARCA OSO"
na walang halu

MURA KAY SA IBA

Tumatangap kami nang mga pabisin sa mga
Lalawigan

isá, ġuni't sa paguumanhín sa pagkakataóng itó, sukat na ang ilalahad sa sumúsunód.

Sa isá sa mġa tanyág na páaralan nitong Maynilá ay naġyari na ang prinsipal dahilán sa págtatápós nġ klase ay humiġi nġ tig lilimang pisong ambág sa kanyang mġa guró, upág gugulin sa kasáyahang idáraos sa páaralan. Ang ibá, sa katákutang di mapalooban ang pita nġ kanilang principal ay di tumutol at muntiman at niyakap ang malaking halagá na sa kanila'y ipinilit nġ laban sa kalooban. Datapwa't ang ilán ay nagsitutul at naġatwiran di káya ang ganoóng halagá na itatapon sa walong lubhang kapararakan. Ang wika nġ prinsipal "kailaġan ang halagáng itó kaya't bawa't isa'y áambág." Ang isá sa mġa tumútol ay temporero na bukod sa apat- napú lamang aġ sahod ay wala pang kita kung panahón nġ págpapa-hiġá, kaya't nġ ibigáy ang kanyaġ ambág ay sinabayán nġ malakás na buntóġ hiniġa. Aġ wi ka nġ pinágbigyán "kuripot itong si.... may buntong hiniġá paġ malálim nġ iábot sa akin aġ limáng piso."

Anó aġ mabubukò sa loob nġ mġa mambabasa sa ganitong nangyari? Di ba ito'y ang naġiġiġ dúlo nġ di pagkakawatatan nġ *iyó* at *akin*?

Mayroon namán, at di filán, na nabábatíd aġ ganáng kanya at ang sa ibá, dapwa't kuġ bakit

ang kanya'y di mapásiyahan nġ boong kalayaán at tuwina'y ináhiġi nġ túlot ó nagsasaġġunt sa ibá, at kung waláġ "VISTO BUENO", gaya nġ sa isáng among, di na makapáġpapatuloy sa kanyaġ balak. Ang mġa kilos na ganito'y udiók nġ págmamarikit, págmamagaling, págpapaalipin, at sa maliwanag na sabi'y páġlalaġis.

Ilyán aġ busábos nang diláng busábos!

Máġpakatalino tayo mġa kabábayan. Wariin natin aġ lahát nġ galaw, hakbáġ at lakad nating ġináġawí. Huwág haġarín aġ ikabubuti nġ atíġ SARILI kuġ siyang ikápapahamak namán nġ sa ibá.

Lagi na'y dápat unáhin at ipaibabaw sa lahát ang páġpapamalas na tayo'y maykaya sa anomáġ tungkulín hináhawakan.

Mátaas dahil sa kasapatán itó ang matwid.

Alberto F. Barretto

ABOGADO

Bufete:—528 Sta. Mesa
Manila

Apartado de Correos 101
Tel. 1308

LUZON BARBER SHOP
440 NOZALED A, PACO
JUST AT THE FOOT OF PACO BRIDGE
HAIR CUT—SHAVING
Regular prices **DOMINGO M. SANTOS, Prop.**

The Oldest Distillery in the Philippines
Received Medals at the Expositions in Paris, Amsterdam and Philippines

AYALA & CO.

All Brands of Anisado, Anis Extra, Carabanchel, Mallorca, Gin, Anisette, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

PRICE BEYOND COMPETITION
Central Office 216 San Miguel.

FARMACIA AT LABORATORIO NI P. HIZON
Daang Rosario Blg. 238, Binundok, Maynila, K. P.

Ang Farmaciang itó na kilala na nang madla dahil sa kabutihán nang mġa gamot na dito'y ipinagbibili, ay may isá pang katanġen at ito'y bagong katitátag na Laboratorio na kinasasangkapan nġ mġa pamamaraang na aayon sa kahiliġan nang bagong panahón para sa pagsusuri nang mġa bagay-bagay na kagamitan sa mġa *Operaciones Quirúrgicas*.

At itó rin ang tanġing Farmacia na gumagawá nang bantóġ na *Ampollas Hizon* para sa Inyección. Madaling pagbibili lalo na sa *despacho* nġ mġa *receta*. Mabuting pagtanggáp sa mġa mamimili. Nagbibili rin dito, sa lalong mababang halagá, nġ labat na *expedite* mġa kagamitan sa *tocador* at mġa piling pabangó na gawa nġ mġa kilalang magpapabanġó sa extranġero.

Baules mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cabas Sacos para ropas sucias Maletas paraviaje, Correas etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

LECTORES:

Quereis ver una gran variedad

de tarjetas postales? Pasad en nuestro Establecimiento y hallareis las tarjetas más propias para Felicitaciones.

Felicidad á vuestras amigas ó amigos con nuestras elegantes postales.—Novedad en Manila.—



Enviaremos 15 postales surtidas porte pagado por P.1.00 á cualquiera dirección.



Nuestra Tarjeta

Felicitemos á todos nuestros lectores deseándoles mil Felicidades en las Pascuas de Navidad y Prosperidades en el Año Nuevo.



Tambien tenemos desde P.0.40 á P.2.50 docena.



Maestras:

Aprovechad esta ocasion

Comprad vuestras tarjetas en el

Centro Postal Filatélico

Hiling ng Komisyon sa Rongreso ng E. U. A.

Sa huling "taunang-ulat" na ipinadala ng ating Komisyon sa kalihiman digma ng Estados Unidos ay mahahalaw natin ang dalawang kahilingan makabuluhan sa kongreso. Una: humihiling na abuluyan ng halagag dalawang angaw angaw na pisong ginto, taon-taon upag maging kapupunan sa natatalagang gugulin ng ating mga paaralan dito; at ang ikalawa: humihiling na bigyang kapangyarihan ang Pamahalaang insular upang makautang uli ng halaga namang limang angaw-angaw na pisong pilak para sa mga gawaing kamay. Mga ito ang dalawang kahilingan na dapat nating pag-ukulan ng kaunting panahon.

¡Kapuri-puri, datapwa't kataka-takal

Salamat at pamahalaan na rin ang nakakapansin na ang gugol sa mga paaralan ay di sapat sa madlang pangangailangan. Salamat sa masusi nilang pagsusumikap at ngayo'y humihiling sa Kongreso ng E. U. ng gayong halaga, upang itulong sa naghihikahos na kaban ng Kag. ng Pagtuturo. At dito'y malinaw-singlinaw ng kristal — na mababakas, na ang presupuestog laan ay kakaunti, di sapat at nararapat dagdagan, at huwag pagtipiran.

Ngunit — patawarin ako sapagsasaysay ng katotohanan — nalalaman pala na ang ating mga paaralan ay nangangailangan ng gayo't ganito upang lumusog at mabuhay sa gitna ng pagsulong, bakit. at anong naisipan at binawasan pa ang halagang isang daan at limangpung libong pisong pilak ang dating presupuesto gayong nalalaman palang higit pa sa binawas na iyon ang ngayo'y kinakailangan?

Ngunit hintay: Sa ginawang pagbabawas, talos natin hálos mga guru ó linkód na pilipino ang nasaktan at sa katunaya'y di birobirong pagbabawasan ang nangyari sa mga gurong taga lalawigan; datapwat gayon man sana'y ang binawas na ito ay iukol na sa ibang pangangailangan, gaya kung nangangailangan ng mga bagong bahay paaralan.

Datapwa't ang katakataka'y kung bakit nga nagbawas gayong ang kagawaran pala ng pagtuturo ay nangangai-

langan ng malaking gugol, at lalo parin katakataka ay kung saan iniukol ang natanggit na binawas di kalabisang sabihen dito na ang binawas na iyon ay nauwi sa kaha dahil sa pagtipid ó kaya'y ang binawas na ito ay ginawang kapupunan sa mga gugulin ng iba naman kagawaran, datapwa't alin man dito ay dapat ipagtaka, sapagka't maging sa pagtipid ay di karapat-dapat, sanhi sa napakaliit na laang gugol ay di sapat, gaya ng pangangailangan ngayon kaya't humihingi ng gayong kalaking halaga. At imaging ang binawas na iyon ay naging kapupunan sa mga gugulin ng ibang Kag. ay lalo at lalong hindi pa rin, dapat sapagkat katotohanang di mapupuwing na ang Presupuesto ng mga Paaralan ay api at natatangi sa iba't ibang presupuesto ng iba sa mu'a-mula pa, sapagka't malaki ang pagtingin ng pamahalaan sa mga kawani ng ibang Kag. kay sa mga kawani nang mga paaralar, at makapupó paring higit sa mga gurong pilipino.

Ang kahilingang ito ay mabigat; hindi, sapagka't nagbawas at saka hihingi sa Kongreso pa namán ng E. U. kungdi pa rin sa kung bakit hihingi doon, gayong dito namán kung talagang gagawin ay may magagawa upang umawás sa naglalakihang sahod ng maraming kawani nang ating pamahalaan.

Ang pagtipid ay dapat at karapat-dapat sa ating katayuan; dadapwa't ang pagtipid ay doon sa dapat pagtipiran at di dito sa tungkol ng pagsulong sa ilaw ng kabihasanan at kasanayan.

Ito'y huwag akalain ng pamahalaang panguogunang bait sa kanya, ni huwag ding akalain ng may malaking sahod na kawani na ito'y isa ng pagkaing git sa kanilang kapalaran; hindi kungdi ibig lamang ipakilala rito ang talagang karampatan at makapagsiwalat kami ng aming niloloob at dinaramdam.

Ngunit magpatuloy tayo: kung sasabihen namán ng pamahalaang na ang pagbabawas sa malalaking sahod ng maraming kawani ay di dapat at ang mga ito'y nangangailangan pa rin ng lalong biyaya ó pagpapataas ng kanilang mga sinasahod ay may katwiran na marahil siyang doon na nga humingi sapagka't kapus palad tayo sa ating kapalaran.

MIGANT.

Bati.

Ang mga giliw naming mambabasa'y pinahahatdan nang maligayang bating MAGANDANG PASCO at MAPALAD NA BAGONG TAÓN

THE FILIPINO TEACHER.

FARMACIA Y LABORATORIO DE P. HIZON

Rosario 238, Binondo, Manila, I. F.

La Farmacia más acreditada por usar solamente materiales de primera y disponer de un Laboratorio montado según los últimos adelantos así como de los aparatos necesarios para esterilizar los materiales usados en las operaciones quirúrgicas.

Es la única que fabrica las muy acreditadas AMPOLLAS HIZON para inyecciones hipodérmicas. Buen trato al público y una pulcritud excesiva en el despacho de las recetas y otros medicamentos delicados.

Vende también toda clase de específicos, artículos de tocador y Perfumería selecta de los más acreditadas fabricantes extranjeros á precios muy económicos.

P. HIZON

LA PERLA

Fábrica de Biscochos y Dulces de J. E. Monroy.
Premiada en las Exposiciones de Hanoi y Saint Luis.
Plaza Sta. Cruz, Nos. 96-98 Manila

Suliranin sa loob ng klase.

Mga tugon sa katanungan ni G. M. Antonio.

Unang tanong:—Ano ang marapat at mabuting gawing paraan upang ang isang batang walang guinagawa sa loob ng Klase, kundi ang maglarò at nangbulahaw ay maihilig sa katahimikan at pagaaral?

Sagot:—Upang maihilig sa katahimikan at pagaaral ang batang gangayaniyan, kinakailangang gawin ang manga sumusunod:—(a) pangaralan; (b) ipakilala ang halaga nang karunungan; (c) kuentohan nang maigsing kasaysayan na kakukunan ng mabuting halimbawâ, gaya ng isang buslo ng mga na nahaluan ng isang bulok at sa kalauña'y nahaha wa sa iba, na sa paraang ito'y dapat itapon, at pandirihan ang bulok na iyan, gaya rin naman ng pandidiri ng marami sa may sakit na nakahahawa; (d) amuamuin, sapagkat marami sa mga bata ang nakukuha sa ganito; (e) datapwa't kugdi siya makuha sa mga paraang nauna, ang guro ay dapat magpacienciang gumawa ng maraming "Motto" at idikit sa "walls" ng kuartero, at ng kailan mat, makagawa ang isang bata ng laban sa kaayusan, ay agad maituturo ang ibig sabihen ng "Motto;" (f) kun ang lahat din ng nangauna na, ay di pa sapat sa isang batang napakapilyo, ang maestro'y dapat ng gumamit at magpakilala ng kanyang kapangyarihan; bigyan ng mahigpit na gawain at ito'y sapilitang ipagawa, bantayan ó pabantayan, at sa ganito'y dapat maguing iisa ang pangungusap ng guro; kug ang bata ay totoóng napakapilyo na upang mawala sa simbuyo ng kagalitan ang isang guro, narapat sadyain ang magulang ng batang iyan ipagbigay sabi ang malabis na kabalastugan ng kanyang anak; isanguni kun ano ang kanyang pasya: hinging ang kanyang tulong at pahintulot.

—*Ikalawang tanong:*—Kun ang klase'y ay lagui na lamang sa kainngayan at upang ito'y masugpo alin-alin ang mga paraang dapat gawin ng isang guro.?

Sagot:—Ang mga paraan ay ito: (a) pangaralan, (b) ipakilala ang malakas na pagsulong ng pagaaral kun ang lahat ay tahimik; (c) kun nagbababag ó nagtutuksuhan, itanong sa klase kung anong hayop iyong kung magkalapit ay nag-aaway at nagbabangisngisan, at pagkatapos maitanong ay ipaturo sa mga kasamahan kung sino-sino sa loob ng klase ang nakakatulad noon; (d) kung kainan naman ng kainan at nag-iingayan sa pagkakainang ito, (ito'y madalas mangyari) itanong sa klase kung anong hayop yaong walang pabinga ng nguya at huni at kung maturingang kambing ay ipaturo naman kung sino sa loob ng klase ang nakakatulad noon; (e) kung sa munting malingid naman ang maestro'y nagkakaingay ay itanong naman kung anong hayop iyong kung wala ang kinatatakutan ay laruan ng laruan; at kung maturingan daga ay itanong kung sino ang para ng mga daga; (f) ipakilala na sila'y mahal ng gayon na lamang sa gurò kun kayat ayaw niyang makikita na sila'y di nag-aaral at naglaro lamang, sapagkat ang pagaaral ay kailang ikabubuti at ikaguiguinhawa; (g) ipakilala rin sa ang guro ay kanilang matalik na kaibigan at di caaway na gaya ng palagay ng mga batang napaparusahan; sapagkat ang pagpaparusa ay burga ng matimyas na pagmamahal, at sa baluktot ay tumutuwid; (h) kun minsan naman ang ingay ay nakukuha sa di pagimik ng maestro sa kasalukuyan ng kainngayan; (i) datapwa't kung hindi pa makuha sa mga naunang kaparaanan ang maestro'y bapat magmahigpit at magparusa sa may kasalanan, lamang, ay iingat

huwag makalabag sa kautusang pinairal. Ang guro pagkaraan ng pagmahigpit ay kinakailangan ang magpakita ng guiliw pagkatapos ay mulit muling ipaalala na ang guinawa, niyang yaon ay dala ng kanyang pagmamahal din sa kanila.

Ikatlong tanong:—Kun ang bata'y madalas na di masok at kadalasan pa'y nahuhuli, kahit na walang gaanong dahilan, upang mailagan ito alin-alin ang mga paraang dapat isugpo ng isang guro?

Sagot:—Ako'y sang ayon na kay *G. Robinson Crusoe* ngunit tanging maisususog sa nasabing palagay ay ang pagkakaroon ng disciplina sa loob ng klase, samakatwid ay dalawang bagay ang totoong kailangan: Ang tulong ng mga magulang at disciplina sa loob ng klase.

GERÓNIMA P. JACOBO.

Tondo Primary School.

Arbor Day

Ng ika 13 at 14 ng Agostong nagdaán ay idinaós ang Arbor Day sa paaralang bayan ng Bakood, Kavite, ng boóng dingal at sinaksihan ng makapal na manonod. Ng ika 13 ay nagaroón ng mga palarò at isa doo'y ang ating tubigan na ginanap ng mga batang babae't lalaké. Hinandugan ng, ganting palá ang nanalog kopon.

Kinábukasan ika 14 ng umaga isang mahábag prusisyon ag inilibot sa mga tanyag na daán, na inakbayán ng mga nagsisipag-aral sa mga nayon at loób ng bayan Bakoód, at Imus, mga gurò, "Consejo Municipal" at banda ng musika. Sa katapusán nagkaroon ng talumpatian at timpalak. Sa kinagabihan ng araw na itó, isang marigal at manignig na "velada" ang idinaós ug boóng ayos at tumpák, lalaglaló na ang isang Taghal Tagalog na pinamagatan Tadhaná ng Panahón na lubháng kinatudán ng mga nakikinig.

Sa wakás nawa'y magkaroon sa madaling panahón ng bagong bahay páaralan ang mga batang taga Bakood, pagkat isang hihip na malakaslakas pa ng hagin, walag salag di dadapá ang kasalukuyang páaralan, na kung kayá di pa nabubuwál, marahil, dahil sa habág sa mga batang masisipag pumasok araw-araw kahit masamá ang panahón.

MULLIER KUWINTAS.

LA ROSA

RESTAURANT

Carriedo Núm. 117 Quiapo

DESAYUNOS COMIDAS Y MERIENDAS

SERVICIO ESPECIAL

SORBETES RIQUÍSIMOS TODAS LAS NOCHES

Precio al alcance de todos.—Cubiertos de 0.30 0.40 y 0.50

COCINA ESPAÑOLA

A. Castañeda

Propietaria

"Pangarap ni Rizal."

(Handog sa Kabinataan ng aking Lahí.)

I.

Dakilang watawat ng isáng tagumpay
Sagisag tangulan nang Lahí ko't bayan;
Timbulan sa laot nang kapanganiban
Patnugot sa landas nang katotohanan;
Taga-turò twina sa lakad nang buhay
Sa sariling arí'y marunong magmahal;
Budhíng waláng gulat sa kapalalúang
Inaasal dito nang nanunuluyan.

II.

Walang takot, sindák, parating may balà
Parating may kimkim nang isáng kalingà;
Parating may asám na ikalalayà
Nang bayang malingap sa mga timawà,
Mithíng katutubò, palagíng sariwà,
Sa tangkay nang nasà'y nagpapadakilà;
Matibay na saksíng may pagkatiwalà
Na ang bayan dito'y may muog pa't kutà.

III.

Walang bígong kilos na dí nagsasaad,
Na, dí nagtátalk nang isang liwanag;
Walang bigong hakbang na dí nagbabakás
Nang pagsulong doon sa dakong itaas;
Ang bawa't salitá, ang bawa't pangusap.
Ang bawa't katháin nang mga panulat:
Ang lahat nang ito'y buong nagtatapat.
Na ang tubò rito'y dí lubhá nang hamak.

IV.

Ang bawa't likháin nang muràng isipan
Silbi nang patunay sa nagpapatang
Na, ang taga-rito'y mga táong parang;
Ang paggusap twina, niyong karunungan
At paglináng pati sa lalim nang hukay:
Balibaligtari'y salaming malinaw
Na may lahí pa rin sa dulong Silangan
Na, naka'alasap nang sinag nang Araw.

V.

...? Mga sino ito?... ang Kabinataan
Diwà nang pag-asa sa kinabukasan;
Mayaman sa tampo nang sariling buhay
Palibhasa'y anak nang isáng timtiman;
Saganà sa hirap, salat sa palayaw
Mulat sa parayà nang pinaglagakan;
Datapwà't ... gayon ma'y hindi rin masindal
Bagkus nag-uulol ang kasigasigan:
Iyan ang binatà, PANĠARAP NI RIZAL
Sa bayan ko't lahí, y maingat magmahal;
Marunong gumamit nang isip na buhay
Nang lakas at sipag na dí nasasawan,
May bait, may dunong, hinhin karangalan
May pag-uugaling tapat at marangal;
Matapang at hindi marunong masilaw
Ní hindi mangimi sa harap nino man;
Suson-susong hirap ay kinakalamay
Ang puyat, ang pagod ay kinakalaban,

Sa sinop nang buhay ay dí naghuhumpay
At walang sandali, ma-gabi, ma-araw
Na dí, dinuduklay itong kahirapan;
Ang sungit nang dilim ay dí kailangan
At dí nadadarang sa ngit ngit ng araw,
Pagka't walang hagap kungdí maitanghal
Ang puri naug bayang pinagkaufangan
Nang buhay at diwà sigla't kamatayan:
Iyan puring laong niyurak yurakan
Kahapon at maging sa kasalukuyan;
At puring sa ngayo'y pinagpipilitang
Iluklok sa tampok nang kadakilaan
Nang mga bayani nang Kabinataan,
Tagumpay nang bukas nang lahí ko't bayan.

MIGUEL ANTONIO.

Tangos Nabutas.

"Diálogo ng Tagalog"

"LIMPIA BOTA"

(Karugtong)

Simón:—

Mga kaibigan atin siyang akitin
sa patag na daa'y piling akayin;
ating pagtulongan siya ay himukin
pagkat nahahabag ako kung malasin.

Manghinayang tayo sa kahabághabág
kung pababayaa't hindi imúmulat
ang bulág na ísip, ang lagay na hamak
na lagi ng inis, na lagi ng hamák

Háyo, kaibigan Juan at kausapin
kausapin natin at pilit-pilitin
ayaw-ayaw man siya'y ating amukiin
arala't iturò ang gawang magaling.

Juan—Kung ikaw nga ba naman kaibigan ay sumama
na sa aming magaral ay di.....magiging marangal ma-
buti at wasto kang taw sa hinaharap. Iwan mo na ang
paglilimpia-botang iyan, at huwag kang manghinayang
sa isang salapi ó tatlong peseta mong kinikita araw-araw.
Hayáan mo na iyan at sa atin namang mga bata ay kina-
kailangan munang magaral bago maghanap-buhay at ang
ating mga magulang dapat mágarugá, magpaaral at mag-
silbi hanggang di tayo lumalaki.

"L. B".—Minamasarap ko nga kaibigan ang mahala-
ga ninyong mungkahí, nguni't '¡Ayl.. sayang na pagaa-
kala, pagkat bago ko pa lamang namamasdan ang karuru-
kan ng mataas na salungahin, iyang karurukang kina-
titirikan ng inyong binabanggit na Karunungan ay da-
hop at wari ko ba'y nangangalay na ang mga bisig
ko at katawan.

"Simón".—Talinhaga ang sinasabi mo.

"L. B".—Hindi kaibigan at siyang matapat na ako
ay walang sukat pagkunan.

"Simón".—?Wala kang sukat pagkunan?.. at ang iyong
mga magulang.

MIGUEL ANTONIO.

Tondo Primary School.

(Itutuloy.)

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

145-147 ESCOLTA, MANILA.
ESTABLISHED 1898

Kodas, Cámaras, Films, Plates, Cramer, Illford, & Seed's Tropical.
Developing and printing. Aristo Platino P. O. P. Bromida & Velox,
Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Send for Catalog

ROBERTS, Prop.

EL PROGRESO SOMBRERERIA DE PLACIDO ONG

Se vende toda clase de sombreros del país
á precios baratísimos.

Acudid á los sombrería "EL PROGRESO"
donde se hace toda clase de trabajos; espe-
cialidad en el blanqueo.

NOZALEDA 438, PACO

La Funeraria PAZ NI P. DEL ROSARIO Binuksan noón pang 1900

Nasa. daang Paz, blg. 513-515 Sta. Cruz, Maynila
Teléfono blg. 1256.

Bagong lahat ang mga karro ang mga ataul ay nagdi-
dikitan mayroong yari sa Amerika at may yari dito sa atin.
Pili ang mga kahoy na ginagamit.

Sa mga kalandás; ang máibigang bala na. Tumatan-
gap ng libing kahit sa mga lalawigan.

Sa mga karro ay nagsisinkaw ng kabayong Australya
ó kabayo sa atin, ayon sa pagkasunduan.

Lahat ng palamuting ibiguin ay mayroón.

Murang sumingil kay sa ibang Funeraria.

ANG MGA HALAGA RITO AY PARANG UPA LAMANG SA KA-
SANGKAPANG GINAGAMIT DAHIL SA KAMVRAHAN.

Hnwg kayóng magkakamali, daang Paz 513 at 515
Sta. Cruz, Maynila.

Manila and the Provinces are filled with Schools and Colleges. Thousands of Teachers and Pupils are attending those institutions.

OUR ADS. REACH THEM ALL

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Box 1090 Manila

SASTRERIA DE S. LIWANAG

Se confecciona con brevedad y economía
toda clase de trajes para Caballeros y Niños,
con arreglo á los últimos modelos de Paris y
América.

UNIFORMES PARA COLEGIALES Y MILITARES

126 Solana y 150 Anda

Intramuros

SOMBRERIA DE M. EVANGELISTA

100 y 102 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Constante existencia de Sombreros del país
—Varias clases y formas.

Especialidad en el blanqueo de Sombreros.

PRECIO BARATÍSIMO

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA

DE

VENANCIO ABELLA

SE RECIBE TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS CONCERNIENTES AL RAMO

Nº 82, Alcalá, Sta. Cruz

Manila.

BRILLIANTSHINE LIQUID METAL POLISH

A Perfectly, Easily :-
 Applied and Non—
 Injurious Metal :- :-
 Polish :- :-



Producing a Quick, :-
 Brilliant and Lasting :-
 Lustre :- :-
 Once used—Always used

QUICK SHINE-NO DUST-NO MUSS.

IT IS FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY POLISH NOW IN USE

IT WORKS EASILY AND QUICKLY

PRODUCES A WONDERFUL BRILLIANT LUSTRE ON

Brass, Copper, Silver, Tin, and all kinds of Metals

BRILLIANTSHINE CONTAINS NO ACID NOR ANYTHING INJURIOUS
 TO METAL OR HANDS.

WRITE US FOR BOOKLET AND PRICES ON THIS WONDERFUL METAL POLISH

LAMBERT--SPRINGER COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS

99-107 Plaza Sta. Cruz

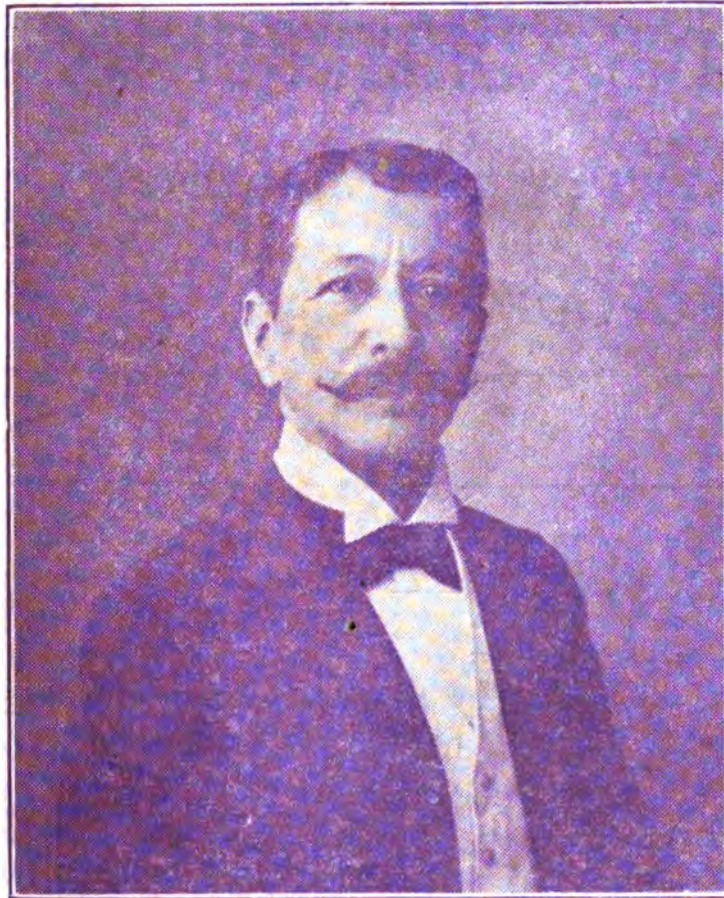
MANILA, P. I.

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. III

JANUARY, 1910

No. 8.



HON. COM. JOSÉ LUZURIAGA.

25 Centavos a copy

Office: 142 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz. P. O. Box 1090 Manila

Only -P- 2.00 Year.

Parker "LUCKY CURVE" Fountain Pens

Prices from
-P-4.00 to -P-25.00

Kemlein & Johnson

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

{ Water Colors -P-0.18 per tube
Oil " " -P-0.20 and -P-0.35 per tube } 94 66 Escolta, Manila
Canvas, Brushes, etc.

The Picture Shop

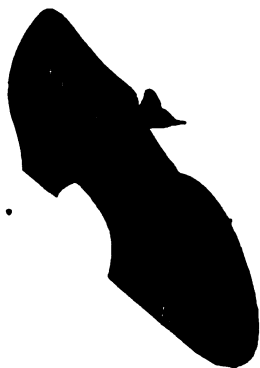
Best assortment of fancy postcards Xmas Cards and
Calendars for the Holidays—Picture frames Photo
Supplies, Tennis goods and all knids of glass ✱

Squires, Bingham & Co.

“The old reliable.”

No. 4 Plaza Goiti

Manila



SHOES:—

OUR STORES ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE SHOES
THE HIKE, THE LITTLE DUKE, THE RIZAL
AND NEW YORK

The shoes we sell at -P.8:00 & -P.8:50 are the
same grade that other dealers sell for -P.10.00

THE HIKE SHOE HAS NO SUPERIOR

The American Shoe Store

PLAZA GOITI

The Hike Shoe Palace

118 Escolta



Manila, P. I.

R. A. McGRATH, Prop.

The Filipino Teacher

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

VICENTE DIAZ, Editor

VOL. III

MANILA, JANUARY, 1910

No. 8

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE OF MANILA AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER

ADDRESS all communications regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to "THE FILIPINO TEACHER", P. O. Box No. 1090 Manila, P. I.

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are sent on request.
Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.
Change of address:—Subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITOR'S PAGE

1909 AND 1910 The year 1909 is now a thing of the past. The world's record for the last three-hundred and sixty-five days is now a part of that voluminous book called the Book of Time. If we will take a rapid glance at the nineteen-hundred-ninth chapter of this great book we will undoubtedly find that, as regards to the accounts of our personal achievements, there are entire pages showing where we wrote "success" and where we wrote "failure." There are pages showing where we felt "happiness" and where we sighed "sorrow, misfortune and misery." Perhaps at the end of this anxious search some of us will find to our mortification that the balance is against us, that our failures greatly outweigh our success; that we had often sighed "sorrow" where we ought to have felt "happiness"; that we had often shed tears where we ought to have smiled. Or it may be that, when our search is through, we come to the conclusion that the year that has just left us has been one of unusual bounty to us; that God has made our burdens light and our sorrows least; that our efforts have been crowned with success and not with failure.

If the former is our case, let us not lose heart. The year 1910 is now upon us. Fresh and young, it beckons us to accomplish more than what we

had last year, it encourages us to establish for ourselves during its stay a record worthy of being imitated and perpetuated. What are failures in this world if not to prove a young man's worth and might? What are sorrows in this valley of tears if not to prove that, as light follows darkness, and a calm, pleasant day a stormy one, a promising future is dawning? My dear friends, let our past record, however discouraging it may appear to us, be our stepping-stone to a better and brighter achievement this year. Remember that "not failure, but low aim is crime." Failures open to us the doors to success, and success enables us to accomplish greater and more difficult things.

If the latter is our case, with our past record before us as an incentive, and the assurance that an All-wise One directs our steps in the dark footpaths of Time, let us endeavor to so conduct ourselves that when the last moments of the year 1910 will have flown into eternity's clasp, we shall be able to acknowledge without false pride that we have not been self-sufficient, self-contented; that we have made wise use of every opportunity offered us to improve ourselves, our country, and our countrymen, and that we have been thankful for the bounties of a just Providence who watches over the destiny of mankind.

JOSE RIZAL

(Address delivered at the Grandstand on the Luneta, December 30, by Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the Court of First Instance, Manila—Ed.)

I consider myself highly honored by the invitation of my Filipino friends to participate in a celebration in honor of our great compatriot José Rizal. I say "our" great compatriot because while he belongs primarily to the Filipino people, his memory ought to be, and is, cherished by all who seek the welfare and advancement of the Philippines; hence the constituted authorities have made this a legal holiday, here coordinate in rank with the birthday of that other great compatriot, the immortal Washington. Besides, Rizal by his extensive travel and long residence abroad, his acquisition of the leading modern languages, including English, and his association with the eminent scientists of different nations—like Virchow, the pathologist, Blumentritt, the ethnologist, and Wecker, the oculist—became a cosmopolitan character, a citizen of the world. Truly, all lovers of progress may claim him as a compatriot.

"I shall not consume your time by recounting the familiar details of Rizal's life—more familiar, doubtless, to you than to me. But there are two facts which impress me as exemplifying his foremost characteristics, and as affording lessons of the highest value to his countrymen. First of all, Rizal fitted himself by the best means attainable, for useful occupation, the

most useful, indeed, which he could possibly have selected. He was not content to eat the bread of idleness or to gain his livelihood from the toil of others. Nor did he seek even the easiest vocation. He made his own way through his own efforts, utilizing the best facilities which the world afforded in making himself more serviceable to mankind. After exhausting the advantages available in his native country he went to Europe and there in the greatest universities, and under the most learned specialist in Madrid, Paris, Berlin and London, he devoted himself to the study of the healing art, and especially to that branch of it which relates to the eye and the phenomena of vision. And all the while he supported himself working, it is said, part of the time as a type setter. Let the Filipino youth of to-day ponder well on his inspiring example of industry and respect for honest toil, of self-reliant ambition, and of earnest and unswerving devotion to a lofty ideal. How much it would mean for his countrymen if more of them would, like him, resolve to know the best the world affords of the healing art! How much of disease and suffering would be prevented, how much more numerous and virile would the race become, and how much less rapidly would spread the thousand cemeteries that sadly dot the fair landscape of the Philippines! The most appropriate monuments to our hero are up-to-date medical colleges where the youth of his country may become physicians as skillful as he.

"In the second place, Rizal depreciated forcible me-

Imprenta, Librería y Papelería

DE

J. MARTINEZ

Adam's	The Petrol Car - - - - -	5.00
Aitken's	Road Making Maintenance - - -	15.00
Bale	Gas and Oil Engine and Management -	4.00
Brough	Treatise of Nine Surveying - - -	6.50
Donkin	Gas, Oil, and Air Engines - - -	20.00
Farnsworth	Constructional Steelwork - - -	10.00
Field	Mining Engineer's Note-Book - -	4.00
Gibson	Electricity of To-Day - - - - -	4.00
Gill	Handbook of Oil analysis - - - -	4.00
Grossmann	Elements of Chemical Engineering -	4.00
Kerr	Practical Coal Mining - - - - -	10.00
Linsham	Text-Book of Mechanical Engineering-	11.50
Tompkin's	Marine Engineering - - - - -	12.50

34 36 Plaza Moraga y Plaza Calderon 263

Binondo, Manila

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapas Paja inglesa últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chaffeurs, ascos de Corcho para el Sol, Gorras para viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

asures. With him the instrument of liberation for his country was not the sword but the school. He may, indeed, be aptly called the Nathan Hale of the Filipino revolution, for like the famous young American hero he mourned because he had but one life to give his country. But Rizal was also the Benjamin Franklin of that revolution for like the sage of Philadelphia who may be justly called "the first American," he advised his people, by example if not by precept, to "light the torches of industry and economy." Hence it is that Retana, his Spanish biographer, can truly say that Rizal was "a despiser of revolution." He knew that the road to improvement lay not through strife and bloodshed, but through peace, industry and virtue. He knew that the saddest fate which could befall his countrymen would be a state of mind with passions inflamed and attention distracted from the pursuit of useful arts and industries. And so it is said that in all his writings there is not one sentence that incites his people to sediton. Education had emancipated him and he felt sure that it would emancipate them. His journal, kept during the years from 1882 to 1885 show that his largest item of expenditure was for books. If his noble spirit could return to earth to-day, what gratification would he find in knowing that more than half a million of his young countrymen are now enrolled in the public schools of the Philippines. What a tower of strength he would be in supporting the government policy which aims at nothing short of the uplift of his people—not merely the favored few nor the wealthy and aristocratic, but the entire

Filipino people. For it must not be forgotten that Rizal, who had travelled in America, contemplated with equanimity but with rare prophetic vision, the possibility of the American advent eight years before it actually occurred.

'Peace hath her victories

No less renowned than war.'

"And just as Booker T. Washington is a wiser, even if less picturesque, leader of his race than was Toussaint l'Ouverture who led it only to battle and left in Haiti a legacy of dissension and decline; just as Porfirio Diaz has done more for the redemption of Mexico than did the revolutionist Juarez, so Rizal was the greatest Filipino of his day because he saw that real freedom is a boon which comes to each individual only through emancipation from ignorance.

• "All hail Rizal, self-emancipated liberator from ignorance! Flower of the Filipino race we salute thee! Brave leader of a seemingly forlorn hope, rest now with the world's illustrious martyrs who, like thee, have

"Made way for liberty and died."

Maximino Mina

LAWYER=ABOGADO

52 Magallanes, Walled City, Manila, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur.

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



' GERMINAL '

CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
It is "**Germinal**" Cigars and Cigarettes which make the **Philippines** Famous.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE

Manila, I. F.

MAIN OFFICE

4 Marques de Comillas

Lámparas y Quinqués eléctricos y para petróleo—Quinqués mecánicos nuevos modelos muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Organization of Industrial Instruction (*)

The most important piece of work now before this office is the organization, promotion and proper supervision of industrial instruction. For several years past various lines of industrial work have been officially prescribed for primary and intermediate grades and much has been done in all school divisions pursuant to these requirements of the course of study.

The Philippine School of Arts and Trades in Manila and thirty-five provincial trade schools and manual training schools have been equipped with adequate sets of woodworking tools, twenty-three of them have been supplied with machinery outfits and several have been provided with iron-working equipment. Thousands of pupils have been receiving regular instruction in these shops. In most cases important results have been accomplished, and in two or three striking instances these institutions have developed into well organized business enterprises. Tool work in wood is gradually being introduced into fourth grade classes of the primary schools, with the purpose of ultimately extending this instruction in all such classes in the Islands.

School gardening is prescribed for every primary school. In most divisions a serious attempt has been made for a couple of years past to meet this requirement of the course of study. In some provinces the daily food supply of the people has been materially increased and improved through this agency. Agricultural work on a larger scale has been undertaken in a few cases, but as yet with slight success.

Every girl receives instruction for from two to five years in plain sewing and cooking. In certain divisions, notably the city of Manila, embroidery and lace-making

have been undertaken in the primary schools with marked success. The means of earning a good livelihood are so put into the hands of many girls.

The schools of Manila have done a valuable piece of work in establishing school kitchens and lunch counters where wholesome and nutritious foods are daily prepared for sale to the students, all service in this connection being rendered by the pupils themselves.

Instruction in the making of hats from bamboo, buri, and sabutan is provided in several hundred schools. Steps have recently been taken to give general distribution to the last named fibre which is probably the most valuable in the development of this Philippine industry. Most primary schools have given much attention to the weaving of baskets, mats, fans, and household ornaments and conveniences.

Instruction in loom-weaving is offered in many schools, notably in the mountain districts, in the Ilocano country and in the Philippine Normal School. The Trade School has turned out about 70 weaving looms of improved model and these have been distributed to the capitals through out the Islands for duplication in the provincial school shops.

Pottery work has been undertaken in a simple way in various localities and now, with a view to larger and more valuable results, a kiln has been constructed at Sta. Cruz, Laguna where pottery making will be undertaken in connection with the Trade School. Other similar plans are projected.

But to this date all our efforts in these various industrial lines have been experimental. Each province has had to work out its own plans independent of assistance or supervision from headquarters. The time for organization has now come. A department is being established in the General Office whose business it will be to organize, promote and supervise industrial instruction in all Philippine public schools. Direction and

(*) A recent circular issued by the Director of Education to the Division Superintendents of Schools of the Philippine Islands.—Ed.

HOURS:
10 TO 11:30 A. M.,
3 TO 5, P. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL 8 TO 9 A. M.
TELEPHONE 217

DR. W. LANKOWSKY.

Calle Real No. 108

Intramuros, Manila

APOLONIO ROSAL, DENTISTA

San Roque, Cavite

Fine gold crowns and bridge work a speciality

All work done at the lowest prices and guaranteed to give a complete satisfaction.
Teeth extracted without pain.

TRY ONCE

Artículos llamados de regalo para bodas, cumpleaños y recuerdos ó souvenir en general. No se especifica por haber inmenso surtido, y muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

purpose will be given to all manual training. In so far as possible, the handiwork of every school will be commercialized. Instruction in hat-making, embroidery, pottery, and other minor industries, will have in view the training of the pupil to make always a serviceable and salable article. It will be our purpose to operate every trade school and every school farm on a business basis.

These ends will be promoted by the following:

(1) Detailed information on what is now being done in the schools throughout the Islands will be gathered in the General Office from all divisions. Notably successful industrial work of whatsoever character will be described in reports and illustrated pamphlets, printed and distributed for the information and inspiration of the entire field.

(2) The General Office will accumulate and promulgate data as to the sources, cost and uses of materials serviceable in industrial classes, and will also furnish information as to the marketability of schools products.

(3) A corps of industrial supervisors and inspectors will visit the schools of all provinces for the purpose of instructing, advising and assisting teachers. These supervisors will be recruited from among superintendents and teachers who have applied themselves most successfully to the problems of industrial instruction.

(4) A consistent and determined effort will be made to develop efficient industrial teachers. Something has been done already in this line in the Trade School and the Normal School in Manila, and in the provinces of Pangasinan, Iloilo, Tarlac, Pampanga and Nueva Ecija. Hereafter the insular schools will be dedicated more exclusively to the training of special teachers, and furthermore, each school division will be expected to develop by its own effort a corps of teachers for industrial work.

Teachers and supervisors attaining marked proficiency in industrial lines will be considered eligible to special

recognition in points of favorable assignment and compensation.

It is not desired that any one shall infer from the above that the school system as at present established is to be revolutionized. The chief function of the Bureau of Education in the future as in the past will be to give the people a primary education in the English language. The course of Study is not to undergo any radical modification; on the other hand, its requirements will be insisted upon. The undersigned is convinced that the Bureau of Education is in a position to do a most notable piece of work from now on in the promotion of industrial instruction throughout this school system. The time seems to be ripe for large results. The Filipino people generally are perhaps more interested in, and more hopeful of, beneficial results from this phase of our work than from any other. We can count upon their assistance. In the working out of this problem we shall expect the active and sympathetic cooperation of all superintendents, supervisors and teachers.

FRANK R. WHITE.

Director of Education.

Buy advertised goods. Goods advertised in *The Filipino Teacher* are reliable.

Sir!—

If your teeth ache and need
be extracted, direct to

Juan Villanueva

415 Lemery, Tondo, Manila.

He will do it *ABSOLUTELY*
without pain and at the *LOWEST*
prices.

RUBBER & METAL STAMPS

NOTARIAL SEALS

PLAIN OR AUTOMATIC

DATERS & NUMBERERS

RUBBER TYPE SETS AT SIZES.—INDELIBLE MARKING OUTFITS

SIGN MAKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Frank & Co. Sucrs to
A. Grossman & Co.

COR ESCOLTA
PASAJE DE PEREZ

You will not be satisfied unless you
buy and eat the BISCUITS sold by

L A P E R L A

Plaza Sta. Cruz,
Nos. 96-98, Manila

The Normal Institute at Indang, Cavite

The province of Cavite fronting Manila Bay is divided into lowland and upland section. In the southern part the land rises gently into the Tagaytay range which embraces the towns of Silang, Amadeo, Indang, Mendez Nuñez, Alfonso, Bailen and Magallanes. The rice being in harvest in these upland regions all the teachers went to Indang in which the doors of the Normal Institute were thrown open to them and on the 4th of October 1909 the session was begun and continued until the 29th with an enrollment of 33 teachers under the following attainments by district residence:

District Residence	Intermediate			Secondary	Total
	V	VI	VII	First Year	
Alfonso	3	0	3	6	12
Indang	2	1	4	6	13
Silang	1	4	1	1	7
Magallanes . .	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Total.</i>	6	6	8	13	33

All the teachers received academic instruction from Mr. José Ambalada and Mr. Pedro Leonor in charge of Grades V and VI and Mr. Mariano Mondoñedo and Mr. Fernando Matro of Grade VII and First Year High School. Mr. Mariano Mondoñedo delivered lectures on Elementary Agriculture three times a week and directed field work twice a week. Mr. Lorenzo Varias, especial teacher of Industrial work taught and carried out all industrial exercises outlined by the Division Superintendent, Mr. E. H. Hammond. The Normal Instruction that was given to all attending teachers, consisted of Language and Number Works by methods and a Practice Class in which all the teachers had an opportunity to teach the most backward pupils of Grades I and II. Before the close of the Institute an examination on this instruction was held and,

13 teachers were marked from 90% - 100%; 12 from 80% - 89%; 5 from 70% - 79%; 2 from 50% - 56% and 1 handed unfinished

The teachers enjoyed the time and no efforts were spared in holding literary and social entertainments followed by refreshments. During the Normal there were held three entertainments with 48 exercises in all.

The institute was a success and all in attendance derived much benefit from it. Nowadays teaching and schooling thruout the upland section are more successfully displayed; industrial work is actively carried on, and doubtless it would have the largest representation for Cavite in the Carnival; and gardening by the schools is the most flourishing.

It was the intention of the Division Superintendent of Schools, Mr. E. H. Hammond upon coming to Cavite to give a chance to Filipino Teachers to conduct an Institute such as above carried out under the principalship of Mr. Fernando Matro. This is the only institution of American style carried out by Filipino Teachers that was held ever since the system of public education was established in the islands.

Mr. Fernando Matro was born at Imus, Cavite, where he completed the primary course. He was later sent to the "Manila Normal School" where he attained, after a four years' study, the Teachers' Diploma known as "First Class Teacher." In 1904 he took and passed the Teachers' Examination.

Under Spanish time he taught school in Sta. Barbara Ilo-ilo for two years and in Taal, Batangas for one year. In 1898 he was called upon to reopen the public school at Imus, Cavite, and there he served at a critical time until General Lawton came to that town in June 1899. He continued the work by authority of the American Army stationed in that place but resigned in April 1900 to continue his studies in English. In 1903 after a thorough preparation he began school work again and taught in the following schools:—Imus, Magallanes and Alfonso. While teaching in Alfonso, he was appointed Assistant Supervising Teacher which position he still holds.

FRANCISCO ASTUDILLO DENTISTA

N.º 213 S. Fernando, Binondo—al lado del puente Blanco.



PICKETT HARNESS CO.

TALABARTEROS

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS.

36 Echague—Largest stock in the Orient—Manila, P. I.

LA PERLA

Fábrica de Biscochos y Dulces de J. E. Monroy.
Premiada en las Exposiciones de Hanoi y Saint Luis.
Plaza Sta. Cruz, Nos. 96-98 Manila

Hygiene as a Principal Factor of Health

(This paper was read by its author, a medical student, before the members of the Malate Social Club in one of its ordinary meeting.—Ed.)

* * * * *
 "HIGIENE AS A PRINCIPAL FACTOR OF HEALTH" is the subject that was assigned to me. This subject is very broad and it requires hours and days to discuss it properly, so I made up my mind to limit myself in some part of it, and discuss it briefly to you.

Before going into the discussion of this subject, it seems to me wise to define to you first the terms hygiene and health.

Hygiene is the science of preservation and improvement of health of individuals or of communities.

Health, according to some authors, is the soul that animates, all enjoyments of life are tasteless, if not dead, without it.

It is the health, that enlarges the soul of the individual, opens all his power to receive instruction and to relish virtue. He, who has health, has little more to wish for, and he who is so wretched as to want health, wants everything with it.

Now do you want to know the value of health? Then listen to Jhonson, "Health is certainly more valuable than money because it is by health that the money is procured, but thousands and millions are of small avail to allviate the protracted tortures of tuberculosis and to repair the broken organ of sense. Poverty is indeed an evil from which we naturally fly, but let us not run from one enemy to another nor take shelters in the arms of sickness".

To be successful in any line, we must have health and strength and a long life in which to work our ideals.

You have heard now what health is and its value, now comes this question. In what ways can we preserve and improve our health? There are many ways in which we can accomplish this. But it occurred to me in the preparation of this subject, in place of attempting to project a bird's eye view on the different ways, it would be well to limit my attention and lay stress upon air, water, food as principal factors of health.

Air.—What is that air we breathe? Air is a mixture of gasses. It is composed of oxygen, nitrogen, water vapor and small quantity of other gasses. Pure air is colorless, tasteless and odorless.

Oxygen, carbon dioxide and water vapor are essentially related to the life of plants and animals. Oxygen is very essential to all forms of life and without it, we can not live. The oxygen that we breathe is partly used by the body, part of it is taken up by the blood, and part remains in the exhaled air. On the other hand, carbon dioxide is given off in the lungs and passes off with the unused oxygen. While the greater part of this process is performed by the body thru the lungs, more or less exchange of gasses takes place in all animals thru the skin.

Nitrogen is also vitally connected with different forms of life. Atmospheric nitrogen dilutes the oxygen, and although we live in an atmosphere containing such a large proportion of nitrogen, we can not assimilate it. The nitrogen needed by the animals must be in combination to become available. And this is taken in the form of nitrogenous food such as meat, fish and wheat.

Pure air is very important in the life of every one of us because the highest degree of health is only possible when the other conditions are added to that of the proper supply of pure air. It constitutes one of the three wicks to the lamp's life, as Prof. Holmes considers it. He said, "There are three wicks to the lamp's life, brain, blood, breath. Press the brain a little, the light goes out and followed by both the others; stop the heart a minute and out go all three of the wicks. Chock the air out of the lungs and presently the fluid ceases to supply the other centers of flame, and all is soon stagantion, cold, and darkness."

In order to be free from disease it is indispensable to breathe pure air, and to do this it is necessary that our homes be kept properly ventilated. The object of ventilation may be stated in general terms, to be a continuous replacement of the vitiated air in a nearly closed space by fresh air.

From this statement the sanitarians are not able to say positively at what point air in the room becomes injurious to breathe. The statement frequently made in the books, that when the air contains as much as 1% carbon dioxide that has been produced by breathing, evil results are sure to occur is not so, because the experiments of Haldane and Smith seem to disapprove this statement. The practical rule in ventilation is to keep the air in the room as nearly fresh as possible, like the composition of the atmosphere outside.

Do you wish a portrait that will be a Christmas remembrance many years hence :- :- :- :- :- :- :- :-

If so our 30 years experience in the art can guarantee this result

Photos that do not fade

INTERNATIONAL STUDIO 39 ESCOLTA

Hair dresser free—Enlargement free with dozen cabinets

Best Equiped Studio in the Orient

JUGUETES, JUGUETES, JUGUETES, siempre muchos juguetes Acudid niños!!! muy baratos y Siempre baratos en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

The ventilation should be sufficiently ample so that each individual receives at least 100,000 liter of fresh air per hour. The rapidity of renewal of air will depend upon the cubic space allotted to each individual. The smaller the space is, the more ample must be the ventilation.

In badly ventilated rooms the air acquires a disagreeable odor perceptible immediately on entering, and persons remaining under such conditions for any length of time, suffer from headache, depression and a general feeling of uncomfortableness. This is due to a large increase of carbon dioxide and diminution of oxygen in the respired air, a result which in itself will cause death. In addition to this, air becomes heated to a high temperature and saturated with water vapor, both of these conditions prevent loss of heat from the body and produce fever temperature.

Statistics show that impure air is one of the most important factors of the cause of death. The health of the individuals being in direct proportion to the purity of the air they breathe.

Certain diseases such as tuberculosis, pneumonia etc. appear to be more associated with impure air than others. Whether the micro-organism causing these diseases are capable of growth and multiplication in the air is uncertain, but there is no doubt that they can retain their vitality for a long time in the air. The poisons of scarlet fever, smallpox retain their infective power in the air for weeks, and capable of exciting diseases to a person susceptible to their influence.

For many years attention has been directed to the great amount of respiratory diseases caused by dust, inhaled into the lungs, and a very good example of this disease which is very common in our country is *tuberculosis* and what is commonly known as *phthisis*.

Let me speak to you something about tuberculosis, though it is not my object to discuss here any disease at all, but the importance of this subject will give you something worth knowing.

The infection by tuberculosis is chiefly spread by the bacteria contained in dried sputa of tuberculous individual which become dried and inhaled. On account of the prevalence of this disease, the bacilli are very generally distributed in the form of dust which can adhere to anything about the patient. As many as four billions bacilli may be expectorated by a patient suffering tuberculosis in 24 hours according to Nutall. Infection may also occur thru milk or meat of tuberculous animals. Direct inoculation may occur thru the sputa on clothes if they gain access to cuts in the hands, in the process of washing, though this is not the common way. Tubercle bacilli can retain their virulence for five months in dried sputum, and in sputum which has undergone putrefaction, they may retain virulent for forty days.

AGUEDO VELARDE

ABOGADO

4 Salcedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila—Calumpit, Buiacan, I. F.

LA PERLA

Gran Fábrica de Dulces y Biscochos.
Plaza Sta. Cruz Nos., 96 98 Manila.

Preventive measures.—Isolation not being practicable, every other means of limiting the spread of the disease should be restored to, impress upon the patient the importance of care on his part as a duty to others. The sputa being the chief agent on spreading the disease must be looked to. Kissing with tuberculous individuals is to be avoided, for it is a direct means of infection. Instruct the patient not to spit on the floor; he can expectorate on pieces of toilet paper which should be burnt promptly. The use of handkerchiefs for expectorations is to be condemned, as the sputa readily dry therein and through the friction in the pocket the infectious matter is converted into dust and scattered about. Healthy persons should never be permitted to sleep in the same bed with tuberculous individuals. Tuberculous individuals should be provided with special eating utensils, which should be boiled after using. It is desirable that the room where tuberculous patient lives should be well ventilated and maintained by opening the windows or other arrangements by which the air of the room can pass directly into the open air. Damp and dark houses should be heated and ventilated as well as possible.

We have seen from the above statements how injurious to the health of the individual the impure air is. Probably it will sound paradoxical to you to hear now that it is a very common custom here in our country to sleep together in a small space with their windows closed tight as if they were afraid of the night air, thus preventing the free circulation of fresh air and allow the accumulation and circulation of air full of CO₂ gas, which is poisonous to human body. Another custom handed to us by our grandfathers and still remains to day in practice by many, and advised by some old quack doctors, is to inclose the the sick person in a room where only a very small amount of air can get in. All of you know the injurious effect that this will cause, both to the patient and the rest of the family, for the simple reason that the impure air can not get out.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, we must impress upon the mind of the public the vast importance to them of sleeping with open windows and convince them not to be afraid of the night air, remove from their minds the old belief of "bakâ mahipan ng hangin". Tell them what a far seeing, clear visioned poet wrote.

Air, air, fresh life blood thin and searching air.
The clear, dear breath of God that loveth us.

Water is beautiful but not like air.

(To be continued).

ISABELO CONCEPCION

J. Y. PINZON

ABOGADO-LAWYER.

ARSENAL—17 CAVITE.

Teachers' Department

"Busy Work for Our Little Pupils"

Plan your program for busy seat work with as much care and thought as you plan your program for your recitations.

Do not ask the little people ones to do a piece of work before you have shown them how. Teach them to be careful and neat in their work.

Plans:—

N.º 1.—A box full of bamboo splints of various lengths is needed. Give each pupil a handful. Write the Roman numerals on the blackboard, as I, II, III, IV, V. Let the children lay sticks on their desks to form the numerals.

N.º 2.—Have pupils write the days of the week.

Let them write one thing they do on the different days.

N.º 3.—Draw geometrical figures, triangles, squares, pentagons, etc. on the board.

Let the pupils lay sticks to form these figures.

N.º 4.—Write a number of words on the blackboard and have the pupils make as many sentences as they can with them.

N.º 5.—Have pupils write all the sentences in the lesson that ask questions.

N.º 6.—Write a short letter on the blackboard.

Be sure you have a good form.

Have pupils copy the letter.

N.º 7.—Write one letter on the board and have pupils see who can write the most words containing that letter.

N.º 8.—Draw a list of common or well known objects on the board. Make them straight line pictures. Pupils may lay sticks to form the pictures.

N.º 9.—Give pupils pictures and let them write the names of all objects they can see in the pictures.

N.º 10.—Let pupils write sentences telling what they see others doing, as for example:—

Juan is studying his lesson.

My teacher is walking on the floor.

Pedro is talking.

CORNELIO D. MAMUYAC.

Meisic Primary School.

"La Campana"

CONFITERÍA Y REPOSTERÍA

Especialidad en dulces finos elaborados todos los días por acreditados maestros.



Merengues helados, Sorbetes, Horchata de Almendras heladas.

DULUMBAYAN 114 Y 116, STA. CRUZ
TELÉFONO 1116, MANILA.

GEOGRAPHY FOR IV A

1. (a) Name the continents in the Eastern Hemisphere—(b) In the Western.

2. (b) What continents are crossed by the Tropic of Cancer? (b) of Capricorn.

3. (a) What continents are crossed by the Equator?—(b) Give the land and water boundaries of the United States.

4. Name one large mountain range in each of the 6 continents.

5. Name the "five great lakes" of the United States.

6. Name 2 republics, and 3 kingdoms of Europe.

7. Give the capital of the countries named above.

8. Give the capitals of the following:

India, Spain, United States, Alaska, Dominion of Canada, Brazil, China, Egypt, Cape Colony, Turkish Empire, Russian Empire.

8. (a) What bodies of water would a ship pass through in going from Manila to Cebu?—(b) From Manila to New York.

10. Name one country of Asia. Describe its surface, drainage, products, people, and government.

11. To what country does each of the following belong; Honkong, Madagascar, Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand, Korea.

12. What and where are the following: Apo, Catbalogan, Seattle, Yokohama, Singapore, Nile Good Hope, Hongkong, Mediterranean, Volga.

13. Name the chief industry of each of the following: United States, Philippine Islands, Great Britain, Australia, China.

14. Name the country where each of the following products is obtained: wool, tea, cotton, silk.

15. In what zone is the greatest vegetation? Give 2 reasons why.

16. Name 5 important products of the United States.

17. What and where is the largest river of the world?—The longest?

18. Locate definitely the following: Siquijor Island, San Bernardino Strait, Cape Horn, Mt. Everest, Volga River.

19. Name 5 of the best known plant products of the temperate zone.

20. Name the 5 largest countries of S. America and give their capitals.

21. Name 5 great seaports of the eastern hemisphere, (b) 5 of the western.

22. Name 10 of the best known plants that grow in the Philippines Islands.

23. Name 5 valuable woods of the Philippines. (b) Give the uses of each.

24. Define the following: river system, cape, isthmus, strait, bight, lake, plateau, valley, volcano, mountain system.

V. ACUÑA,

San Nicolas Primary School

ARITHMETIC FOR IV A

I. A farmer once had 265 carabaos but during an epidemic 20% of them died. He then sold $\frac{1}{4}$ of the remainder at ₱97 a head. How much did he receive for them?

II. Juan planted $\frac{1}{3}$ of his farm in sugar-cane; $\frac{1}{7}$ in corn; $\frac{1}{4}$ in vegetables and the remainder was left uncultivated. What part of the whole farm was left uncultivated?

III. In a certain school-exhibition a visitor bought 3 bamboo hats at ₱.45 each; 7 buri hats at ₱.35 each; 5 sabutan hats at ₱.85 each and 8 embroidered handkerchiefs at ₱.40 each. He gave the seller a ten-peso bill. How much change should he receive?

IV. A merchant sold 7 bales of tobacco for ₱63. At that rate, how many bales of tobacco must he sell in order to pay a debt of ₱378? Analyze.

V. Mr. Villanueva bought a rectangular farm 200 meters long and 122.5 meters wide at ₱95 a hektare. He afterwards sold it for ₱304.95. Did he gain or lose and how much?

VI. A plantation 1900 meters long and 1000 meters wide was divided among three heirs. The first received $\frac{1}{2}$ of it, the second $\frac{1}{5}$, and the third $\frac{3}{10}$. How many hektares did each heir receive?

VII. Write out the following account, supplying the names of the buyer and seller and find the amount due: January 1, 15 yards of lace at $6\frac{1}{2}$ centavos a yard; January 9, 7 yards of ribbon at $36\frac{1}{2}$ centavos a yard; January 12, $13\frac{1}{3}$ varas of sinamay at 24 centavos a vara; January 14, 7 spools of threads at $2\frac{1}{4}$ centavos a spool.

VIII. A man has a piece of land containing 160 coconut trees each bearing an average of 15 nuts which were sold at ₱1.05 per hundred. How much money did the man receive for all his coconuts after paying ₱3.20 for picking them?

IX. At an auction sale a man bought 4 narra tables at ₱670 each; 6 Vienna chairs at ₱4.15 each; 3 spring beds at ₱5.00 each and other miscellaneous articles amounting in all to ₱5.00. He paid $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total amount in cash and gave a promissory note to cover the balance. How much did the man pay in cash?

X. Write out the promissory note named in ques-

tion IX. supplying the name of the maker, and payable to the order of A. Bustamante, in 3 months, with interest at 12%.

LANGUAGE FOR IV A

I. Use in interrogative sentences: *may, would, should* and *could*.

II. (a) Write five sentences telling about: (1) where your school is, (2) the school subject you like best, (3) what you intend to do after leaving the primary school, (4) your father's occupation and (5) what you think of the coming examination.

(b) Give a stranger written directions as to how he can find the government building starting from your school-house.

III. For what do the following abbreviations stand: Lieut., Supt., Gov. Gen., Prof. and Col.

IV. For what do the following contractions stand: I'll, didn't, won't, 'tis and 'twas.

V. Write five statements about the planting of rice in the Philippines.

VI. Write a short note to your teacher asking to be excused for being absent from school stating your reason or reasons why.

VII. Write the names and addresses of two business houses, two journals and one private school that you know of either in Manila or in your locality.

VIII. Change the following declarative sentences into interrogative sentences:

John and James were at school yesterday.

Juan likes to play in the field.

Pedro went to the market yesterday.

José and Enrique did not pass the examination.

You always come to school late.

IX. Change the following negative sentences into affirmative sentences:

The boy does not go to school.

I did not go to school yesterday.

My father did not see me go to school.

The teacher did not teach us that song.

Pedro does not see the bird.

X. Write the plurals of these words: deer, ox, thief, key, sky, mouse.



BEAR BRAND

PURA FRESH MILK

There is satisfaction in every can, a healthy drink at reasonable price

SPRUNGLI & CO., Sole Importers.

28 David

Manila, P. I.

Silleria de Viena, de América Hongkon; sueltos y por juegos muy baratos, siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

The Month in Review

RIZAL DAY

—The 1909 Rizal Day was fittingly celebrated throughout the Philippines. The celebration of the day in Manila can be said to have eclipsed the former ones. In the morning of Dec. 30 there was a civic parade which lasted for three hours and in which were represented practically all the institutions of the city—commercial, educational and bureaucratic. Besides the artistic floats which the various commercial houses contributed and the representations of almost all of the educational institutions, the Chinese colony was also properly represented in the parade as was also the many labor organizations of the city. At the Luneta, near the place where the martyr fell, and where the parade terminated, a grandstand was erected where Mr. Faustino Aguilar of "Muling Pagsilang," Judge Charles S. Lobringer of the Court of First Instance of Manila, and Mr. Fernando M. Guerrero, one of Manila's former Delegates to the Assembly, made speeches allusive to the act. The parade was witnessed by thousands of people all eager to pay tribute to the memory of the man who unhesitatingly offered his life in defense of what he considered was his country's legitimate right. In the afternoon athletic games of various kinds were played in many districts of the city. The celebration of the day was gloriously ended by a grand literary entertainment held in the Manila Grand Opera House where Mr. Frank R. White, Director of Education, Hon. Emiliano Tria Tirona, Delegate from Cavite delivered instructive addresses on the life and character of Rizal.

SCHOOL CONTEST

The contest held among the different private and public schools of the city in honor of Rizal, resulted, in so far as the Government Schools are concerned, as follows: the Philippine Normal School carried off the first prizes in English, Hygiene and Domestic Science, and Geometry, the winners being Mr. Eulogio Benitez,

Miss Aniceta Bernardo and Mr. Domingo Torralba respectively. This same school also carried the second prizes in Geometry, Physics, and General History, the winners being Miss Dolores Asuncion, Mr Emilio Bulatas and Mr. Fernando M. Maranag respectively. The Manila High School carried the first and second prizes in Algebra, and the winners were Mr. Severino Nico and Mr. Lazaro Milaor. Mr. Aurelio Leynes of the same school obtained the second prize in English. The first and second prizes in Mechanical Drawing and in Manual Works all went to the Trade School, the winners respectively being Mr. Martin Castillo and Leon B. Villaluz and Mr. Manuel Borja and Mr. Marcelo Bayany. The second prize in Arithmetic went to Mr. Gregorio Narvasa of the Paco Intermediate School. Mr. Fernando Amorsolo and Mr. Ramon S. Mopera both of the School of Fine Arts carried off respectively the first and second prizes in Drawing.

NOTES FROM ZAMBALES

—The 1909 celebration of the death of Rizal, our Hero, was better than the celebrations in former years. In the morning a civic procession appeared and it was attended by almost all of the ladies and young men of the town all full of enthusiasm. After the procession speeches about Rizal were delivered by several ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Pio Corpuz, the local President of the "Union Zambaleña" of this town explained to the people why we, the Filipinos ought to celebrate December 30 as the Americans celebrate July 4. In the afternoon athletic games were played and were witnessed by many people. At night an entertainment was held in the plaza of the town which was largely attended. In the entertainment, Miss Bernarda Rodolfo, Miss Emilia Casiano and Miss Leona Aglibot sang sweet, melodious song just before it ended.

E. G. LUCERO.

We introduce our advertisers to you as our best friends. They are trustworthy.

MANILA FASHION

ESCOLTA NO. 73

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices.

Gentlemen's good as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICANS SHOES & Handkerchiefs

A complete assortment of woollen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth and drill.

The department of TAYLOPING is the best equipped. In the Orient TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende más barato artículos para caballeros

Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas Cacetines, Camisetas, Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.

Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodon, Drill Algodon.

Este establecimiento cueota tambien con Talleres de Sastre-
ría y Camisería y Garantiza la Perfección en corte de los trajes y camisas.

You will not be satisfied unless you buy and eat the BISCUITS sold by

LA PERLA

Plaza Sta. Cruz,
Nos. 96-98, Manila

MARRIAGE

Mr. Miguel Antonio and Miss Marciana de la Cruz were recently united in wedlock. The bride and the bridegroom are teachers of the Tondo Primary School. Mr. Antonio is well-known to our readers for he is one of the colaborators of this journal more specially of our Tagalog section.

That their new life be one of continuous blessing and felicity is the sincere wish of the undersigned.

MAGDAPIO,

Manila Dec. 27 1909.

THE 1910 CARNIVAL

—By the time this number reaches our readers, the Carnival City will have swung its doors wide open and Manila will have been given up temporarily to the gay maskers and merry fun-makers. The department of Public Instruction which represents all the schools of the Philippines will have an splendid exhibition in the Carnival. February 11 in the Carnival reign is set aside as Education Day and it will be given over entirely to the various exhibits of the Philippine schools. Two buildings within the Carnival City have been constructed and turned over to the Department of Public Instruction for the school exhibition.

THE CITY SCHOOLS

—One of the features of the Carnival which will surely attract interest in the Carnival Hypodrome is the chorus of 5000 pupils of the City Schools mention of which was made in our last number. The children will be so arranged that the middle of the stage, where 1040 pupils will be placed, will represent the American flag, and they will be dressed in such a manner that, viewed by the audience from afar, the three colors of the American flag,—red white and blue—will be showed. The rest of the number will be placed all around this square.

—One of the two buildings which have been built in the Carnival City for the Department of Public Instruction will be turned over to the City Schools where their exhibits will be displayed. Carnival visitors who contemplate purchasing such things as fine embroidery

work, lace-work, hats of various kinds, fancy baskets and other fibre-work will do well to pay these exhibits a visit before making their purchases in other parts of the City.

—January 15 was set aside as "Carnival Tag Day." Tag Day is a new practice here in the Philippines. It is a day on which persons who are authorized go out in all places and on meeting men pin small badges on them in exchange for a little sum of money which goes to make a fund for some charitable purposes. The purpose of this Tag Day is to collect funds for the land parade for the Carnival and the making of a bronze bust of Dr. Rizal which will be awarded to the District of Manila making the best show in the parade. The work of carrying out this Tag Day was put to the City Schools and so the *tagging* on January 15 will be done by City School pupils. Each person "tagged" must pay twenty-centavos.

FROM BULACAN

The Board of Directors of the P. T. A. of Bulacan was transferred in Baliwag on the 12 of December 1908 and the officers elected were: For the Presidency Mr. Feliciano Talusan, for the Vice Presidency Miss Soledad Sevilla; for Secretary Miss Petra G. Baltazar; for Sub-Secretary Miss Adela Francisco; for Treasurer Mrs. Petronila Guevara.

The first anniversary was celebrated on the 19th of December 1908. There were 12 municipal Committees each of which was directed by a president, a Secretary and a deputy treasurer.

Members who received benefits from the Association are as follows: Miss Dolores de Leon received ₱15 owing to one month's sickness; Miss Andrea Ramos received ₱11.50 for 23 days that she was ill. Mr. Antonio Zarmiento was given ₱3 for being sick six days; Miss Anita del Pilar received ₱5.50 for 11 days. Mr. Oriel, a teacher in Meycauayan, who was not a member of the Association died and the members opened a voluntary subscription and could raise about ₱13. This sum was given to his family. Miss Rosario Rivera, an active member of the P. T. A. died in Quingua and her family was given the sum of ₱100 according to the constitution.

Bed Making**Is Our Trade**

WE MAKE BEDS FOR CHILDREN
BEDS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
Single Size -P.9.00 to -P.15.00. ½ Size -P.18.00—20.00

BEDS FOR GROWN UPS
BEDS FOR BIG PEOPLE
LARGE SIZE—P.24—P.30—and -P.35.00

WE ALSO MAKE MATTRESSES WHICH ARE COOL AND

COMFORTABLE. WRITE TO-DAY FOR CATALOG

THE BARGAIN STORE

Manufacturers of Iron Beds Mattresses and Refrigerators,

54—62 Echague,—Manila, P. I.

Bernabe Studio ✂

Se regala una ampliación á los que tomen una docena de retratos de tarjetas americanas para arriba.—Peinadora gratis.
Izquierdo No. 379, Trozo.

On the 11th. of December 1909 there was a general meeting of the P. T. A. in San Miguel. In this meeting the place for the Board of Directors for the coming year was decided to be Malolos as it received the majority of votes. The new officers elected were: Mr. Meliton Cruz for the presidency; Mr. Alejannro Catindig for the vice-presidency; Mr. Escolastico Gatmaitan for secretary; Mr. Marcelo Tablan for sub-secretary; and Mr. Domingo Rivera for treasurer.

Success to these newly elected officers and praise to the past work of the Committee of Bulacan!

CAVITE NOTES

The S. F. de Malabon Normal Institute for municipal teachers begins its sessions Jan. 10, 1910 at S. F. de Malabon.

All teachers from Cavite, Bacoor, Corregidor, Imus, Kawit, Noveleta Carmona, Naic. Maragondon and Sta. Cruz de Malabon are required to attend, except those especially detailed for work in the intermediate school of Imus, Noveleta and fourth grade classes in the various towns. Mr. A. M. Wiley, Supervising teacher of S. F. de Malabon will be in charge of the institute, assisted by Mr. M. D. Flint of Noveleta.

Following Supervising Teachers have been assigned in charge of the various departments of instruction:

Mr. C. E. Workman, English.
Mr. Estanislao Nava, Asst. English
Mr. W. B. Allen, Sanitation.
Mr. M. D. Flint, Agriculture.
Mr. W. H. Lackey, Normal Instruction
Miss. Genoveva Camaclan, D. Science.
Mr. A. M. Wiley, Prin. Indust. Works.

FELIX FERRER

JOSÉ G. GENEROSO

FERRER Y GENEROSO

ABOGADO

NOTARIA PÚBLICA

Norzagay 43, Binondo, Manila

Telefono No. 1836

IN MEMORIAM

God in His infinite wisdom, has deemed fit to remove from our midst, Mrs. Tomasa N. Ilaya, wife of our esteemed friend and co-worker, Mr. Alberto B. Ilaya of Cebu, Cebu. We realize how great must be the sorrow at such an irreparable loss and how cold all words of comfort are to the bereaved, but if the thought that distant friends heartily sympathize with the bereaved in his great hour of affliction can in any way help to mitigate this sorrow, then "The Filipino Teacher" sends Mr. Ilaya its most heartfelt sympathy for the death of his beloved wife.

MISCELLANEOUS

—Mr. James F. Smith, whom Mr. Forbes succeeded as Governor General of the Philippines has recently been appointed an Associate Judge of the United States Custom Court of Appeals.

—Former Supt. Briggs of Pampanga who until lately was Principal of the Philippine School of Arts and Trades is now the Supt. of the Philippine Normal School.

—Mr. G. W. Betty, Supt. of the Philippine Normal School who is now absent from the Islands on leave, will be in charge of the "Academy and Junior College" which will be established in the near future.

—Supt. W. W. Marquadt of Leyte was lately appointed to the place vacated by Mr. Brigg.

—Mr. Cleto Arnedo, a teacher in Iba, Zambales has resigned his position to accept a place in the treasury of the Province.

TO OUR READERS

—To give space to other articles which have long ago been waiting their turns for publication, we have this month suspended the Woman's Page, but it will appear again as usual in our future issues.

—Mr. Pacifico Victoriano, Prof. in several Spanish private Schools of the City is now the Editor of the Spanish Section of this Journal.

MÁQUINAS
PARA COSER

PAGOS
SEMANALES

P-2'00

SINGER

ESCOLTA 33, MANILA

SEWING
MACHINES

WEEKLY
PAYMENTS

P-2'00

Camisas blancas y de color, Corbatas, Calzoncillos, Cuellos, Puños, Camisetas, Botones, Salida para baño, Toallas. Inmenso surtido de todo. Hay camisetas y calzoncillos de pura lana para garantizarse de los Nortés. Vende muy barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

LITERARY PAGE

AN ORPHAN

To Meding, Pily, Loleng,
Amparing, Mary and Goreng.

To be an orphan, what indeed is it?—
To be like a poor leaf torn from its stalk,
The toy of that capricious wind of Fate;
Tho' trodden under feet or blown 'gainst rock
Or stumble in the ruts of Life we meet,
No mother,—NONE—to soothe and heal the bitter pang!

To be an orphan, what indeed is it?—
To be deprived of treasures we most love,
Our mother, who, our light of joy, has lit,
Who clears those weeds of life and thorns of love,
And who has borne, has suffered all with grit;
To be left by the father of our love,—
These are the bitt' rest woes an orphan suffers most!

What is an orphan? Who no father has,
He who protects and guides us thru our main,
Who has no mother, th' star in our distress;
No friend, perchance none in whom to complain;
A lonely drifting bark in Life's rough seas
Unknown, uncared, enslaved by Sorrow's chain,—
All this too well I know, for, ay—am such a one!

And when at times Remembrance dear does wake
To mind the ringings sweet and the pure tears
Of joys long past,—my poor heart seems to break,—
The soft vibrations rend my mem'ry's ears;

My soul does burst of bitter thrills of ache,
Forlorn, love-lorn, forsaken by the Cheers,
A broken-hearted orphan;—plaything of grim Pain!

Alas! alone I dwell midst worlds of hopes,
Where smiles and bliss forever greet one's eyes,
Where Love's angelic music charms and opes
The heart: a heav'nly Eden of starry skies;—
I feign to smile, to laugh,—altho' it mopes
My very soul:—What are an orphan's cries?—
Ay, none! for of the countless millions, he's but one!

Alone I suffer all the woes that be—
There's none to comfort me in my distress;
In vain I wait for some kind heart pity,
In vain I chase the light of happiness:
The feeble echo of my cries greet me
Alone,—ay, plunging my heart in the depths—
Ah, me,—there's none an orphan's anguish can compare!

But yet, kindly Bathala is above;
I'm conscious of His presence everywhere,
Be't hov'l or palace, or desert or grove,
In a small flow'r or be't a thorn;—He's there:
All things He's watching with an eye of love!
My breast with Hope's essence He fills with care,
And, oh, I see sweet Fortune smiles—there's yet to live!

JULIANUS.

* * *
We won't publish an advertisement unless we believe the advertisers to be trustworthy.

NOTICE

TO ALL HEAD TEACHERS and MANAGERS of ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS and BASE BALL TEAMS:—WRITE TO US and we will show you how to MAKE MONEY and SAVE MONEY when you need anything in SPORTING GOODS.

•GOLDSMITH BRAND• Beats every other brand in price and quality.

Agents for same—

I. Beck, Prop.--AMERICAN BAZAAR.

Box 412

Manila.

LA PERLA |

Fábrica de Biscochos y Dulces de J. E. Monroy.
Premiada en las Exposiciones de Hanoi y Saint Luis.
Plaza Sta. Cruz, Nos. 96 98 Manila

The Month in Review

CARNIVAL NOTES.

—This year's Carnival which opened February 5, lasted nine days. It closed February 14. It is scarcely necessary to add that it was a success as have also been the former ones. Financially considered, this year's Carnival was more successful than the one held last year. The debts of the Philippine Carnival Association last year were all paid out, and after deducting all the expenditures of this year's Carnival, there is still a balance of about P- 20,000 cash. This balance is explained if we remember that this year the Carnival's expenses were not as heavy as those of last years as, the enclosure, the auditorium, the hippodrome and other buildings of the Carnival City were the very ones used last year.

—Well, *everybody* had a joyful time. For nine days, the red, yellow, and green devils reigned supreme. People dressed in costumes which remind one of ancient times; people disguised as princesses, kings, minstrels, and in fact in any way they chose, all walked the streets under a constant shower of "confetti." "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men," —such were the messages scattered broadcast during those nine days which can truly be called "days of laughter and fun."

—In point of artistic taste, this year's Carnival did not shine out as did the one last year. In last year's Carnival the floats in the parades were applauded for the artistic bearing they presented. The parades of this year's Carnival were characterized by the military air they assumed.

—If, however, there is one thing in which this year's Carnival outdid that of last year, that is its Industrial Exhibits. The exhibits this year were more and varied. Pangasinan, Ilocos Norte, Moro Province, Bulakan, Iloilo, Cebu, Panay, Misamis, Pampanga, Albay, and Rizal sent to the Carnival, exhibits which were calculated to show their agricultural and commercial possibilities. The exhibits consisted of the principal products of each province and also informations tending to bring out the possibilities of developing the industries in them. Far away Java and Queensland, were also represented in the Exhibit, sending their farm produce such as wheat, rice, millet. Java also sent samples of her cloth and other wares. We regret that space is not available for a detailed description of the exhibits of the provinces.

—Undoubtedly the most popular corner in the Carnival City is that place where the Exhibits of the Bureau of Education were. Two buildings, constructed by the students of the Philippine Trade School, contained the exhibits. One of these buildings contained all the exhibits of the Manila Schools. The other contained those of the Provincial Schools. All parts of the Philippine Islands were represented in the Exhibit. All classes of schools sent exhibits to this building. Practically *every* article made or can be made in the Philippines which requires the skill or dexterity of the hand, from the simplest basket to the polished office desk, or from the easiest handkerchief to the most delicate embroidery work, were exhibited by the public schools. One fact which must not be forgotten is that each and every article in the Exhibit of the Bureau of Education is made from materials of this country by pupils of the

Manufacturers

of uniforms for schools and colleges as—CAPS, SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DEVICES etc.

Arms and Ammunition

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

AGENTS FOR

A. G. Spalding & Bros., Sporting Goods

Alfred Roensch & Co.

65-67 Escolta, Manila

General Outfitters

Baules mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cabas Sacos para ropas sucias Maletas para viaje, Correas etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

public schools, In big letters the Bureau of Education announced that it has two aims; 1st.—To make the Filipino people literate in the English Language, and 2nd —To encourage industry and promote material prosperity by instruction in Arts and Trades and Agriculture.

It is a pity that those who hold that too much theory is taught in the public schools were not here to witness that Exhibit of the Bureau of Education!

—To say that the Chorus of 5000 pupils of the Manila Schools was a success is but to put it in a mild form. Before the chorus sang in the Carnival Hippodrome many doubted the success or rather the possibility of such a thing. It remained for Miss Black, the Supervisor of Music of the Manila Schools, and the Filipino teachers of Manila on the night of Feb. 9 to show not only the possibility of such a chorus but its success as well. There have been but two rehearsals before the actual presentation of this Chorus of "living flag" took place. From the Manila Times we quote that:

"Miss Black, when asked by The Times reporter for a statement as to how she had been able to get the children so perfectly drilled in the brief length of time she had the chorus in charge, said that the task would have been an impossible one were it not for the valuable assistance rendered by the American supervisors, Mrs. Clark-Neal, Miss Jessie Durham Miss Estelle Murdock and Miss Fannie McGee, as well as the Filipino Principals and teachers from all the schools. "The credit belongs to them as to myself," Miss Black said. "Miss Durham deserves the highest praise for the help she has rendered in supervising the making of the red, white and blue costumes, representing the flag, which the children will wear. Lieutenant Frank H. Adams, 12th Infantry, has also been of invaluable assistance to all of us."

—The silver cup, presented by the Carnival Association to the Baseball team proving itself to be the champion in this game went up to the Cebu Students. The presentation of the cup to the champion team by the Director of Education, Mr. White, was the occasion

of a brilliant gathering given by the Association "Logarta-Climaco in the residence of ex-Speaker Omeña which was attended by Governor-General Forbes and other prominent men in government circles. Three cheers for Cebu for its well-earned and well-deserved championship!!!

APPOINTMENTS

—Com Newton W. Gilbert, Secretary of Public Instruction has been appointed Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands and has already assumed the duties of that office. THE FILIPINO TEACHER and the Philippine Teachers' Association, ever mindful of the hearty encouragement and cooperation he has rendered them in their efforts of being of service to the Filipino teachers in general, sincerely congratulate him for his well-merited appointment to the Vice-Governorship of the Philippine Islands.

—Justice Charles B. Eliot, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, was appointed a Commissioner. The appointment carries with it the portfolio of Secretary of Commerce and Police.

—Judge Grant T. Trent, of one of the Courts of First Instance was appointed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Justice Eliot to the Commission.

PERSONAL MENTION

—Messrs Eugenio Encarnacion and Bernardo Mora were recently appointed Temporary Insular Teachers of Zambales. Mr. Encarnacion was until recently a student of the Philippine Normal School and Mr. Mora was one of the first five graduates of the Zambales Provincial School where "Methods of Teaching" was a part of the Course of Study in 1905. This is a raise in position, is there a raise in salary Messrs? We hope so! You have our congratulations!!

Buy advertised goods. Goods advertised in *The Filipino Teacher* are reliable.

NOTICE

TO ALL HEAD TEACHERS and MANAGERS of ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS and BASE BALL TEAMS:—WRITE TO US and we will show you how to MAKE MONEY and SAVE MONEY when you need anything in SPORTING GOODS.

«GOLDSMITH BRAND» Beats every other brand in price and quality.

Agents for same—

I. Beck, Prop.--AMERICAN BAZAAR.

Box 412

Manila

Vajillas de porcelana, Vajillas de loza, Servicio para Té y Café. Platos sueltos de porcelana desde P. 1 80 DOCENA. JUEGOS de LAVABOS vende baratos y siempre baratos en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

—Miss Maria Achacoso was elected critic for the Literary Society of Iba Central School. The new officers of the society were also elected by the members present.

—Mr. Canuto Mercado was transferred to the Central School of Iba and Mr. Eugenio Encarnacion now assumes the principalship of Botolan Central School.

—Mr. Juan Santos is now teaching in Iba School, from which Jose Talon was transferred to Palauig Central School.

—Mr. Cushman of the Supervising District of Iba Botolan is in need of teachers to fill the vacancies in his schools.

SUBIC INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL ITEM

On the day of our great hero and martyr, Dr. José Rizal the base ball team of the Subic Intermediate School played against the team of the young men of the town and won by a score of 22 against 18. A gold and silver cup was awarded to the winners by the "Lumayaka Bayan", a society organized by the young men and young ladies of the town.

On January 15th. of this year, the regular, election of officers of the Subic Intermediate School, Fortnightly, Musical and Literary Club was held. The election was very interesting. On the near approach of it, publications for propaganda were posted in conspicuous parts of the school building. The following were unanimously elected:

President. Mr. Hermogenes Pascual, our ex-secretary.
 Vice Pres. " O. Macedo.
 Secretary. " R. Valente.
 Treasurer. " N. Antonio.
 Chairman of Program Committee Mr. N. Adamos.
 Director of Music Mr. P. Marañon.
 Sergeant at arms Mr. J. Rodriguez.

Mr. Charlotte D. Bonner, principal of the school is our Director. Messrs. M. Acayan and M. Peralta, instructors in the school are giving the pupils special instruction in debating.

Dr. Leonides Lopez Lizó
 PHYSICIAN

35 Marina

Ermita

MANILA.

ARSENAL—17 CAVITE.

MANILA FASHION

ESCOLTA NO. 73

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices.
 Gentlemen's good as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.
 AMERICANS SHOES & Handkerchiefs
 A complete assortment of woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth and drill.

The department of TAYLOPING is the best equipped. In the Orient TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende más barato artículos para caballeros
 Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas, Cacetines, Camisetas, Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.
 Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodon, Drill Algodon.

Este establecimiento cuenta tambien con Talleres de Sastrefía y Camisería y Garantiza la Perfección en corte de los trajes y camisas.

OF INTEREST

—There are at present 4,505 government schools established in the Philippine Islands.

—8,170 Filipino teachers and 709 American teachers constitute the teaching force of the Bureau of Education.

—490,062 pupils are enrolled in all the public schools of the Islands.

—The province of Iloilo appropriated for trade school purposes for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1909 P1500. The amount of furniture manufactured and sold from July 1st. to December 31st. is P6,654.84.

TEACHERS' VACATION ASSEMBLY

—The Fifth Vacation Assembly for Filipino teachers will be held in the buildings of the Philippine Normal School and the Philippine School of Arts and Trades at Manila. The courses at the former will commence April 18 and will continue in session for four weeks; that of the latter will commence April 11 and will continue in session for eight weeks.

—The Examination for all the public schools this year will take place on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. and 28th. of March respectively.

ERRATA

The first stanza of the poem "An Orphan" published in the Literary Page of our Journal last month ought to read as follows:

"To be an orphan, what indeed is it?—
 To be like a poor leaf torn from its stalk,
 The toy of that capricious wind of Fate;
 Tho' trodden under feet or blown 'gainst rock
 Or stumble in the ruts of Life we meet,
 Tho' thorns bleed us or the whole world do mock—
 No mother,—NONE—to soothe and heal the bitter pangs!"

J. Y. PINZON

ABOGADO-LAWYER.

There is no *faction* but *satisfaction*
 in every BISCUIT, sold by **LA PERLA** Plaza Sta. Cruz
 Nos. 96 98, Manila.

Replies In Rhyme

Long have I contend
with pen and brain
To win a "Filipino Flag,"
But all in vain.

To the difficult task
with shoulders bent
and spine outcurved
and mind intend.

Heart beating fast
With checks aglow
Thrilled with hope
from head to toe.

Have I worked oft,
To perform some deed
In an odd solution
That others can't beat.

But alas, ah me!
There's nobody who knows
My disappointments
and cruel woes.

And skeptical soon
I sure shall feel
Unless my sorrows
Begin to cure.

And I shall say
To all my kith
Surely the "Filipino Flag"
Is all a mith.

And should I fail
With the work now done
I fear I shall shrivel
To a skeleton.

And now Mr. Manager,
If you will please
to send me a flag
I'll get down on my knees.

Reverence and Honor
The red, white and blue
And think very kindly
of the Government and of you:

FLOR KAVITEÑA.

Manila, P. I.

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



‘ ‘ G E R M I N A L ’ ’
CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
It is "Germinal" Cigars and Cigarettes which make
the **Philippines** Famous.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE
Manila, I. F.

MAIN OFFICE
4 Marques de Comillas

Camisas blancas y de color, Corbatas, Calzoncillos, Cuellos, Puños, Camisetas, Botones, Salida para baño. Tohallas. Inmenso surtido de todo. Hay camisetas y calzoncillos de pura lana para garantizarse de los Nortés. Vende muy barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

6

Hablemos de cada cosa por vez

Al comprar una máquina de escribir, hágase Vd. siempre esta regla excelente: **YO EXAMINARÉ LAS BARRAS DE TIPOS.**

La barra de tipo—es decir, la barra que lleva el tipo—es la pieza que hace el trabajo arduo de una máquina de escribir.

Ninguna máquina de escribir puede ser más fuerte que sus barras de tipos, ni mejor que sus barras de tipos, porque la medida de la fuerza de cualquier máquina de escribir es la fuerza de sus barras de tipos.

Teniendo presente este hecho, rogamos á Vd. examine cuidadosamente las barras de tipos de la máquina de escribir Remington.

La sólida barra de tipo forjada de la Remington es y siempre ha sido uno de los fundamentos de su supremacia. Compare esta barra Remington, hecha de una forja carente de acero, *exigiendo treinta y tres operaciones distintas en su manufactura*—compare esta barra fuerte y rígida con la delgada barra ordinaria hecha de acero laminado, y comprenderá Vd. entonces una razón porque

El nombre mismo de

“Remington”

significa fuerza y confianza en una máquina de escribir.

Los nuevos modelos 10 y 11 de la máquina de escribir Remington tienen la famosa barra de tipo forjada de la Remington. Además, estos modelos representan la unión de los principios históricos y la excelencia tradicional de la Remington con todas las ideas más recientes y más progresivas en la construcción de máquinas de escribir. Como combinación de lo mejor de lo viejo con lo mejor de lo nuevo, los nuevos modelos de la Remington son el triunfo más alto de la máquina de escribir.



E. C. McCullough & Co.
Plaza Goiti, Manila.

The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL, ÓRGANO DE LA "PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Director Prof. PACIFICO VICTORIANO

-P-2 00 ANUAL. SE RECIBEN ANUNCIOS Á PRECIOS CONVENCIONALES

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Administración cualquier cambio de domicilio para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirse á THE FILIPINO TEACHER P. O. Box No. 1090, Manila, I. F.

EDITORIAL

Nueva Aurora de la Enseñanza

Plácemes mil merece la reciente circular del ilustre director de Instrucción Pública Mr. Frank R. White, relativa á la modificación del método educacional en las escuelas públicas, la cual marca una nueva orientación en el plan de enseñanza adoptado en las mismas por el Gobierno, y constituye indudablemente el resorte más eficaz, la palanca poderosa para labrar la prosperidad y el engrandecimiento económico de Filipinas.

Todos sabemos que el sistema de enseñanza hasta ahora seguido en las escuelas del Gobierno, es teóricamente similar al sistema educativo puesto en vigor en los colegios particulares de abolengo español, comprendiendo las mismas asignaturas que se enseñan en estos últimos centros docentes: Lectura y Escritura, Aritmética y Algebra, Geometría, Física, Historia Natural, Química, Fisiología é Higiene, Historia Universal y Lenguas. Solo se diferenciaba del plan latino por el método esencialmente práctico, inherente á la enseñanza anglo-sajona. Pero la reciente orden del director de Educación, cambia radicalmente ese plan de Enseñanza adoptado hasta el presente en las escuelas, y preconiza como base de la instrucción pública, la educación industrial.

Realmente, es una medida laudable, sabiamente ideada, que tiende á formar hombres de carácter práctico y emprendedor, hombres de espíritu mercantilista, expertos en la Agricultura, Industria y Comercio, cual requieren las nuevas circunstan-

cias que rodean á Filipinas. Constituye una medida previsorá que responde á la mayor necesidad que siente nuestro Pueblo ante la lucha económica que hay que afrontar para mantener el control de las fuentes de nuestra riqueza nacional, y salvarlas de los tentáculos de los potentes Trust.

Esta nueva orientación industrial-comercial de la enseñanza pública, estimulará en grado sumo la afición de los filipinos á la Agricultura é Industrias, y cortará esa perniciosa tendencia de la mayoría de los jóvenes, á la empleomanía y á emprender carreras facultativas. Es evidente que casi toda esa pléyade de aventajados alumnos que estudian en los *high* y *normal schools* y en colegios particulares, una vez graduados de bachilleres, se deciden á abrazar sino la carrera de Medicina, la Farmacia ó Abogacía; menospreciando por baja ó poco honrosa la profesión de comerciante, de industrial y agricultor. Emprenden aquellas carreras no, por verdadera afición á las mismas, sino solamente por simple afán de distinguirse, por imitar acaso á nuestros prohombres que brillan en la sociedad. Nada importa que en Medicina ó Abogacía resulten verdaderas nulidades, ó que tales carreras les sean poco beneficiosas. ¡Aberración de ideales de la juventud determinada acaso por la influencia de la educación arcáica!

Para conquistar el adelanto de nuestra Patria, no necesitamos tan solo, legion de abogados, médicos y farmacéuticos. Faltan hombres de espíritu emprendedor y mercantilista, faltan para triun-

far en la lucha por la vida, para conseguir la redención económica de la Patria, pujantes legiones de industriales y agricultores filipinos.

No tenemos más que sinceras palabras de encomio y alabanza para esa nueva orientación adoptada por el sabio director de Instrucción. Esa nueva orientación, es como una nueva aurora presaga de un porvenir próspero, precursora de una espléndida vendimia futura para la enseñanza nueva. Hacía tiempo que la prensa y algunos sociólogos filipinos, ante el problema económico que nos obsesiona y atribuyendo al método bastante especulativo de la enseñanza, nuestra poca afición á las industrias, habían preconizado un cambio en el método educativo, en el sentido de amoldarlo á las exigencias de esta época económica, fomentando en los escolares la afición mercantil. Hoy con la aprobación del bill Payne, viene como de perlas este cambio de orientación. La implantación del libre cambio convierte á Filipinas en mercado exclusivo de los E. U. y pronto las compañías americanas establecerán aquí industrias, y comerciarán en grande escala, sosteniendo terrible competencia con nuestros negociantes. En tablada así la lucha económica, sino llegamos á adquirir amplia educación comercial, industrial y agrícola

saldremos vencidos, y el capital americano ejercerá control absoluto sobre todas nuestras fuentes de riqueza, adueñándose de todas nuestras tierras, y seremos entonces extranjeros en nuestro propio país.

Para conjurar este peligro hay necesidad de modificar los antiguos moldes de la enseñanza escolar, cimentadora del caracter y del progreso material de los pueblos, y adoptar el nuevo procedimiento educativo bajo la base comercial é industrial.

En esta magna empresa de regeneración escolar, —sublime apostolado que impone el patriotismo,— de la cual depende nuestro porvenir venturoso, estamos interesados todos los filipinos. Los colegios particulares deben trabajar de consuno en esta obra de mejoramiento social, adoptando tal orientación en la enseñanza y cooperando con las escuelas públicas para alcanzar el mismo deseado fin. Obrando así, nuestros centros de enseñanza ayudarán al Pueblo á conquistar pronto nuestra independencia económica, base de nuestra independencia política, y tendrán la gloria de crear la Filipinas Nueva, la Filipinas Industrial, la Filipinas Próspera.

Ask for advertised goods and see that you get them.

Manufacturers

of uniforms for schools and colleges as—CAPS, SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DEVICES etc.

Arms and Ammunition

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

AGENTS FOR

A. G. Spalding & Bros., Sporting Goods

Alfred Roensch & Co.

65-67 Escolta, Manila

General Outfitters

LA PERLA

Fábrica de Biscochos y Dulces de J. E. Monroy.
Premiada en las Exposiciones de Hanoi y Saint Luis.
Plaza Sta. Cruz, Nos. 96 98 Manila

The American Hardware and Plumbing Co.

Calle Echague—Market Street No. 30

Manila, I. F., 3 de Enero de 1910.

Muy Sra. nuestra: —

Tenemos el gusto y deseo de llamar su atención sobre la máquina de coser "DAVIS," por la cual somos Agentes en Filipinas.



La adjunta fotografía es el retrato de Doña Cristina de la Rosa, costurera de oficio, No. 51 Calle Legaspi, Intramuros. Esta buena Señora adquirió una máquina de coser "Davis" en el año 1881 ó sea hace 29 años, la máquina que se vé en el retrato es una "Davis" que ella ha tenido en constante uso durante este tiempo sin sufrir rotura ni reparaciones de ninguna especie.

Esto creemos que sea el record de máquinas de coser en Filipinas, y con ello se demuestra palpablemente su superioridad en el mecanismo y fabricación.

Para más pormenores respecto á precios y condiciones de las varias clases de máquinas de coser "Davis," diríjense al

The American Hardware & Plumbing Co.

Agentes en Filipinas

Cristalería buena para uso diario—Cristalería fina superior Francesa—Manteles y servilletas muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Sección Literaria

Auras de esperanza

Para la juventud filipina.

(Del Prof. Pedro Gui.)

Mi pluma, desde hace algun tiempo arrinconada, lejos de la bulliciosa y árdua vida periodística, comienza de nuevo á mariposear sobre la albura de las cuartillas para ver, si á fuerza de esfuerzos, consigue redactar un articulito aunque desprovisto de galas literarias, de ese ropaje elegante y fascinador que tanto encanta y entusiasma á los aficionados á la literatura, y que tanto acredita y enaltece á los literatos, que sienten verdaderas ansias de figurar como astros de primera magnitud en el cielo del mundo de las letras.

¿Y de qué asunto de interes general y de vital importancia podré tratar, aunque someramente en el presente artículo? ¿Hablaré de la importancia de la instrucción, de los deberes, derechos y obligaciones de los profesores y alumnos, ó de las ventajas y desventajas del sistema educacional establecido? Son tantos y tan interesantes los asuntos relacionados con la instrucción, que francamente, las ideas se agolpan unas tras otras en mi mente y no sé á cual de ellas dar preferencia. ¿Quién no ha oído hablar de que la instrucción es la base primordial del engrandecimiento y la prosperidad de los pueblos? ¿Quién no ha oído decir que con la instrucción todo mejora y florece y que sin ella, todo decae y se arruina en un Estado? Estas son verdades aún no conocidas por todos, ni tampoco justamente apreciadas. ¿No es, acaso la instrucción la que desenvuelve las facultades intelectuales y desarrolla las fuerzas físicas del hombre? La razon, sin ella, sería una antorcha apagada, una estrella sin luz, una planta sin savia, un organismo sin sangre. Con ella, sería la lumbrera de una idea redentora, la aurora anunciadora de gratas esperanzas, la fuente vivificante, que ha de saciar la sed de libertades de un pueblo, el faro luminoso que ha de nimbear de resplandores astrales el mañana de la vida... Prueba de que las naciones más instruidas, son las más grandes, las más temidas, las más respetadas, las que marchan á la cabeza de la civilización y del progreso, las más florecientes, las que gozan de mayores libertades, las que si nacieron a la sombra de la ergástulas y se alimentaron con lágrimas, hoy viven robustas y pujantes al amparo de las instituciones democráticas, que hacen de un pueblo oprimido, una patria, grande en la historia y libertadora en los destinos humanos.

Y Filipinas, nuestra adorada y querida Filipinas, la tierra santa de nuestros amores, conociendo la influencia bienhechora que ejerce la instrucción en el desarrollo moral, material é intelectual de los pueblos, se siente de un tiempo á esta parte verdaderamente estudiosa, hasta el extremo de que las escuelas tanto públicas

como privadas establecidas en la capital y en las provincias, parecen pequeñas y reducidas para contener á innumerables jóvenes que acuden diariamente á dichas aulas para beber en sus puras y cristalinas fuentes, sabias enseñanzas y principios sanos, basados en la verdad, y que han de constituir las joyas más preciadas que con legítimo orgullo podrán atesorar en el día de mañana, los corazones plétóricos de esperanzas y energías de los aludidos jóvenes, que en medio de continuados desvelos, vicisitudes y sacrificios, solo deliran por su más completo perfeccionamiento y por el aumento de sus conocimientos científicos y literarios, con el fin noble y patriótico, de honrarse á sí mismos y honrar también, pero en grado sumo, á su idolatrada patria que aun yace cobijada bajo las sombras de un poder soñando en la anhelada hora de su redención final.

Por esto, Filipinas, la tierra de Rizal y de Burgos, está llamada á ocupar un puesto honroso entre las naciones más grandes y más civilizadas del mundo. El ardiente entusiasmo que desde hace algunos años siente por la instrucción nuestra juventud, es síntoma favorable que hace entrever días de gloria y felicidad para nuestra siempre amada patria. ¡Que espectáculo tan consolador y agradable ofrecen á la vista del espectador esos templos de Minerva, llenos, completamente llenos de jóvenes, los héroes de mañana, la grata esperanza de la patria, como dijo el inmortal Rizal! Todos, consecuentes con las doctrinas y enseñanzas del Martir, laboran en el terreno de la paz por el engrandecimiento y libertad de Filipinas. Todos, unánimes, como un solo hombre, anhelan con el anhelo irresistible del que siente en su corazón las violentas sacudidas de un volcan, ver á su patria, grande, feliz, libre, como la quiso ver el gran Rizal, "alta su tersa frente, secos sus negros ojos, sin ceños, sin arrugas, sin manchas de rubor"...

¡Gloria á la juventud estudiosa de Filipinas! ¡Gloria á esa falange portentosa que se postra de hinojos ante el templo de Minerva rindiendo culto ferviente á las enseñanzas del Martir de nuestras libertades patrias! ¡Gloria y siempre gloria á la juventud filipina, legítima esperanza de esta tierra bendita y santa, siempre heroica, pero siempre desventurada! Y si Rizal, con sus obras y heroísmos inmortales levantó un monumento á la juventud, esta, imitando los ejemplos y las enseñanzas del martir, promete levantar una Patria, grande y próspera, sobre ese monumento.

14 de Enero de 1910.

Dr. Leonides Lopez Lizó
PHYSICIAN

35 Marina

Ermita

MANILA

Artículos llamados de regalo para bodas, cumpleaños y recuerdos ó souvenir en general. No se especifica por haber inmenso surtido, y muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

A vaho de suspiros....

No eres mi vida, la visión noctámbula
De mis horas de fiebre y amorfismo,
Porque eres algo real, algo que sangra,
Giron de carne mía, de vencido.

No te erigieron en la mente loca
Fantasías; ni ensueños, ni delirios,
Tú, virgencita, carne de *champakas*,
Eres amor terreno, amor santísimo.

Yo quisiera tenerte entre mis manos,
A flor de boca, á vaho de suspiros,
Para mustiar tus hojas con mis labios,
Para romperte con el beso mío.

Fundir mi sangre con la sangre tuya,
Ser yo Todo tú, y Toda tú, yo mismo,
Abrir mis venas para darte rosas
Que diademen tu frente como un signo.

¡Quiéreme, cielo mío!.. ¡Yo te quiero!
Yo te adoro con mi alma de chiquillo,
Alma que nunca amó, ni probó amores
Que no fueran amores de martirio.

Yo besaré tus pies, hechos de flores,
Y dulcemente te diré al oído,
Todos los versos que mi lira guarda,
Todo cuanto en la vida haya sufrido.

Porque te juzgo ya mi compañera
—¡Jazmin abierto en cruz para mi exilio!—
Y te amo tanto, tanto, mi Preciosa,
Que te amé sin haberte conocido...

Por eso tú que has de sentir mis besos
Y desmayada has de soñar conmigo,
Que vas á palpitar bajo mis glorias,
Que vas á ser Yo solo, Amor, yo mismo.

Ora y sueña, al leer estos mis versos
Brindadores excelsos de cariño,
¡Ora y sueña, Charing para que llegue,
Para que llegue pronto nuestro idilio!

BAYANI.

SOMBRERERIA

DE

RAMON YAN

Gran surtido de toda clase de Sombreros
del país á precios baratísimos

Se hacen toda clase de trabajos Especialidades en el blanqueo
PRONTITUD EN EL DESPACHO DE
ENCARGOS POR CORREO

60 Sacristia

Binondo

Manila, I. F.

Gloria á Rizal

(INÉDITA.)

Para The Filipino Teacher.

Filipinas, tu sierra más alta
alce al Héroe en un gesto inmortal,
y tus mares repitan por siempre
un rugir de ovación á *Rizal*.

No se angustien^{**} tus islas fraternas
si algo falta á tu velo nupcial:
laboremos; al fin de la noche
pondrá Dios en sus frentes: *Rizal*,

Porten vírgenes lauros al ara,
alcen niños la voz de cristal,
y en un pacto solemne juremos,
guardar siempre la fé de *Rizal*.

La primera palabra en la cuna,
la postrera en el trance mortal,
sea el mágico nombre que encarna
el anhelo de Patria: *Rizal*.

Alto numen, sostén nuestras ansias
de un futuro risueño y triunfal,
en que el Aguila lleve á tu pueblo
al Olimpo soñado, oh *Rizal*.

¡Gloria á tí, en el esfuerzo presentel,
¡Gloria á tí, en la vislumbre auroral!
¡Gloria á tí, por los siglos futuros!
¡Gloria á tí, para siempre, *Rizal*!

CECILIO APOSTOL.

MI PLEGARIA

Con el pensamiento y el corazón de rodillas, te adoro y admiro ¡oh gran Rizal! mi antiguo amigo y ferviente camarada en la labor gloriosa, aunque árida, de fundar una patria libre y digna. Todos creemos de buena fé que nos redimiste. ¡Bendito y alabado seas! Pero ennegrecen y baldonizan tan hermosa y fecunda redención, los infinitos microbios de nuestra política, que de espaldas á la única bandera de la patria, estan constantemente zahumando con el vergonzoso incienso de cobarde idolatría, á los enemigos mortales de la independencia y ventura del Pueblo Filipino.

¡Rizal! ¡Rizal! resucita pronto para salvarnos de nuevo de tanto reptil humano, ó envíanos á otro como tú, que corone para siempre la sublime grandiosidad de tu incomparable obra.

DOMINADOR GOMEZ.

ANTONIO M. MAÑALAK
MÉDICO

Manila, P. I.

Trinidad, No. 50, Sta. Cruz

You will not be satisfied unless you
buy and eat the BISCUITS sold by

LA PERLA

Plaza Sta. Cruz,
Nos. 96-98, Manila

La nacionalidad filipina

RIZAL FUÉ QUIEN LA HIZO EFECTIVA DESPERTANDO EN SU PUEBLO, EN VEZ DE ASPIRACIONES DE PROVINCIA, ASPIRACIONES DE PROPIA NACIONALIDAD.

(Discurso pronunciado por el Hon. Ignacio Villamor, Fiscal General de las Islas, en la velada que en honor al Gran Tagalo, se celebró en la noche del 29 de Diciembre 1909 en el Grand Opera House.

Señoras y caballeros:

Para explicar la causa del fervoroso culto que tributamos á Rizal, difícilmente podrá encontrarse fundamento alguno más sólido que la parábola descrita en el Capítulo 43 del "Noli Me Tangere," donde Ibarra, después de anunciar al joven Basilio el lugar donde habría de encontrar mucho oro, dice:

¡Muero sin ver la aurora brillar sobre mi patria!... vosotros que la habeis de ver, saludadla... no os olvidéis de los que han caído durante la noche!

Ciertamente el pueblo filipino ha encontrado el tesoro de la libertad anunciado por Ibarra, y, al ver hoy la aurora brillar sobre nuestra patria, la saluda lleno de fé y entusiasmo honrando y glorificando la memoria de los que han caído durante la noche.

Sí; es imposible que nos olvidemos, ni los hijos de

nuestros hijos se olvidarán jamás de los que han caído durante la noche alumbrando nuestro camino para conducirnos al templo de la libertad.

"El patriota que muere por defender su causa asegura algunas veces el triunfo, y los soldados que, colocados en la vanguardia de la batalla, parecen gastar inutilmente su vida, abren á menudo un camino á aquellos que marchan detrás y que pasan sobre sus cuerpos buscando la victoria. El triunfo de una causa justa puede llegar á veces tarde; pero, cuando llega, se le debe tanto á aquellos que fracasaron en sus primeros esfuerzos, como á sus sucesores que obtuvieron el éxito."

Rizal, al ofrendar su vida en defensa de los intereses del Pueblo, aseguró indudablemente el triunfo de la causa filipina, que es la causa de la libertad, y, al caer bajo la acción de una bala, parece que murió, pero realmente aquella caída le dió vida de los héroes, la vida que siempre vive en la mente de todas las generaciones, la vida de la inmortalidad. Desde entonces su influencia sobre el pueblo es decisiva, la sabiduría de sus enseñanzas es más estimada y el favor de sus sacrificios es cada vez más inapreciable. Y es así porque se dice que los grandes hombres, los hombres que han sufrido por la causa de la ciencia, de la religión y de la patria, no han comenzado á vivir sino después de su muerte.

(Se continuará.)

POLI-
ZAS
DOTA-
LES



PARA
LOS
MAES-
TROS

OFICINA-CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENEMOS UNA OFERTA ESPECIAL PARA LOS MAESTROS Y MAESTRAS DE LAS ESCUELAS PÚBLICAS. V. NECESITA UNA PÓLIZA
ESCRIBID Y PEDID INFORMES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

P. O. Box 425

Manila, P. I.

25 Echague

Dulces, Biscochos, Mamonos y
Ensaymadas. Se vende en

LA PERLA

Plaza Sta. Cruz
Nos. 96-98 Manila.

Sección de Noticias

LA ESCUELA DE DERECHO

Se han abierto las clases correspondientes al semestre que empieza el Enero de este año, en esta importante Escuela de Derecho. Está abierta aún la inscripción de matrículas, y nos consta que hay gran número de alumnos que se matriculan.

La Escuela va de progreso en progreso. Hay adquisiciones nuevas de profesores inteligentes y meritísimos, y el plan de Enseñanza se está renovando en beneficio de la juventud estudiosa.

En la última Junta de profesores tuvo lugar la elección de la nueva Directiva compuesta de los elementos siguientes.

Decano: Hon. Rafael Palma.
 Presidente: Hon. Juan Sumulong.
 Director: Hon. Teodoro M. Kalaw.
 Secretario: Sr. Mariano Monroy.

NOTAS DE EDUCACIÓN

Con arreglo á la Ley Gabaldón se han votado las siguientes cantidades con destino á las distintas escuelas de la provincia de Leyte.

Estas escuelas son: Tolosa central, -P- 4,000; Ormok central, -P- 4,000; Barrio Himatagon, Kabalian, -P- 3,000; Barrio Anahauan, Hinunangan -P- 3,600. Estos fondos serán efectivos en cuanto dichas escuelas hayan adquirido título de propiedad de sus respectivos terrenos.

También han solicitado, con arreglo á la Ley Gabaldón, un presupuesto de -P- 4,000 respectivamente, las escuelas de Hinunangan central, Makrohon central, Barrio Amparo, Makrohon, Bato central, Baybay central, Palompon central, Alangalang central, Barrio San Joaquin y Palo. Otras escuelas han expresado también su deseo de obtener cierto presupuesto pero hasta ahora no han presentado formalmente solicitud.

EL BILL GABALDÓN

Para las clases de Junio se estrenarán 137 nuevas escuelas de barrio en todo Filipinas, que en total costarán ₱480,000. Todos los edificios tendrán un mismo molde, con muros concretos y techos de hierro. El arquitecto consultor trazó el plan, de acuerdo con el secretario de Instrucción. Les municipios se encargarán de pagar á los maestros.

La cantidad mencionada proviene del fondo de ₱700,000 provisto por la ley Gabaldón.

CONVENCIÓN MÉDICA

Hacia el Marzo se prepara una reunión de Médicos en Manila, venidos de todas partes. La Asociación Médica está preparando el programa.

PENSIONADO POR UN SENADOR

Dice *Iloilo Enterprise* que Cesar Carballo, de Jaro, que había ido á America, á estudiar la ingeniería eléctrica y de minas, ha sido pensionado para continuar, por el senador J. Cummins.

ESTUDIOS COLONIALES

La "University Extension Institute" anuncia que el conocido profesor Prescott Jernegan dá una serie de conferencias sobre los problemas coloniales en el Columbia Club todas las noches á las 8:30 p. m.

Desarrolla las temas siguientes: Los problemas de la dominación Inglesa en India, el 12 del actual; Re-cientes conquistas coloniales de Francia y su política, el 19; y el 26, Ideales de las colonias y su consecución.

ISMAEL AMADO

The Kandahtirle News, Indiana, habla en tonos muy altos del joven Ismael Amado, que se educa en América por cuenta propia.

Amado, dice, tiene sólo dieciocho años de edad, pero es un talento excepcional. Promete graduarse de Leyes, en vez de tres años, en un año y medio. Escribe y habla con admirable fluidez el inglés y es un incansable *conversationalist*. Es de S. Mateo, Rizal.

Amado dijo al reporter: Muchos americanos tienen un concepto falso de nosotros, los filipinos. Cuando les digo que soy filipino, algunos de ellos alzan las manos en sorpresa y me preguntan: Pero ¿eres uno de esos salvajes filipinos?

Amado salió de aquí graduado en la "Normal School", donde era el campeón en las clases. Era Speaker del *Debating Assotiation* de los alumnos.

Do not say you want to help *The Filipino Teacher*, what you have to do is to mention THE FILIPINO TEACHER whenever you buy from one advertisers.



LECHE FRESCA

MARCA "OSO"

Es la mejor de todas.
 Se toma con satisfac-
 ción.



PRECIO
 BARATÍSIMO

Sprungli y Ca.
 Únicos importadores

28 David 28
 Manila, I. F.



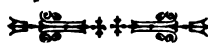
MONTURAS

PARA

SEÑORAS Y CABALLEROS

Vajillas Francesas

BATERIAS DE COCINA Y CRISTALERIAS



BAZAR

“SIGLO XX”

SE RECIBEN PEDIDOS POR CORREO

P. del Conde Nos. 2 al 16

BINONDO



The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUWANAN

Taga-mansag ng "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Namamatnugot: EDUARDO GUAZON.

LALAGYAN SA CORREO. BLG 1090 MAYNILA, K. P.

PATNUGOT-TUDLING

Hanápin ang Sirá

Matagál-tagál ng napupuná namin na ang lakad ng P. T. A. dito sa Maynilà, pinákapunong sinúpliḡán ng mḡa naglalabayang saḡá sa iba't ibaḡ lalawigan, ay tagilá and lakad at mahinay na mahinay, wariḡ binábayó ng malalakiḡ álon ng PANGLALAMIG sa laot ng PAGWAWALAG kibó, at dahil dito'y kuḡdì aabutin ng saklolo ay napapaḡanib na tumaób sa gitna ng kasawian.

Ang tinátawid na kapaḡaniban ngayon ng P. T. A. dito sa Maynilà ay ináhihingil ng ibá sa bagong "Capitan del Barco" (PAḠ-ULO), "Timonel" (KALIHIM) at "Maquinista" (IḠAT-YAMAN), itoḡ huli ay nagbitiw ng tungkol, nguni't tila di pa tinátangap; ang ibá namán ay ipinálalagay sa kabataán ng mḡa may hawak ngayon ng tuḡkulin; mayroon namán nághahaká na ang may kasalanan, pag nagkataon lumubóg ang samahan ng mḡa guró, ay ang mḡa "Tripulantes" (KAANIB) na nagpápataypatayan sa nangyayari at kusang nagpápabayá at bigláng kinúpasan ng sikap at siglá upang mailigtás hangaḡ may panahon, ang kaisáisáng sasakyan-samaháng kanilang kinalululan.

Datapwa't para sa amin, ang lahat ay kailangan at may katungkulan kumilos, iunat ang kanikanyang bisig, kaya, lakás, at talino kung nais ding lamang mabuhay pa at pinaghihinayangán ang ikapaparool ng binabangít namiḡ samahán.

Dumating ang balitá sa amin na ang bagong Lupong Pámunuan ay nakátawag ng makasampú ng pulong, ngunit sa kasamaang palad ni isa'y walang nádaos, palibhasá'y di umáabot ng "quorum" ang bilang ng mḡa kasaping dumádaló. Bakit?..... ito ang tanóng na di málamán ang kasáḡutan. Ngunit ang katakátaká nito'y pag mayroon mḡa dinaramdan ó sakít ay gumáganap ng lúbusan sa kanilang tungkulin magbigay alám sa Lupong Pámunuan at di nakalilimot ó nagpápabayá, at mayroon LOÓB at TAPANG sa paghiḡi ng P-15 abuloy sa isáng buwan, samantalang ang iba nitó di nagbábayad ng ambag-buwanan. Matatalas ang matá, ng ibá, sa pagkita sa kanilang karapatan, datapwa't mḡa bulág at di nakikita ang kanilang katuḡkulan.

Mayroon mḡa guró na sumásapi lamang sa P. T. A. sadḡhi sa isáng haḡarin, hindi upang tumulong sa kanyang ikálalagó ó ikasusulong kungdi upang matuyo't huwág umunlád.



SPRUNGLI & CO. Daang David blg. 28
MAYNILA

Nagbibili ng gatas "MARCA OSO"
na walang halu

MURA KAY SA IBA

Tumatangap kami nang mḡa pabisin sa mḡa
Lalawigan

Halimbawâ, may sâsapî sa samahán na di namán humáharap kungdî susulat lamang ó kaya'y magpasabi sa pamamagitan ng isáng kaibigan ó kasamahán. Makalipas ang iláng buwán, na di dumalaw ni anino man lamang sa mġa pulong na idináos, ay magpapabalita na sa Samahán na siya'y may sakít at di nakapagtuturò at saġhî rito'y katungkulang ng Samahán ang siya'y abuluyan saġayon sa itinátakdá nġ Palátuntunan. Magháhalál ang Samahán nġ isá ó dalawang katáo upáng alamín ang katunayan. Datapwa't anóng sakít ang matatakpuan? O, kagilágilalás! nagluwál nġ sangól sa maliwanag. At sapagka't di nakapápasok ay walang sahod, at kung walang sahod, di lamang nġ sanglingó kungdî buwanan, ay narapat ngang saklolohan ng Samahán, pagkat di nasasaad sa Palátuntunan nġ P. T. A. dito sa Maynilá na kung anó ang sakít na dapat abuluyan at hindi. Kaya nġa kung sakasakaling apat ó limá ay magkásabaysabay sa págsasamantalá, pagka't dapat samántalahín, ang ganitong pagkakataon, ay saán patutuġo ang samahán kungdî sa págkalimás.

Sa bagay na ito, ikinalulugod namin tawagin ang alaala nġ matatalinong kagawad nġ Lupoġ Pámunuan, na kanilang suriin ang pangkat ikawaló ng Palátuntunan, at baká dito narito ang sirá nġ ating daóng kung kayá napupunó ng tubig at unti unting tumátagilid.

Hanapin ang sirá nġ mátakban, mġa kasamahán. Inuulit namin laháat ay dapat magmasakit at kung tayo'y mátitirá na lamang sa pagtiticlap nġ bisig at di titinag sa pagka upó ay tunay na walang walang aabutin kungdî ang pagkalagas at kapahámakán ng puri't karáġalan tinamó na sa mġa yumaong taón.

Ang kaligtasan nġ P. T. A. ay nasasakamay din natin at walá sa ibá.

Alberto F. Barretto
ABOGADO

*Bufete:—528 Sta. Mesa
Manila*

*Apartado de Correos 104
Tel. 1308*

(*) Kay Rizal

Gayon gabí, tayo'y naga-iipon sa poók na itó, hindi sa hangaring humanap ng panahóng pag-alíw, manaiġa ng maniningning na talumpati, sumagap ng malalamig na tinig, at lumasáp ng nakalulugod na tugtu, in, kugdî tayo'y naparito, upáng gumanáp sa banál na tugkuling kapurihan at paraġalan ang ika XIII taóng pagkakital kay Dr. Rizal. Naparito tayo upáng dġng tuparín yaóng winiká ni Elias "Mamámatay akong di matatanaw ang pagsikat ng araw sa akin tinubúanh lupá, kayo, na makámamalas, huwag ninyong limutin yaóng naga-hulog sa kináġabihan!"

Marahil sa mġa sandaling ating pagbaharapan dito ay nagkakaipon dġn ang ibag mġa kababayan sa laháat ng sulok ng Sángkapulúang mulá sa Kagayán hangang sa Mindanaw, at buhat sa Palawan hangang sa Samar, nagáalay, gaya ng ating gináġawá, ng isáng marubdob at may pag-ibig na pagaala-ala sa lalog kamahalmahalang Pilipino. At di lamang se loób sa labás man ng Pilipinas, doón sa mġa lupaing malálayó't na sa kabílang ibayo ng malalawak na dagat gaya ng Hongkong-Japón, Hawaii, America at Europa, marahil nagagáidwang ang mġa Pilipinong nanínirahan sa mġa lupaing, sinabi ko na, ng mġa kasáyahang patungkól sa taġ itó; at di namán mġa Pilipino laman, gayon dġn ang mġa ibang bansá, ó "nación" na di natin kaano-ano, di natin kabalát, kadugó at kalupáin gaya ng mġa Aleman. isá sa mġa bansang lalo ninyáng kináġiliwan ay mayroong bumabatí sa kanya kung dumádatál ang araw na itó, at ang lalong kaháġahagá, at marahil lubos ninyog pagtátakhan, doon sa España, bayan ng kastilá, bayan ng ating unang mġa paginoón, gayo'y kusáng kumikilala na sa kanyang kadákiláan, kaya't naghahandog ng papúri at itimatanghal kung sumasapit ang araw ng kanyang kamátayan.

O, Rizal iyóng masdán at ang mġa kaaway mo'y nagatakot ng ikaw ay patáy na't di lumálaban.

(*) Talumpati nġ aming namámatnugot sa isáng belada nġ nakaraang 30 nġ Disyembre.

The Oldest Distillery in the Philippines	
Received Medals at the Expositions in Paris, Amsterdam and Philippines	
AYALA & CO.	
All Brands of Anisado, Anis Extra, Carabanchel, Mallorca, Gin, Anisette, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.	
PRICE BEYOND COMPETITION	
Central Office	216 San Miguel

Una persona desayuna con satisfación,
comiendo las ensaymadas y biscochos de

LA

PERLA

Plaza Sta. Cruz
Nos. 96 98, Manila

Libros:

Tenemos todos los textos que se usan en las Escuelas del Gobierno Especialidad en libros para maestros. Pedid de nosotros lo que necesitais.

Tinta "Infantè"

Es la única tinta que se fabrica en Filipinas—Su calidad puede competirse con las tintas que se fabrican en el extranjero por estar hecha bajo procedimientos modernos.—Hacemos de todos colores en botellas de -P-.10 y -P-.20 y -P-.30 —Probad la tinta fabricada en nuestro país.

Postales

Postales, finas, fotografías, brillo y color, en escenas amorosas ó infantiles, bellezas, artísticas, etc., á P0.15 una, P1.50 la docena y P10.00 el ciento.

Postales, en cromo fino alemán, realzadas, oleografías, fototipias, litográficas, etc. á P2.00, cincuenta postales todas diferentes.

Cuadros para retratos y con paisajes al óleo vistas del país hallarán en nuestro establecimiento. Visitad nuestra exposición.

En breve recibiremos del extranjero bonitas fotografías bien surtidas—de paisajes hombres célebres, etc.

Gran surtido en objetos de escritorio de dibujo y filatélico—Compramos sellos de Filipinas, antiguos y modernos.

No olvidarse: qué en Postales no hay ninguno que venda más barato, y tenga más hermoso surtido qué.

El Centro Postal Filatélico

Carriedo 107—Santa Cruz—Manila

Datapwa't ang lahat ng paragál, papuri, alay, kapis-tapan at kasáyahan idinádaos natin ay katuturan pawá samantalang tayo'y di pa nagbabago ng isipan, kilos, at lakad; samantalang di natin isinásagunitá ang kanyag matátaás na adhiká, turò, aral at biling iníwan sa atin; wala ngang kabuluhán lahat samantalang nagkalat pa sa lupáng itó ang mga kawagis ni "Capitan Tiago," "Doña Victorina" at "Hermana Rufa," at walang kahálagahag lahat samantalang ang ating pag-uugali't damdamin ay tiwalí, sumasaluga't, nalalaban, at lumalayô sa ugali't damdaming ipinamalas ng ating bayáni.

Anó ang kailangang tayo'y magdamit ng tela Rizal, magsuót ng zapatos Rizal, kumáin ng "leche condensada" Rizal, humittí ng tabako Rizal, mag-apoy ng pósoro Rizal, sumúlat sa papel Rizal, pumasok at tumikím sa "corbeteria Rizal," kung siláng nagsisipagbilí at tayong bumibilí ay di sumusunod sa kanyang magagandang halimbawá suba'í pa'y nilalapastagan ang kanyang pangalan at niyúyukuran ang kanyang larawan? Ang ganitong gawá ay di maituturing na pagmamahal kungdi pagpapámura sa kanyang pagalan, ni pagpapadakilá kungdi pagpa'ibhasá sa kanyang larawan.

Kung si Dr. Rizal ay ating tunay na inf-ibig, minámahal at iginágalang ay kailagan ang tayo'y bumilí ng mga aklát na sinúlat niyá, gaya ng NOLI ME TANGERE na bukod sa mayroon salin sa wikang Tagalog ay murá namán, atin ngang basáhin ang aklát na itó ng boóng taimtím sa loób, nuynuyin ang kanyang kahulugán at damdamin ng lagusan sa pusò ang bawat pagugusap, ang bawat talatá at ang bawat kabanatáng doo'y máttutunghayan. At kung mágawá na itó, saká natin mabábatíd, lilinaw ang ating panigin at tuloy makikita ang sariling bútas at sirá; inyong matátalos na marami sa mga Pilipino ang sinásamantalá pa namán ang araw na itó ng kamatayan niyá at saká sinusunód ang atas ng masásamang hilig ng katawán (*vicio*) at pangit na pag-uugali na kinamuhian ni Rizal; doón ninyo malalangháp ang mababahong sugat na tumútubò sa ating mga kababayan, sugat na kanyang binuksán upáng pagsumikapan ang tapal na makagágaling.

Kayong mga binibini na magiliwíng bumasa ng *novela*, basáhin ninyo ang NOLI ME TANGERE ng mákilala si Maria Clara, Doña Victorina, at Hermana Rufa na binangít ko na; kayong mga kapwá ko lalaki ng mákilala namán ninyo kung anó si Capitán Basilio, Capitán Tiago at si Elias; kayong mga iná, basáhin itó sa inyóg mga anak, ipalinaw sa kanilá, bayáang lasapín ng inyóg mga bunsó ang matamis na katás na masísipsip sa nabangít na aklát, katás na kung maging dito'y kakalat sa katawán, at titimú sa pusò, na kung magsilakí man ang inyong mga bunsó ay huwág malimutan, máalala't maparisan yaog kagitingán, at pag-ibig sa tinubúang lupá ni Crisóstomo Ibarra.

LUZON BARBER SHOP

440 NOZALED, PACO

JUST AT THE FOOT OF PACO BRIDGE
HAIR CUT - SHAVING

Regular prices

DOMINGO M. SANTOS, Prop.

ISANG PALIWANAG

"Malaya!"

Itó ang ambil ng isáng bagog páhayagán ng Kabataan ng Lalawigang Bulakan. May makabayang adhiká. Dapat na papurihan ang kaniláng banál na nais, sa pagka't ang gabutil na buhangin ay isáng malaking kailangan sa ikápatatibay na lalò ng moóg ng ating Bayan.

Datapwa't sa kalakhán ng kanilang nais na tumulong at magtaguyod sa tunay na Tungkulín ng Kabataan, ay wari mandí'y lumabis ng kaunti sa habá ng pagkapatol ang kanilang barò.

Di dapat punahín ang kaniláng banál na adhiká na ang Kabataang Pilipino'y di dapat na pabayaon at talikuran ang Pag-sasaka't Pangágalakal, sapagka't ang mga itó'y dalawang sandatang matibay na mkapagbukas ng ating kalayáan. Nguni't, kung wiwikáin nilá na ang mga binatang nagtuturò (teachers) ay baká náiligaw sa tunay na landas,—"oh, kabábalaghán ng panulat!

Diyatá't ang mga "gumugugol" ng kaniláng kabataan, ng kaniláng dugò, ng kaniláng pag-iisip, may "sueldo" nga'y katumbas lamang ng sa isáng alipin, at siya pang tumbúkan ng madláng alimura at siphayò—diyatá't ang mga kabataang itó'y naliligaw ng landas—sapagka't ináalintaná nila ang lahat, makatulong lamang ng kahit na kaunti, sa kapáhatán ng kaniláng kakayanan, as pagbukas at paglinang ng pag-iisip ng libo-libo nating mga batà—iyang sa araw ng búkas ay siyang magiging moóg at ilaw ng ating Bayan Pilipinas!

Ah, sa súliraning itó, ang "Malaya!" ay naligaw ng landasin. Di na tumúulong ay nananáboy pa ng tubig na malamig! Pinupuri namin ang kanyang magandang nasá, datapwa't pupunahín naman ang lahat ng walá sa matwid.

TEACHER.

Important

Cut out this coupon to give it to one of your friends.

The Filipino Teacher

Please send to my address a copy of THE FILIPINO TEACHER every month and for which I agree to pay the amount of ₱ 2.00 pesos as yearly subscription.

Name

No. Street

Town Province

* Mga Kamay Kain.

(Alay ko sa kaarawan mo.)
II—XXII—1909.

Sa buhay nang tao'y dalawa ang palad
Dalawa ang landas na pamimilian
Habang lumá'akad sa mundong ibabaw;
At dalawa rin nga ang kahahang-ganan
Bagama't iisa ang pagtitinginan.

*
**

Nariyan si *Lakas* na di nalalaon
Ay nanghihinà ri't kusang napuputol; •
Nariyan si *Tapang* na wari ay usók
Kung siya'y mawalat daigín ni *Tákót*
Katulad din nang *tads* na inayuyukód.

*
**

Nariyan si *Aping* kapagka nagtindig
Kapagka kumilos nagunat nang *bisig*
Ay nakagaganti at nakasusupil
Sa baya'y humalay, sa kanya'y umamís
Noong siya'y kuyom da di nakaimik.

*
**

Nariyan si *Palálong* walà nganing tuto
Lagi na ay apít saán man patungo'y
Laging may kabáka laging may katálo
Katulod nang isáng nalolokong aso,
Kayà nga't sa *hirap* ay nananagano.

*
**

Nariyan si *Mangmang* hilahi't isulong
Hamakit oroyin nang may isip buhóng;
Nariyan si *Dungò* na uorong-urong
Mga matwid niyá ay ibinabaón
Sa lusák nang *Api* ta *pagkaparool*.

*
**

Nariyan si *Tamad*: Ang mga gagawi'y,
Magparot parito't panaho'y sayangin
Ihimpil sa walà ang isip na angkin
At ang kabuhayan ay inahitilig
Sa panananghuran nang mga kákanin.

*
**

Sa kabilang dako'y naroroon namán
Si *Hinang* may bait at magandang asal
Si *Duwag* na taong maruno't marangal
Di kumikibo't nangag-mamasid lang
Sa bawat mangyari't sapitin nang bayan.

Nandoon si *Yama't* tatagitagiting
Hindi alintana ang napagsasapit
Nang kanyang Inang sa hapis ay tigib
At di ini-ino ang hampas ni *Sakit*
Na dala ni *Palad*, Palad na pang-amis

*
**

Nandoon si Dunong na ang pinapakay
Ay *magpoonpoo't* maghariharian
Sa kilalang dungò, sa kilalang hangal
At ang ibig twina'y sila ay luhuran
Yukura't sambahin sa mundong ibabaw.

*
**

Nandoon si Pábayang laging sa "Di bale"
Laging sa "Sakà na" kung anong mangyari
Lagi nang aayaw na makikisali
Sa gawaing tukoy sa ikabubuti
Nang marami't lahat at kanyang sarili.

*
**

Naroon din nga sina mapagtang-gol
Sina *Anak baya'y* laging tumututol
Laging naglalakad nang tapát na *layon*
Gunit kalilitán: ay saan hahantong?
Sa walátwalà rin sa habang panahon.

*
**

Iyan nga ang mundó at iyaon ang buhay!
Laging paglalarò at pagsasayawan!
Kapag di natuto, oh, kahambal hambal
At kahapishapis ang kásasapitan!
Apí na sa *duno'y* apí pa sa buhay.

*
**

Ilang nangang kamay ang kusang kumitil
Nang buhay nang ibang dahil ay sa *sakit*
O kaya'y sa *inggit pagkahinalain?*
Ahl Di na mabilang at nakalalagim
Iyang mga iyan, *Mga Kamay Kain!*

*
**

Ikaw nga'y maligtas ikaw ay iadyá
Ikaw ay ilayò sa *hapis*, sa *dusa*,
Huwag ka ngang matulad, huwag kang mapera
Sa mga inamís ni Masamang Pita
Ni Palad na lihis sa igiginhawa.

*
**

Maging *mapalad* ka at ika'y puspusin
Nang *kaligayahan* sa buhay mo, Celing,
Sa gayon at bukas, sa hindi't sa piling
Nang mga magula't kapatid mga gliw
Itong sa araw mo ay aking dalangin.

* Ang tuláng ito'y sumakamáy namin mulá pa nang buwan
sakaraán, nguni't sa kakulağan ng pitak ay di na iláthala.

"Diálogong Tagalog"

"LIMPIA BOTA"

(Karugtong)

"L. B."—*Ang aking mga magulang?*—ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, *ikay kasakit-sakit! ang aking mga magulang? ... tunay, oo, at may amá at ina ako; nguni't jay! ang buhay na itol at sukat ináasahan pa ang kaunting nakikita nitóng kanilang bunsong halos ay di maku-hang mag-almusal ng umaga at palaboy-laboy magha-pon, at kung saan naroon iyong marurumi at nakasu-suklam na sapatos ay siya pang tinatawagan at ina-among lapitan, tulad sa isa ring pulubi ó alipín na gaya na nga ng sabi ng isa mong kasamahan. Itó pang kaunti kong nakikita gan ipinagaarimuhanang ipamusta sa sabong, itayá sa monte at panya ó kaya'y isali ng bilyar, ó kaya'y iupong maghapunan sa poso at panggingge. At kung sabihen kong ibig ko. nasa ko ang magaral, sa aki'y walang itinútugón kungdi ang mga kasakit-sakit na pangungusap MAGTAHAN KA NG KALOKOHAN," at "MAGHANAP BUHAY KA." Ito, ito mga kaibigan ang kasaysayan ng aking buhay, at lalo kung magunitá ko ang kaisaisag damit na nasa katawan ko, walang nalalabi sa akin kungdi ang pait nang luhá at pagkaduhagi.*

"Simon"—

Oh! mga magulang na sadyang lulupit mga pusóng baliw, mga asal gamid; di na mangilabot sa gawang bulisik mga taóng hangal . . . ikayo ri'y mag-isip.

Dapat isipin kayong nananagot sa harap ng baya't sa harap ng Diyos, na, kung nahihimbing, na, kung natutulog dapat na gisingin mga bunsong irog.

"Pedro"—

Kung ibig mong maginhawaan sa ami'y huwag humiwalay; ang dungis mo'y hihilamusan nang gumanda ka, at maging mahal.

Daniel:—

Hayo na sa amin sumama sa paarala'y pumasok ka at doon din mo makikita ang etsetera, etsetera.

(Ibabagsak nang "L. B." ang linisan at ihahagis ang silya)

"L. B."—*Aanhin ko ang magpalumagak sa paglilimpia-botang hamak; ulo ko ay hindi matatap at lagi niyang hinahabág.*

Aking tutunguhin ngayon iniaatas nang panahon: mahangay doon masumpong bait, katwira't, hatol.

Hahamakin kong talaga ang aking ama at ina murahin ma'y di ko sala bagkus kapurihan ko pa.

At aking pagpipilitan matutuhan ang bagay-bagay na di ko nalalaman; at kung may bata rin akong masunduan kokompetensiahen ko't kakantiawan at nang mahimok kong magaral din naman.

MIGUEL ANTONIO.

Tondo Primary School.

Para adquirir un retrato muy parecido y baratisimo, es preciso acudirse á la Fotografia

"BOREAL STUDIO"

JOLO 313, BINONDO, MANILA—TEL. NO. 270

BAJO LA DIRECCIÓN DE *B. GOMEZ*

"Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografia Zafra"
PEINADORA GRATIS TODOS LOS DIAS

STEPHENS, DENTIST

63 ESCOLTA, MANILA

Painless extraction P- 1.00

Gold crowns P- 10.00

LA ROSA

RESTAURANT

Carriedo Núm. 117 Quiapo

DESAYUNOS COMIDAS Y MERIENDAS

SERVICIO ESPECIAL

SORBETES RIQUÍSIMOS TODAS LAS NOCHES

Precio al alcance de todos.—Cubiertos de 0.30 0.40 y 0.50

COCINA ESPAÑOLA

A. Castañeda

Propietaria

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

145-147 ESCOLTA, MANILA.

ESTABLISHED 1898

Kodas, Cámaras. Films. Plates, Cramer, Illford, & Seed's Tropical.
Developing and printing. Aristo Platino P. O. P. Bromida & Velox,
Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Send for Catalog

ROBERTS, Prop.

EL PROGRESO SOMBRERERIA DE PLACIDO ONG

Se vende toda clase de sombreros del país
á precios baratísimos.

Acudid á los sombrería "EL PROGRESO"
donde se hace toda clase de trabajos; espe-
cialidad en el blanqueo.

NOZALEDA 438, PACO

La Funeraria PAZ NI P. DEL ROSARIO Binuksan noón pang 1900

Nasa daang Paz, blg. 513-515 Sta. Cruz, Maynila
Teléfono blg. 1256.

Bagong lahat ang mga karro ang mga ataul ay nagdi-
dikitan mayroong yari sa Amerika at may yari dito sa atin.
Pili ang mga kahoy na ginagamit.

Sa mga kalandás; ang máibigang bala na. Tumatan-
gap ng libing kahit sa mga lalawigan.

Sa mga karro ay nagsisinkaw ng kabayong Australya
ó kabayo sa atin, ayon sa pagkasunduan.

Lahat ng palamuting ibiguin ay mayroón.

Murang sumingil kay sa ibang Funeraria.

ANG MGA HALAGA RITO AY PARANG UPA LAMANG SA KA-
SANGKAPANG GINAGAMIT DAHIL SA KANVRAHAN.

Hnwag kayong magkakamali, daang Paz 513 at 515
Sta. Cruz, Maynila.

Manila and the Provinces are filled with Schools and Colleges. Thousands of Teachers and Pupils are attending those institutions.

OUR ADS REACH THEM ALL

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Box 1090 Manila

SASTRERIA DE S. LIWANAG

Se confecciona con brevedad y economía
toda clase de trajes para Caballeros y Niños,
con arreglo á los últimos modelos de Paris y
América.

UNIFORMES PARA COLEGIALES Y MILITARES

126 Solana y 150 Anda

Intramuros

SOMBRERIA DE M. EVANGELISTA

100 y 102 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Constante existencia de Sombreros del país
—Varias clases y formas.

Especialidad en el blanqueo de Sombreros.

PRECIO BARATÍSIMO

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA

DE

VENANCIO ABELLA

SE RECIBE TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS CONCERNIENTES AL RAMO

Nº 82, Alcalá, Sta. Cruz

Manila.

BRILLIANTSHINE LIQUID METAL POLISH

A Perfectly, Easily :-
Applied and Non—
Injurious Metal :- :-
Polish :- :-



Producing a Quick, :-
Brilliant and Lasting :-
Lustre :- :-
Once used—Always used

QUICK SHINE-NO DUST-NO MUSS.

IT IS FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY POLISH NOW IN USE

IT WORKS EASILY AND QUICKLY

PRODUCES A WONDERFUL BRILLIANT LUSTRE ON

Brass, Copper, Silver, Tin, and all kinds of Metals

BRILLIANTSHINE CONTAINS NO ACID NOR ANYTHING INJURIOUS
TO METAL OR HANDS.

WRITE US FOR BOOKLET AND PRICES ON THIS WONDERFUL METAL POLISH

LAMBERT--SPRINGER COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS

99-107 Plaza Sta. Cruz

MANILA, P. I.

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. III

FEBRUARY, 1910

No. 9.



(C. of Times)

HON. CAYETANO ARELLANO.
Chairman—Supreme Court of P. I.

25 Centavos a copy

Office: 142 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz. P. O. Box 1090 Manila

Only -P- 2.00 Year

Parker "LUCKY CURVE" Fountain Pens

Prices from
-P-4.00 to -P-25.00

Kemlein & Johnson

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

Water Colors -P-o.18 per tube
Oil " -P-o.20 and -P-o.35 per tube } 64-66 Escolta, Manila
Canvas, Brushes, etc.

The Picture Shop

Best assortment of fancy postcards Xmas Cards and
Calendars for the Holidays—Picture frames Photo
Supplies, Tennis goods and all kinds of glass ✱

Squires, Bingham & Co.

“The old reliable.”

No. 4 Plaza Goiti

Manila

DO YOU KNOW?

The shoes bought from us are all guaranteed to what the price paid.

The “HIKE” shoe costs more than the ordinary but is the cheaper in the end.

The “LITTLE DUKE” is a young Gentleman’s shoe and by far the most Stylest shoes sold in Manila for

-P-8.00 and 8.50

See our window display, get acquainted with our staff

We are always glad to extend credit to reliable people

The American Shoe Store

PLAZA GOITI

HIKE SHOE PALACE

118 ESCOLTA

Manila, P. I.

R. A. McGRATH, Prop.

The Filipino Teacher

A MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
VICENTE DIAZ, Editor

VOL. III

MANILA, FEBRUARY, 1910

No. 9

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE OF MANILA AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER

ADDRESS all communications regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to "THE FILIPINO TEACHER", P. O. Box No. 1090 Manila, P. I.

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are sent on request.
Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.
Change of address:—Subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITOR'S PAGE

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS We have already in the past endeavored to point out from the columns of this journal the error of the hasty and unfounded criticism made by many against the Bureau of Education for its supposed negligence of that most important phase of Philippine Education,—its industrial side. This insistent and systematic criticism was to the effect that theoretical education instead of practical education is what the public schools are imparting to their pupils. We have endeavored to show that the kind of education the critics are clamoring for, is precisely the kind of education the public schools are putting their close attention to, and their utmost energy in.

The government schools are public schools and as such, it is but natural that the public should have a voice in the way they are administered. It is but logical that public opinion should either approve or criticise their workings.

We do not question the right of any one to criticise the schools, because criticisms, if given in the right spirit and with the best of motives do much towards correcting the mistakes under which persons or institutions are laboring, but we do ask if those who claim that the public schools give their pupils an education of purely theoretical nature know *all that is being done*

in these schools. We ask this because during the administration which preceded the present one, when these criticisms were at their heights, ex Governor Smith took occasion to remark in an interview with an American daily, that in many cases those who criticise the schools and ask for the introduction in them of industrial education *do not even know* that right here in Manila there is a Trade School, nor do they know that there is an industrial school in almost every province.

It is not the purpose of these lines to make the reader infer that the public schools as they are at present, are not susceptible of further improvement. Our purpose in again bringing up this question of practical education is the fulfillment of one of the fundamental aims of this journal,—namely to bring before the people in a most effective way the purpose of the Government as represented by the Department of Public Instruction, of which the public schools are a part. Thus, we revive this question because we believe that if there is any way above all others whereby the truth of what is being done in the public schools can be ascertained, it is by going and seeing them. The exhibit of the Bureau of Education in this year's Carnival represents practically all the provinces where public schools have been established and conducted according to the pre-

sent course of study. What have been exhibited are the daily works of the schools of the various provinces. This is the most propitious time therefore for us to renew the steament,—because these exhibits speak eloquently for themselves,—that the public schools stand for practical education. Now is the time for us to again maintain that not only theory but practice as well, and more of the latter, is being taught in the public schools. We said all this a year ago, and this exhibition of the public schools in this year's Carnival fully testifies our assertion and again repeats it, only more eloquently and in an unanswerable manner this time.

Facts speak louder than words. If the truth of this saying has in no way been altered, and we are sure it has not, then the facts brought to light by the exhibits of the Bureau of Education in this Carnival will be more than sufficient to show the error of the criticism above referred to.

Let there be more school exhibitions, whether local, provincial, or insular. They pay twice the efforts involved in preparing them. Our public schools have already had too much of the kind of advertisement their critics scatter. We believe it is about time that the school authorities should take steps to show, by right and proper kind of advertisements, what the public schools stand for.

FRANCISCO ASTUDILLO
DENTISTA

N.º 213 S. Fernando, Binondo—al lado del puente Blanco.

Hygiene as a Principal Factor of Health

(The first part of this paper was published in the January number of this Journal. This paper is completed in this number—Ed.)

WATER.

Water is one of the prime necessities of life and ranks next to air in the influence which it exercises upon the process of animal life. It is the mother of wine, the nurse and fountain of fecundity, the adorning and refresher of the world.

Human beings, in order to preserve and improve their health need to use pure water. In speaking of pure water, the sanitarians mean water practically free from noxious gasses, from injurious organic matters, metallic constituents, and containing no excess of mineral ingredients, although charged with moderate quantities of saline matters and well aerated.

No one in the scientific world of to-day doubts that epidemics may spread by means of drinking water contaminated by specific living germs or spores of certain forms of disease. It is a well known fact that when water receives typhoid or cholera germs in sufficient quantity and be drunk, this may set up an active disease and cause death.

Allow me to speak to you something about cholera which is endemic in this country, and from which, the governments had spent millions of dollars, yet we see that our loved ones, die by hundreds. This is due to the lack of knowledge of the common people from the simple principles of hygiene.

CHOLERA.—Cholera is propagated by means of excrement and polluted water supplies. I don't consider here that water is the sole agent concerned in the cholera contagion, but it is certainly, one of the chief media in the extension of the disease. The infection is conveyed also more or less directly in food, by insects to the digestive tract of another individual. The cholera vibrio will multiply readily if they gain access to milk, meat,



PICKETT HARNESS CO.

TALABARTEROS

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS.

36 Echague-Largest stock in the Orient-Manila, P. I.

LA PERLA

Fábrica de Biscochos y Dulces de J. E. Monroy.
Premiada en las Exposiciones de Hanoi y Saint Luis.
Plaza Sta. Cruz, Nos. 96 98 Manila

water etc. If dried, the cholera vibrio soon lose their virulence so that infection probably never occurs through the air. Cholera spirilla are very sensitive to disinfectants and 1/2% picric acid kills them in a few minutes.

Preventive measures.—The necessity of keeping the sick room well ventilated so as to kill the spirilla by the simple process of drying is necessary. When the disease is prevalent, only permit the drinking of boiled water or that which has been brought recently from a source of known purity. In this country where there is no proper sewerage, bury the dejections deep and far away from the water supply. Dejections should always be disinfected, until convalescence is well established.

The sick room.—No food such as milk, meat etc. should be left standing in the sick room, as the bacilli multiply rapidly on gaining access to them. All vessels, feeders, cups, jars etc. that are used by the patient should be marked and kept entirely for the use of that patient alone and should be cleaned by boiling. No discharges from the patient should be left under bed. After the patient has had a discharge cleanse the nates with toilet paper and afterwards with compress cloth moistened with 1/40 carbolic acid and both are to be burnt. The attendant should disinfect his hands in 3% carbolic acid after they have been in contact with any object about the patient, which they have become contaminated.

Of course before doing all these things it is necessary to isolate the patient from the rest of the family. I know that it is almost impossible to isolate successfully individuals suffering cholera in private houses, and to carry out a proper system of disinfection under conditions where ignorance, sloth or poverty exist. Even in the houses of the better classes, it is generally impracticable to do what ought to be done, on account of the ignorance of the people or false ideas of economy. So it is advisable that the patient be sent to a special hospital where infectious diseases are treated like San Lazaro so that a complete isolation may be carried.

In connection with this disease, it is worth while to mention here that peculiar custom of the Filipinos, that when there is a sick in one house, all of his or her friends and relatives go and visit him. I don't criticise this custom, this is good so far as the disease is not an infective one, but as in the case of cholera, small pox, etc. where a complete isolation is needed, these visitors will serve as cholera carriers throughout the country. From here we can see, that the processions in honor of San Roque in our towns and barrios, in the time of epidemics, where a complete isolation is not carried, instead of doing some good to the patient and suppress the cholera, will tend to promote its course and get worse than before. To prove you this just remember that great epidemic in 1882.

Imprenta, Libreria y Papeleria

DE

J. MARTINEZ

Adam's	The Petrol Car - - - - -	5.00
Aitken's	Road Making Maintenance - - -	15.00
Bale	Gas and Oil Engine and Management-	4.00
Brough	Treatise of Nine Surveying-	6.50
Donkin	Gas, Oil, and Air Engines - - -	20.00
Farnsworth	Constructional Steelwork - - -	10.00
Field	Mining Engineer's Note-Book - -	4.00
Gibson	Electricity of To-Day - - - - -	4.00
Gill	Handbook of Oil analysis - - - -	4.00
Grossmann	Elements of Chemical Engineering -	4.00
Kerr	Practical Coal Mining - - - - -	10.00
Linsham	Text-Book of Mechanical Engineering-	11.50
Tompkin's	Marine Engineering - - - - -	12.50

34 36 Plaza Moraga y Plaza Calderon 263

Binondo, Manila

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapas Paja inglesa últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chaffeurs, ascos de Corcho para el Sol, Gorras para viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

FOOD

By food we mean those substances taken into the body which are utilized in maintaining the functional activity of the organism. By means of food, during adolescence, growth is maintained, in the adult life, the body weights remains at a healthy level, or increases in particular conditions, the temperature is maintained and muscular effort is made possible.

In the above definition of the word food includes also water and air. For it is quite obvious that without water no function of the living body would be possible because the production of energy is mainly caused by the union of the atmospheric oxygen with the organic matter of the food or the tissue of the body itself. But generally speaking the term food is restricted to those substances which are capable of oxidations, and those which act as directors and regulators of nutrition, and excludes water, air, medicines and poisons etc.

The various substances which constitutes food are

Organic	}	Nitrogenous as proteids, albumens, etc.
		Non-nitrogenous. {fat carbohydrates vegetable acids.

Inorganic Mineral salts

Food accessories, as tea, coffee, etc.

Man can not live upon any one group of these foodstuffs alone. None of them is sufficient to sustain life for any length of time so that a mixed diet is necessary.

How the food should be taken.—In order that the food may be digested and absorbed properly two conditions are necessary (a) its must be in fit state to be digested i. e., it should be properly cooked (b) it must meet in the alimentary canal with the chemical and physical conditions which can digest and absorb it.

Cooking of food.—By cooking, food is rendered more pleasing to the eye, agreeable to the palate and digestible by the stomach. It removes any obnoxious property in a food, by killing any parasites or disease germs existing in it. It alters the texture of the food, so as to render it easier to mastication and subsequent reduction to a fluid state of the stomach. At last it makes the vegetables and grains loose their texture and enables the digestive juices to penetrate into their substance.

The diseases connected with food may be produced by alterations in quantity, i. e. increase or diminution, by imperfect conditions of digestibility and by special characters of quality.

Sometimes food is taken in such excess that it is not absorbed and putrifies in the alimentary canal, thus producing constipation, diarrhea etc.

Disease of animal may affect the meat in two ways.

1. The meat may be infected with young worms.
 2. It may be altered in composition by the general or local disease of the animal so as either to diminish the nutritive value of the meat or it becomes injurious.
- Since the meat makes up a large proportion of the diet of man, it is evident that proper care should be paid as to the use of meat which is properly cooked. This is extremely important in connection with the health of the individual.

Before finishing this subjects I will repeat again and again that we must impress to the public the vast importance to them of hygiene and we must show them that health means wealth and happiness.

Is it not far better to prevent the pollution of our water, food, and houses, and keep them in hygienic conditions, than to spend millions on treatment and then see our loved ones die by tens of thousands?

We must start from the little ones and instruct their mothers the hygiene of food and water, remove the notion that the children must have measles, whooping cough etc. and the sooner the better, by showing them that these diseases are the ideal foundations on which to built future woe, in the shape of tuberculosis.

We must teach parents that the safest weapon, with which to fight disease in their offspring, is a good and sound body, that the development of the child's physical well being, is as sacred duty as the development of its mind, and its indeed the only proper foundation for intellectual vigor; that only on the healthy child they can realize their hopes. I will end this with that arabian proberb which says.

- He, who has health, has hope
And he, who has hope, has everything.

Now ladies and gentlemen, if I have been able in this imperfect paper to give you something profitable, I shall feel that my time has been well spent, and your time and patient not wholly lost in listening to me.

I have said,
ISABELO CONCEPCION.

FELIX FERRER

JOSÉ G. GENEROSO

FERRER Y GENEROSO

ABOGADO

NOTARIA PÚBLICA

Norzagay 43, Binondo, Manila

Telefono No. 1830

You will not be satisfied unless you buy and eat the BISCUITS sold by

LA PERLA

Plaza Sta. Cruz,
Nos. 96-98, Manila

WOMAN'S PAGE

Shyness of Children

We all know that it is very important for us to teach the children the best we can, and because of this, we therefore take pain in helping them in their lessons by explaining them well. We teach them education and many other things which we know to be necessary for them; and they, in return, are all willing to study every thing we teach them for they are very studious. But tho many children are bright and diligent, there is one thing in them that transforms them into uneducated children:— their SHYNESS.

I have often seen many children, who are already in higher grades, who, when you speak to them in one of the languages they study, will not even answer you, tho they are able to speak it. Why? Merely, because of that which I have already said above--their shyness.

Therefore it is necessary that we teachers must take off this habit from them. Do you not think that when this habit is taken from them, they will try to speak the languages they study?, and in trying to speak, they will get use to it, which will help them? I know that they may lose it later when they get old enough to go into societies, but is it not better to make them lose earlier?

To take off this shyness from them will not cost us a great work; for it can early be done, only by giving them entertainments often. At the first time we may hope that they will lose a bit of it, and in the third or fourth times, they will lose a great deal if not all of it.

We must not think that our little work will not give us time to do it. We must remember that it is a part of our daily duty to train well the future citizens of our beloved country. We must not say too that entertainments are only for fun, for troubles, and for expending money. No sirs, no; a thousand times no. It is useful for study, as well as for diversion of children. I have seen many of them who are very lazy in their studies, and often get ceros, but when they see the smarter ones take part in the said entertainments, the envy grows in them that they will begin to study hard, trying to win and excel the others. As we already know, children are fond of amusements; so they ought to have some in addition to their hard studies.

Too much shyness is not only seen or found in children, but also in scores of young men and ladies in some provinces. As far as I have seen frequently, they will not return the salutations given to them. It may be that it is their pride, but commonly it is merely their shyness. And what do they get from it? Nothing but antipathy. This is due to their untrained selves.

So let us take off this habit from our pupils as soon as possible, for it is a habit thar darknes the bright nature of man. We, the teachers, must do this as we are in charge of so many children, who are the hope and the future citizens of the dear land where we were born.

(Miss) MARIA FUENTES,

San Antonio, Zambales.



THE FILIPINO TEACHER has the great pleasure to introduce to its readers, Miss Petra G. Baltazar, a teacher of the Public Schools of Baliwag, Bulakan. Miss Baltazar is an enthusiastic worker in all that tends



MISS PETRA G. BALTAZAR.



to promote the progress of the Philippine Teachers' Association. She has cheerfully given this Association most of her valuable time, and until recently was Secretary of the Provincial Committee of Bulakan.



Philippine Teachers' Association

To the Board of Directors of the P. T. A. of Manila

The undersigned, a constant admirer of the P. T. A. of Manila for the many brilliant services rendered by it to its members in the past, moved by the fervent hope of seeing it rid itself of that obnoxious germ of inactivity which at present attacks its very organism, respectfully but insistently calls the attention of its members in general and that of its officers in particular to the present condition of the Association,—a condition which demands the serious action of those in power,—a condition which warrants one to evoke that responsibility which members and officers alike assumed before the public in organizing this Association.

That the Association is at present in a critical condition goes without saying. That the enthusiasm of the members of the Association is at present ebbing away is likewise true. That the public is anxiously watching the present course of events in this Association is but a plain truth. How will this matter end, therefore? Will it end by finally dissolving this once flourishing Association? Will it end by erasing out of existence an institution which in the past has deserved, and until now does deserve, the hearty approval and cooperation of such influential government officials as Supt. O'Reilly, ex-Gov. Smith, Com. Gilbert, Dr. Barrows and other prominent men both Americans and Filipinos? Or will the Association, by tact and prompt action of its officers and after herculean efforts, recover in all its splendor, its once brilliant and enviable record? Whatever course individual opinion might take, there is no room for doubt that those who have assumed the offices of the Association, and those who have devoted their best energy to its cause, will never cease to work until this Association is restored to its former condition.

Personally convinced of this truth, and desirous of cooperating a little to the task of reviving the cooling spirit of the members, the undersigned takes the liberty

of bringing before the attention of the present Board of Directors of the Association the following remarks:

It is a philosophic principle, easy of comprehension, that there is no CAUSE without its CONSEQUENCE. If the *consequence* is to be avoided, the *cause* must be removed. Applying this principle in the case of P. T. A. of Manila, it can not be denied that the present apparent cooling spirit or vanishing enthusiasm of its members is but the *consequence* of a *cause*. Let those in power locate this cause, and as soon as possible remove it, if the Association is to be saved. Turning our attention to actual facts, what do we find to help us in our investigation? We find, among other things, (1st) scarcity of attendance in both ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the Association and (2nd.) unnecessary delay and negligence in the payment of monthly fees.

SCARCITY OF ATTENDANCE IN MEETINGS

What CAUSES this scarcity of attendance in the meetings of the Association? Sometimes meetings have been called on dates which rendered the attendance of members an absolute impossibility, but this case has been very rare. The P. T. A. is an Association of teachers,—men and women whose constant desire is to always acquire new knowledge which can directly be of help to them socially and professionally. The P. T. A. therefore is, or at least should be, an educational Association. Its meeting must be such that attendance in them will make the members, after adjournment, carry with them practical benefit, so as to compensate their time consumed by the meetings,—time which, to a teacher is especially valuable. What is being done in the meetings of the Association as they are at present conducted? *Approval of purely business and administrative matters.* Now all this means more or less discussion, and no two members are alike in disposition. There are members who care nothing about discussions, especially of that kind of discussion

Grand Hotel & Restaurant de France

35 PLAZA DE GOITI

Merged with CONTINENTAL HOTEL

Entirely Renewed and Modernized

Large Rooms for Banquet

Orders Promptly attended to.

Tel. 215 Manila, P. I.

CAMPS & C.° Props.

Calzado Superior Americano y Español. Inmenso surtido y fresco en cada correo.
Hay mucho para niños, muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

where many words and a profusion of phrases are wasted and nothing is said. How will these members attend these meetings knowing that when they return home they are not a whit wiser after losing a precious hour or so? Business and administrative matters must be treated in the meetings of the Board of Directors. They are within the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors and that is what the Board of Directors is elected for.

UNNECESSARY DELAY IN THE PAYMENT OF FEES

What CAUSES this delay in the payment of fees? This question is of vital importance for, an Association without funds is like a canoe without paddles. This question reminds the undersigned of a time in the history of the Association when the officer in charge of the collection of fees, on assuming the duties of the office to which he was elected, found an almost empty treasury and unpaid receipts which were dated three or six months back. This officer in a comparatively short time collected those fees due the Association and during his incumbency in office the Association was at no time lacking in fund. Mention of this fact is made here so as to show that in many cases the delay in the payment of fees, though unnecessary, is *not at all voluntary*. It therefore goes without saying that if at any time the treasury is empty, *there is something the matter with the officer of the Association in charge of collecting the fees*. That there are members who do neglect the payment of their monthly fees is a matter which the undersigned is not willing to discuss. It is a matter which borders on personalism, and in matters pertaining to the Association PERSONALISM must at no time and under no circumstances be discussed, if Union and Fraternity,—angular-rocks upon which the stability of all Associations rests—are to be maintained among the members of this Association.

SUGGESTIONS

1st.—Let there be a modification in the order of business to be treated in the meetings of the Association. Let all administrative and business matters pertaining to the Association be treated in the meetings of the Board of Directors and the result thereof presented to the members in ordinary meetings for their information and satisfaction. Let there be an extraordinary meeting only when the matter to be discussed is of such nature as to necessitate the general approval of the members. Let the ordinary meetings be held once a month, and let these meetings respond to the *object of the Association* as set forth in the preamble of its constitution, namely to *promote social intercourse among the teachers and to protect their interest*. Have a regular Program Committee whose business it shall be to draw up monthly programs for these meetings.

Maximino Mina

LAWYER=ABOGADO

52 Magallanes, Walled City, Manila, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur.

Let various methods of teaching, suitable for teachers of different grades, be read by members to be designated by the Program Committee. Let there be papers on the methods of teaching such subject as are being taught by the members in their respective schools. Make some arrangements whereby each member attending the meeting can be given copies of these papers which have been read, for use by them in their classes. Make these meetings of practical benefit,—socially and professionally—to the teachers attending them. Now and then invite persons who are prominent in educational circles to address the members in these meetings. Their views on, and mature knowledge of, education and other topics of general interest can not fail to be of help to the teachers hearing these addresses.

2nd.—Let the officers designated by the constitution to collect the monthly fees make arrangements for the prompt and effective collection of all members' fees. The history of of this Association shows that *whenever there have been officers willing to collect the fees, there have always been members willing to pay them*.

3rd. and last.—Let not the constitution be altogether a dead paper. *Insist* on its provisions, or else *let it not be called a constitution at all*. The Constitution provides that members who fail to pay their monthly fees after the 15th of each month, should *cease* to be such. Is this followed? The Constitution provides in clear tones that only members in good standing shall, during a certain period of illness, receive compensation from the Association. Is this followed? The Constitution provides that the Association should look after the interest of its members in all the extent it can. Has the Association done this?

A LAST WORD

The undersigned has tried to point out some of the *causes* which brought about the now existing condition of the Association. It is for those in power to *remove* these causes and save the Association. The above three suggestions are respectfully brought to the attention of all concerned.

While primarily the effect of these lines are intended for the P. T. A. of Manila, the undersigned believes that with little or no modification the Provincial Committees of the Association in many provinces will find them applicable to their conditions.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Board of Directors of the P. T. A. of Manila:—The Association in the midst of its voyage on a smooth sea, has sprung a leak; the hole has been found and definitely located or *can* be found and definitely located. Will the ship be left to sink, OR WILL THE LEAK BE STOPPED AT ALL COST TO SAVE THE SHIP?

MAGDAPIO.

Manila, P. I.

AGUEDO VELARDE

ABOGADO

4 Salcedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila—Calumpit, Bulacan, I. F.

JUGUETES, JUGUETES, JUGUETES, siempre muchos juguetes Acudid niños!!! muy baratos y Siempre baratos en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

Teachers' Department

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPING THE CORRECT USES OF *IS* AND *HAS*. BASED FROM PAGE 20 OF COLEMAN'S CHART PRIMER.

Is and *Has* are two words, which even in higher grades are apt to cause no little amount of difficulties.

Little children make mistakes in the use of these words by mixing them up in sentences; as "Juan is a box" or "Juan has a boy."

But the desirability of sense, of *logical* process, and of care, observation to which our little children are wont in carelessness of clear and distinct pronunciation, produce a type of simplest apprehension to them.

These two words are introduced in the first two sentences of the page 20 Coleman's Chart Primer.

To this, I suggest the following.

1st Step:—

Take 5 boys before the class, and by pointing to the boys and calling their names make the sentences; as, "Pedro is a boy," "Sixto is a boy," "Pablo is a boy," "Victor is a boy," and "José is a boy." Write these sentences on the board in column. And thereafter let some pupils read the sentences, and ask them afterwards; "Who is Pedro?" "Who is Sixto?" "Who is Victor?" "Who is Pablo?" "Who is José?" Ask as many of these questions as you can to fix in their minds by constant repetition the correct usage of *Is*.

To the same boys, give different objects, and by holding up these objects make your sentences; as, "Pedro has a box", "Sixto has a stick", "Pablo has a book", "Victor has a pencil", "Jose has a hat". Write these sentence on the board in another column and let other pupils read them slowly and distinctly. Ask the same questions that you asked in the development of *Is*.

To further drill the class the teacher must ask the above questions alternatively. For example "who is Juan" "what has Pedro", "who is Victor?" "what has Sixto?" etc.

When this is done, then take the next step.

Substitute *he* to *boy*:

2nd Step:—

Fill the blanks:

1. Jose is a—.
3. He is a—.
3. Victor is a—.
4. Pablo has a—.
5. He has a—.

1. Jose—a boy.
2. He—a boy.
3. Victor—a boy.
4. Pablo—a book.
5. He—a book.

3rd Step:—

Copy the following to be memorized:

1. Jose is a boy.
2. Victor is a boy.
3. Pablo is a boy.
4. Sixto is a boy.
5. He is a boy.
6. Jose has a hat.
7. Pedro has a box.
8. Victor has a pencil.
9. Pablo has a book.
10. He has a book.

4th Step:—

Answer the following:—

1. Who is Jose?
2. Who is Victor?
3. What has he?
4. Who is Pedro?
5. What has Sixto?
6. What has he?
7. What has a book?
8. Who is a boy?

MIGUEL ANTONIO,

Tondo Primary School.

RUBBER & METAL STAMPS

NOTARIAL SEALS

PLAIN OR AUTOMATIC

DATERS & NUMBERERS

RUBBER TYPE SETS AT SIZES.—INDELIBLE MARKING OUTFITS

SIGN MAKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Frank & Co. Sucrs to
A. Grossman & Co.

COR ESCOLIA
PASAJE DE PEREZ

Dulces, Biscochos, Mamonos y
Ensaymadas. Se vende en

LA PERLA

Plaza Sta. Cruz
Nos. 96-98 Manila.

LANGUAGE FOR II GRADE.

THE CARABAO

I. Exercise

Copy and memorize:

1. The carabao is a large animal.
2. It has two long horns and two large ears.
3. It has four feet and a long tail.
4. The feet of the carabao are called hoofs.
5. The carabao has thick skin.

II. Exercise

Conversation:

1. What can you tell me about the size of the carabao?
2. How many horns has the carabao?
3. What kind of horns has the carabao?
4. What can you tell me about the ears of the carabao?
5. What kind of tail has the carabao?
6. How many feet has the carabao?
7. What are the feet of the carabao called?
8. Tell me all you know about the carabao.

III. Exercise

Fill the blanks:

1. The carabao is a large —.
2. It has two long—and two large—.
3. It has four—and a long—.
4. The feet of the carabao are called—.
5. The carabao has thick—.

IV. Exercise

Copy and memorize:

1. The carabao is the friend of the farmer.
2. The carabao can plow the farmer's field.
3. The carabao can pull a cart.
4. It can carry heavy loads.
5. It gives us milk to drink.

V. Exercise

Conversation:

1. Whose friend is the carabao?—Why?
2. What can the carabao pull?
3. What can the carabao carry?
4. What can it plow?
5. What does the carabao give us?
6. Tell me all that the carabao can do.

VI. Exercise

Fill the blanks:

1. The carabao is the friend of the—.
2. The carabao can—the field.
3. The carabao can—the cart.
4. It can carry heavy—.
5. The carabao gives us—to drink.

(Note: Exercises I and IV must be written on the board. Pupils must copy and learn them by memory. Exercises II and V must be asked *orally*; all blank-books closed and laid aside. Exercise III and VI must be written, handed to the teacher, corrected, and returned to the pupils. These exercises must be given in the following order: 1st. day, give Exercise I to be copied and memorized; 2nd. day, during the Conversation period ask the class to answer orally Exercise II. Ask other questions beside those given in the exercise, and during your Language period write Exercise III for pupils to copy and fill the blanks. Collect all paper; 3rd. day, return to the pupils the written work of the previous day, and have them copy and memorize Exercise IV for the next day's lesson; 4th. day, during your Conversation period ask the class the questions of Exercise V and during your Language period write Exercise VI and have the pupils copy and fill the blanks like they did with Exercise III; 5th. day, return the written work of yesterday and for the Conversation period review Exercises II and V orally, and during the Language period have the class reproduce the composition *as a whole*. These exercises will take up five or six days to be learned. The sentences in these exercises are but samples of the sentences that the pupils are expected to know in order to write the composition. The teacher can add more sentences to the ones given in these exercises.)



BEAR BRAND

PURA FRESH MILK

There is satisfaction in every can, a
healthy drink at reasonable price

SPRUNGLI & CO., Sole Importers.

ES David

Manila, P. I.

Silleria de Vena, de América Hongkon; sueltos y por juegos muy baratos, siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Something About the Philippines

It is known all over the world that the Philippines consists of very small islands and consequently represented by dots only in the world's map, yet its resources are so great that nations wonder about the rapid growth of civilization and commerce in it. But the reasons are very simple,

It is situated in the spot where all commercial ships, sailing in the Orient pass; so from its geographical position it gets the benefit of receiving and sending products in a very easy manner and at a small expense.

Its natural resource which is the rich and fertile soil, supplies the world with tropical products, thus encouraging its inhabitants to follow the agricultural occupations, such as the cultivation of hemp, sugarcane, rice, tobacco, coconut and others, on which the financial success of these islands depends. Though the produce of these plants gives the Philippine treasury a suitable amount of money, yet their cultivation should be encouraged in order to bring into use all of those wasted, uncultivated lands in the different provinces and also to give occupations to those persons who, not seeing the opportunity here, go to Hawaii and to other places, only to gain a small amount of money though their country needs them.

The greatest reason for the prosperity of the Philippines is that its inhabitants, as a rule, are not like those of other nations, who are full of cheat, dishonesty and other vices but on the contrary are good, intelligent people who care very much for the advance of their beloved country. The fact that the Filipino students receive their education from Americans and Europeans will make the Philippine Islands one of the most famous and powerful countries of the Orient, for it is on those students that depends her future because they are the ones who will conduct the government; therefore in order to stamp out immorality and vice, it is the duty of the present government to educate them in the most perfect method so as to make them the best rulers for the Philippines in future. In conclusion, I wish to say that I wrote this article in order to reveal the truth about the Philippines and not to lead the people of other places into wrong way, such as done by those strangers who wrote articles concerning these islands, seeing here only the bad things and none of the good.

MARIANO AMPIL.

Do not say you want to help *The Filipino Teacher*, what you have to do is to mention THE FILIPINO TEACHER whenever you buy from one advertiser.

POLI-
ZAS
DOTA-
LES



PARA
LOS
MAES-
TROS

OFICINA-CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENEMOS UNA OFERTA ESPECIAL PARA LOS MAESTROS Y MAESTRAS DE LAS ESCUELAS PÚBLICAS. V. NECESITA UNA PÓLIZA ESCRIBID Y PEDID INFORMES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

P. O. Box 425

Manila, P. I.

25 Echague

Calzado Superior Americano y Español. Inmenso surtido y fresco en cada correo. Hay mucho para niños, muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Teachers' Department

A Suggestion

In order to be always successful, in teaching *we must have our lessons prepared* before we take a class,—no matter what class we take.

It is the duty of our Supervising or Principal teachers to correct the *lesson plans* before taking a class—this should be done at a certain time of the day.

As a true proof of this success, is the good result of the examination of Grade IV at the Training Normal School at Manila, because each of those who took the government examination for the completion of the primary course, obtained a very satisfactory marks. This success is entirely based upon the good daily preparation of the Filipino teachers who taught the class.

I feel justified in saying that if only one half or two thirds of your pupils pass the primary course this term, it will be because you did not do what you should have done.

Therefore my dear friends, if you are not covering this field, I trust you will do so, and as a result you will find yourselves more successful than you were since took up teaching.

JULIAN R. FLORESCA,
Teacher Scholarship Normal School
Manila.

MUSIC

The following list of songs was furnished us by the Supervisor of Music of the Manila Schools for the benefit of those who teach in Manila and who are anxious to prepare a little during the coming vacation for the Music work next term. These will be the our songs that will be the taught in the Manila Schools next year, subscribers in the Provinces will also find this list useful to them because the songs there in contained show the degree of difficulty in Music that the various grades in the Primary Schools are expected to study.—Ed.

FIRST GRADE SONGS

(*Modern Music Primer*)

The Trees p. 10; My Dolly p. 12; Squirrels Tea p. 14; The Big Drum p. 15; The Apple Tree p. 18; Marching p. 22; Dancing Song p. 23; The Spider p. 23; Time to Rise p. 26; The Mill Wheel p. 30 Pussy-Cat, Pussy-Cat p. 36; Three Plum Buns p. 41; Christmas Bells p. 44; Left! Right! p. 49; Sleighing Song p. 52; Five Little Girls p. 53; The Owl p. 73; Morning Glory p. 74; Morning Song p. 76; Jacky Frost p. 80; My Cap p. 81; A Dew Drop p. 85; Rain Song p. 86.

ANTONIO M. MAÑALAK
MÉDICO

Manila, P. I.

Trinidad, No. 50, Sta. Cruz

SECOND GRADE SONGS

(*Modern Music Primer*)

Sing a Song of Workshops p. 20; Ring Around a Rosy p. 21; The Squirrel p. 30; Gentleness p. 46; Frog Making p. 46; The Robin and the Red Breast p. 47; The Elephant p. 52; The Bugle Call p. 54; The Butterfly p. 55; Father Christmas p. 57; Hurdy Gurdy Man p. 57; Good News* p. 62; The Months p. 62; A Friend in Need p. 66; Work and Play p. 74; A Child's Evensong p. 78; The Woodpecker p. 82; The Fireman p. 88; The Blacksmith p. 90; Rider on the Rocking Horse p. 94; When the Children Sleep p. 96; A Mystery p. 98; Morning Prayer p. 99; Asleep and Awake p. 102; Christmas Time p. 104; Christmas Tree p. 106; A Prayer p. 107; Now the Day is Over p. 110; Mother's Prayer p. 122; Face in the Brook p. 125.

THIRD GRADE SONGS

(*Modern First Book*)

The Laughing Rill p. 8; Lullaby p. 12; The Earth's Children p. 14; The Weather Cock p. 15; Mountain Echoes p. 17; Boy and Lark p. 18; The Young Musician p. 21; Suggestive Studies p. 21; Dancing Song p. 22; Bugle Call p. 24; Song of the Soldiers p. 24; Merry go Round p. 25; Christmas Eve. p. 28; A Child's Evensong p. 29; Jack and Jill p. 32; Thanksgiving Song p. 33; Cradle Song p. 47; Our Heroes p. 48; The Star p. 51; Little Windows p. 55; The Apple Tree p. 56; The Sparrows' Bath p. 58; Now the Sun is Sinking p. 61; The Position p. 62; The Shell p. 64; In Summer p. 66; Sleepy Head p. 76; Mother's Prayer p. 77; Mother Goose Lullaby p. 78; The Sandman p. 80; A Flower Song p. 84; Christmas Song p. 85; The Mill p. 87; The Snow Bird p. 88; Spinning Song p. 89; The Little Elf p. 92; Wind Song p. 94; A Summer Lullaby p. 96; Three Part Round p. 104; Winter Song p. 114; The Drum p. 116; Hark the Bell's Ding Dong p. 119; Good Night to the flowers p. 121; The Snow Man p. 122; Christmas Carol p. 128; Red, White and Blue p. 132.

FOURTH GRADE SONGS

(*Modern First Book*)

Mountain Echoes p. 17; Suggestive Studies p. 21; Bugle Call p. 24; A Child's Evensong p. 29; Thanksgiving Song p. 33; Father Christmas p. 44; Cradle Song p. 48; The Star p. 51. Now the Sun is Sinking p. 61; The Shell p. 64; Morning Song p. 75; The Snow Bird p. 88; Spinning Song p. 89; The Butterfly p. 100; Slumber Song p. 101; Three Part Round p. 104; Evening Song p. 105; The Moon p. 105; Hark the Bells Ding Dong p. 119; The Sparrow p. 120; Red, White and Blue p. 132.

LA PERLA |

Fábrica de Biscochos y Dulces de J. E. Monroy.
Premiada en las Exposiciones de Hanoi y Saint Luis.
Plaza Sta. Cruz, Nos. 96 98 Manila

The Month in Review

A COMBINATION OFFER

We invite the attention of our readers to this combination offer:

The Elementary School Teacher.	₱3.00	} a year
The Filipino Teacher	" 2.00	
<i>Total.</i>	" 5.00	
Our rate for both, only	" 4.00	

"The Elementary School Teacher" is an educational journal published monthly from September to June by "The School of Education", Chicago U. S. A.

FROM UNION

Arithmetic Contest.

On Feb. 22, 1910 the third and fourth grade pupils of Bacnotan and Juan, La Unión, had an Arithmetic contest in addition, subtraction, multiplication and Division of abstract numbers. Mr. Miles C. Thomas, the active Supervising teacher for these two towns is always busy thinking of the best ways to improve the schools in his district. He suggested the plan and arranged the place of contest, so that the third grade pupils should meet at San Juan in the morning and the fourth grade pupils of Bacnotan in the afternoon and each town should prepare a suitable flag for the side that wins.

In both of these contest the Bacnotan pupils won and now have the two flags made for the winners. In the morning many pupils went to San Juan and in the afternoon more than 150 pupils including the school Chorus came to Bacnotan. The Chorus sang several songs very well due to the training of their Music teacher, Mr. Casiano Aquino.

FROM ZAMBALES

Personal Mention.

Mr. Eugenio A. Fabia and Miss Celerina Venzon were married Feb. 25; Dr. Arturo Garcia and Miss Leonila Manjares were united in the holy bonds of matrimony March 2. Such were the notes sent us from Iba, the quiet but romantic capital of Zambales

We wish the happy couples a bright future and an eternal honeymoon!

Belated News.

CLOSING OF CASTILLEJOS SCHOOL.

The closing of the Castillejos Primary School for Xmas Vacation was celebrated on Friday night December 24th, 1909. An entertainment was rendered by the members of the "Castillejos Fourth Grade Literary Society." The Program of the entertainmen consisted chiefly of appropriate speeches, recitations, dialogues, and songs by the members of the Society. The following Program was rendered:—

PROGRAM.

- I. Song, "America" by the Chorus.
- II. "Opening Address" by Mr. José Jamias.
- III. Recitation, "Angel Duty" by Mr. Raimundo del Fierro.
- IV. Recitation, "When I am a woman" by Miss Ceriaca Mojica.
- V. Song, "Believe Me" by the Chorus.
- VI. "Address" by Mr. Vitoriano Arriola.
- VII. Recitation, "Try to show kindness" by Miss Maxima Gallardo.

NOTICE

TO ALL HEAD TEACHERS and MANAGERS of ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS and BASE BALL TEAMS:—WRITE TO US and we will show you how to MAKE MONEY and SAVE MONEY when you need anything in SPORTING GOODS.

«GOLDSMITH BRAND» Beats every other brand in price and quality.

Agents for same—

I. Beck, Prop.--AMERICAN BAZAAR.

Box 412

Manila.

Vajillas de porcelana, Vajillas de loza, Servicio para Té y Café. Platos sueltos de porcelana desde P.1 80 DOCENA. JUEGOS de LAVABOS vende baratos y siempre baratos en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

VIII. Recitation, "Power of kindness" by Miss Vicenta Macalanda.

IX. Song, "Stars of the Summer Night" by the Chorus.

X. Speech, "Patriots" by Miss Celerina Jamias.

XI. Recitation, "Jesus our king" by Miss Alejandra Blanco.

XII. Dialogue, "Origin of Christmas" by Messrs. Teofilo Madriaga and Paulino Perez.

XIII. Song, "God be with you till we meet again" by the Chorus.

XIV. Recitation, "The good old man" by Miss Leonor Villaflores.

XV. "Oration" by Mr. Esteban Pantaleon.

XVI. Song, "Anona" by the Chorus.

XVII. "Recitation" by Miss Irene de Perio.

XVIII. "Address, we will come back again" by Miss Natividad del Fierro.

XIX. Composition, "The turtle and the Monkey" by Mr. Reymundo del Fierro.

XX. Recitation, "In God's care till we meet again" by Miss Maria Manzano.

XXI. Song, "Hail and Farewell" by the Chorus.

XXII. "Address" by the Principal.

XXIII. Dialogue, "Limpia Bota" by Messrs. Domingo Virriones, Domingo Gallardo, José Gallardo, Teofilo Madriaga and Rufino Apostol.

XXIV. Recitation, "Loyal Hearts" by Mr. Federico Sangalang.

XXV. Speeches by the visitors.

XXVI. Dialogue, "Good-bye," by seven girls.

XXVII. Song, "Star Spangled Banner" by the Chorus.

XXVIII. "Baile."

The entertainment was held in the Castillejos Primary School Building. It began at 5 o'clock p. m. and lasted until 1:30 a. m. The Hall was decorated with rattan leaves, flowers, and the leaves of "anibong" taken from the mountains. The rattan leaves served as the nipa leaves for they look much alike.

The officials of the town and others who were invited to attend were present. The visitors who delivered speeches were, Mr. Miguel Jamias, a councilor of this town, Mr. Perfecto Manzano, Municipal President of the same Mr. Juan N. del Fierro, Mr. Jorge Villaflores and Mr. Mariana Bunday. At the closing of the entertainment, the Orchestra played a selection. The visitors, the teachers, and the pupils then said "Good-bye" to each other.

EUSEBIO A. APOSTOL.

Principal of Castillejos School.

AGUEDO VELARDE

ABOGADO

4 Salcedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila—Calumpit, Bulacan, I. F.

Maximino Mina

LAWYER=ABOGADO

52 Magallanes, Walled City, Manila, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur.

Imprenta, Libreria y Papeleria

DE

J. MARTINEZ

Adam's	The Petrol Car - - - -	-P 5.00
Aitken's	Road Making Maintenance - -	15.00
Bale	Gas and Oil Engine and Management-	4 00
Brough	Treatise of Nine Surveying-	6.50
Donkin	Gas, Oil, and Air Engines - - -	20.00
Farnsworth	Constructional Steelwork - - -	10.00
Field	Mining Engineer's Note-Book - -	4 00
Gibson	Electricity of To-Day - - - -	4 00
Gill	Handbook of Oil analysis - - -	4.00
Grossmann	Elements of Chemical Engineering -	4.00
Kerr	Practical Coal Mining - - - -	10 00
Linsham	Text-Book of Mechanical Engineering-	11.50
Tompkin's	Marine Engineering - - - -	12.50

34 36 Plaza Moraga y Plaza Calderon 263

Binondo, Manila

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapas Paja inglesa últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chaffeurs, ascos de Corcho para el Sol, Gorras para viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

CAVITE NOTES

—The Principal and teachers of Kawit Central School, Cavite received a grateful visit during one of their class sessions from Mr. Zosimo Topacio, the successful and progressive Assistant Supervising teacher of Bacoor, Cavite, Feb. 19.

—The Fourth and Third Grade pupils had organized the Kawit Improvement Society. The following pupils are the officials elected:

Pres.	Miss Tomasa Baloy, IV Grade
Vice-Pres. . .	Mr. Catalino Monzón, IV Grade.
Treasurer. .	Miss Donata Legaspi, IV Grade.
Secretary. .	Mr. Manuel Quemuel, IV Grade.
Asst. Secret. .	Mr. Sicenando Dominguez, IV Grade.

They drew up their own Constitution and Code. They make rules which help the school a great deal and they hold weekly meetings.

FROM AMBOS CAMARINES

"The Nueva Caceres Central Educational Association"

An association is not only a mere body of persons who help each other in the uplifting of the world, but also one of the means which shapes the character of future life. Abiding with this fact several enthusiastic young men and women organized a society known as "The Nueva Cáceres Central Educational Association." A general election took place Jan. 20th, 1910, which resulted, as follows: Mr. Zeferino Arroyo was elected President; Miss Mary Cecilia, Vice-President, Mr. Florentino Olivar, Secretary; Miss Crispina Gomez, Treasurer; Mr. James Hernandez, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Luis Navarro, Assistant Secretary; and Mr. José Quimpo, Critic. Inaugural addresses were delivered.

OF INTEREST

—From a bulletin recently issued by the Director of Education we read that:

Pangasinan has 362 schools; Cebú 361; Leyte 246; Iloilo 206; and Capiz 200.

Pangasinan has a total enrollment of 36,419 pupils; Leyte 24,948; Bohol 22,617; and Iloilo 19,538

Pangasinan has an average attendance of 30,466 pupils; Cebú 27,747; Leyte 20,048; Bohol 18,284; and Iloilo 15,802.

In the percentage of attendance Manila leads all the provinces with 98%; La Union follows with 96%; Pangasinan and Zambales come next with both 94%; Ilocos Sur and the Mountain Division both show an attendance of 93%; while Laguna, Nueva Vizcaya and Tarlac each has 90%.

—The last statement regarding the workings of the Philippine Postal Savings Bank shows that it now has 256 branches in operation, 23 of these are first class, 102 are second class and 131 are third class. The number of accounts opened up to Dec. 31 of last year is 10,598, which, if compared to the number of accounts in November shows an increase of 290 accounts. The deposits last December 31, were ₱1,586,169.22 against ₱1,560,354.15 last November, showing a gain in deposits of ₱25,815.07. The accounts are distributed as follows: Filipinos 6,450; Americans 3,486; Europeans 366; Asiatics 240, and society accounts 56.

FRANCISCO ASTUDILLO
DENTISTA

N.º 213 S. Fernando, Binondo—al lado del puente Blanco.

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



“GERMINAL”
CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
It is “**Germinal**” Cigars and Cigarettes which make
the **Philippines** Famous.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE

Manila, I. F.

MAIN OFFICE

4 Marques de Comillas

Camisas blancas y de color, Corbatas, Calzoncillos, Cuellos, Puños, Camisetas, Botones. Salida para baño. Tohallas. Inmenso surtido de todo. Hay camisetas y calzoncillos de pura lana para garantizarse de los Nortés. Vende muy barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Educational Exhibit at the 1910 Carnival

(A recent circular of the Director of Education.)

Division Superintendents and teachers will be interested to know that the Bureau of Education made a good showing at the recent Carnival in Manila. Our exhibit occupied three buildings, the larger structure containing the provincial exhibits was erected by students of the Philippine School of Arts and Trades and was the most substantial building on the Carnival grounds. The schools of the City of Manila made a very excellent showing in the working exhibit of lace and embroidery making, hat weaving and domestic science. Shipments from the provinces came in such large quantities that only the best articles could be shown. The work of trade schools was represented in a fine display of furniture.

The buildings were visited by great numbers of Filipinos and Americans, and the exhibits were heartily commended by every one. Thousands of people by this means gained a new and more correct conception of what the Bureau of Education is doing in industrial lines.

The total cash sales from the Bureau of Education exhibit amounted to ₱4,275.52 and orders were placed approximating ₱1,650.00. The articles not sold are now being boxed and crated and will be returned as soon as possible, with statement in each case to the division superintendent showing sales and property returned. In spite of the fact that the greatest possible care was used to guard the exhibits, certain losses unavoidably occurred through theft and in some cases through the detachment of tags insecurely fastened to the objects. These losses will be treated of officially in each case later.

SUSPENSION

In accordance with the recommendation of the Division Superintendent of Schools for Ilocos Norte, BASILIO BORJA is hereby suspended from the public schools for disorderly conduct for the remainder of the present school year. Division Superintendents and teachers will see that this boy is not admitted to any public school in these islands until the term of suspension has expired.

FRANK R. WHITE.

Director of Education.

ANOTHER BENEDICT

The marriage of Mr. Agapito Francisco, Principal of the Peñafrancia School, and Miss Patrocinia Fernandez is announced to take place in the near future. The bride and the bridegroom are both known in Manila. Mr. Francisco is the actual President of the P. T. A. of Manila, and Miss Fernandez was Santa Cruz, Queen in the last Carnival held in Manila. THE FILIPINO TEACHER wishes them beforehand all sorts of prosperity in their future life.

✱ * * ✱ * * ✱ * * ✱ * * ✱

* Subscribers and other persons wishing *
to obtain a copy of the especial number *
which will be published in April, may do *
so upon sending their names and address *
and ten centavos in cash to the manager *
at P. O. Box 1090, Manila. Only *
a limited number of copies will be printed, *
so first come, first served, will be *
the case. *

✱ * * ✱ * * ✱ * * ✱ * * ✱

EXAMINATION FOR CADET IN THE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY

An examination will be given in English by the Bureau of Civil Service in Manila and at Provincial capitals on April 4 and 5, for the purpose of obtaining eligibles for appointment of a Filipino cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The course in the Military Academy covers a period of four years and the appointee must agree to serve the government as an officer in the Philippine Scout for at least eight years after graduation. Applicants for this examination must be a graduate of a High School, a Normal School, or a college conferring degrees.

J. Y. PINZON

ABOGADO-LAWYER.

ARSENAL—17 CAVITE.

RUBBER & METAL STAMPS

NOTARIAL SEALS

PLAIN OR AUTOMATIC

DATERS & NUMBERERS

RUBBER TYPE SETS AT SIZES.—INDELIBLE MARKING OUTFITS

SIGN MAKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Frank & Co. Sucrs to
A. Grossman & Co.

COR ESCOLTA
PASAJE DE PEREZ

JUGUETES, JUGUETES, JUGUETES, siempre muchos juguetes Acudid niños!!! muy baratos y Siempre baratos en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



“GERMINAL”

CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
It is “**Germinal**” Cigars and Cigarettes which make
the **Philippines** Famous.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE

Manila, I. F.

MAIN OFFICE

4 Marques de Comillas

Para adquirir un retrato muy parecido y baratisimo, es
preciso acudirse á la Fotografia

“BOREAL STUDIO”

JOLO 303, BINONDO, MANILA—TEL NO. 270

BAJO LA
DIRECCIÓN DE *B. GOMEZ*

“Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada “Fotografia Zafra”
PEINADORA GRATIS TODOS LOS DIAS

SOMBRERERIA

DE

RAMON YAN

Gran surtido de toda clase de Sombreros
del país á precios baratisimos

Se hacen toda clase de trabajos Especialidades en el blanqueo
PRONTITUD EN EL DESPACHO DE
ENCARGOS POR CORREO

60 Sacristia

Binondo

Manila, I. F.

Imprenta, Libreria y Papeleria



DE

J. MARTINEZ

Morga. Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas (Retana) - - - - -	₱ 12.50
Retana.—Vida y Escritos del Dr. Rizal - - - - -	“ 7.50
Rizal—Noli me tângere desde ₱1.00-1.30 y - - - - -	“ 1.80
“ El Filebustierisme “ “ 1.00-1.30 y - - - - -	“ 1.80
R. Navas—Diccionario completo de la lengua castellana - - - - -	“ 4.00
Calleja.—Diccionario Enciclopédico ilustrado castellana - - - - -	“ 2.50
“ “ Popular de la lengua castellana - - - - -	“ 1.50
Toro y Gomez.—Nuevo Diccionario enciclopédico castellana - - - - -	“ 4.00
Bustamante.—Diccionario inglés, español y Viceversa, 2 tomos - - - - -	“ 4.00
Salva Webster.—Diccionario inglés español y Viceversa - - - - -	“ 1.50
Salva.—Diccionario francés español y Viceversa - - - - -	“ 2.50

34 36 Plaza Moraga y Plaza Calderon 263

Binondo, Manila

	<h2>LECHE FRESCA</h2> <p>MARCA "OSO"</p>		
	Es la mejor de todas. Se toma con satisfac- ción.		PRECIO BARATÍSIMO
	Sprungli y Ca. Únicos importadores	28 David 28 Manila, I. F.	

Bernabe Studio ✂

Se regala una ampliación á los que tomen una docena de retratos de tarjetas americanas para arriba. - Peinadora gratis. Izquierdo No. 379, Trozo.

STEPHENS, DENTIST
 63 ESCOLTA, MANILA
 ————
 Painless extraction -P- 1.00
 Gold crowns -P- 10.00

The Oldest Distillery in the Philippines
 Received Medals at the Expositions in Paris, Amsterdam and Philippines

AYALA & CO.

All Brands of Anisado, Anis Extra, Carabanchel, Mallorca, Gin, Anisette, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

PRICE BEYOND COMPETITION
Central Office *216 San Miguel.*

Alberto F. Barretto
 ABOGADO

Bufete:—528 Sta. Mesa *Apartado de Correos 104*
Manila *Tel. 1208*

Dr. Leonides Lopez Lizó
 PHYSICIAN

35 Marina Ermita MANILA

ANTONIO M. MAÑALAK
 MÉDICO

Manila, P. I. *Trinidad, No. 50, Sta. Cruz*

Maximino Mina
 LAWYER=ABOGADO

52 Magallanes, Walled City, Manila, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur.

Josue Soncuya
 LAWYER-ABOGADO

77 Legaspi Walled City Manila

FRANCISCO ASTUDILLO
 DENTISTA

N.º 213 S. Fernando, Binondo—al lado del puente Blanco. *284 Cabildo* *Intramuros.*

Mariano M. Celis
 Maestro de Obras, Agrimensor Licenciado por el Bureau de Terrenos del Estado y Profesor de matemáticas puras.

THE FILIPINO TEACHERS

BY MR. JUSTO JULIANUS, PACO INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL MANILA

Teaching is, indeed, hard work. It fatigues our nerves and our muscles. It is a task which calls for a herculean energy of brawn and brain. It is a labor in which a sacred duty is involved, for what is there more sacred than the preparing and building of the soon-to-be bulwarks of the life, liberty and prosperity of our country? What is there more patriotic than the mission of leading and instructing our boys and girls through a path which will lead them to the shrine of liberty and true citizenship? What is there more patriotic than—while others just cross their arms or vainly clamor for what they could not have—preparing the boys and girls to be men and women who can fight and defend their rights and their beloved country? While every one else has their personal ambition to pursue and satisfy, they, the Filipino Teachers, toil, silently and uncared for the future good.

But, in return, how is a Filipino teacher looked upon at present? What compensation does he receive? In the first place he is, *financially*, the lowest of his kith and kin though under the protective wing of our generous government. This is the cause of all the consequences. Why? Let us see.

Firstly, why is a Filipino teacher, socially, considered to be inferior than where he belongs or ought to belong. Because he lacks the "almighty Connaat."

Next, why is oftentimes the name "teacher" scoffed at in higher social gatherings? Simply because his salary is so poor, that it is no higher than a street laborer in many cases.

To be a teacher! There is nothing so hard; where much is expected but so little is it heard! To be a teacher, one needs to be well prepared but, sad to say, it does not pay half the preparation.

But, let us forget our troubles for a moment. Let us still hope for a brighter future and in the meantime, let us indulge ourselves in reviewing some of our most important duties.

I believe it is one of our most important and sacred duties to instil in the young hearts of the children an undying love for our dear Philippines. Let us, at every opportunity, inspire them with the sacred flame that kindled the heart of our beloved Dr. Rizal. Let us teach them the lessons of industry, love, and patriotism that the life of our hero teaches.

Let us sow in their hearts, the seeds of nobleness and virtue. Let us clear even the smallest weed of vice. Let us, at every opportunity point to them in vivid pictures the evils and the sad and bitter consequences caused by vice, such as gambling, cock fighting, horseracing. Even smoking must be fought against.

Here's one opportunity to teach economy to the boys. If instead of spending their money for tobacco, which does them nothing but harm, they save it—in a short time they will accumulate a sum enough to buy something which will satisfy their desire.

Ever advise them to engage in healthy sports, such as baseball, as a means of prevention from gambling and its kindred.

And last, but not least, let their young minds and hearts recognize the supreme importance of harmony



MR. JUSTO JULIANO



A GROUP OF FILIPINO INSULAR TEACHERS REPRESENTING SEVEN PROVINCES IN THE LAST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE P. T. A. HELD IN MANILA

Thirdly, why is it, that, in nine cases out of ten, capable teachers choose to leave rather than to stay in the department? Simply, because the teaching profession does not pay financially.

And, lastly, as an unavoidable consequence of these, the children lose part of their respect for their teacher.

as the cement which supports the great monument of civilization, progress, and prosperity.

So, dear fellow-teachers, our mission is, in spite of its seeming vulgarity, a noble one. And, though poorly paid and meanly considered oftentimes, let us ever strive to show that we are not as *low* as we are now considered.

The Civilizing Sway of Education

By MR. BERNARDO ELAYDA, *Provincial High School of Zambales.*

In life there are moments when we shut up ourselves from the delights of social intercourse in order to devote our time to reading the masterpieces of literature so as to live among the noble ideas of the authors that the world has produced. The bright genius of thought that is continually pouring from treasures of wisdom, influence us to adopt a better way of living and thinking. Let us, therefore, find out what some of the renowned writers say about the perfection of mankind.

From experience, people are forced to believe that their manners of living are influenced by their studies, which give them the power to purify their moral state and enoble their character. A theory of the Middle Ages says that the lord of ascendant rules the destiny of a person or a nation; if this star will forever control the human fate; we, by civilizing arts, must exult in exercising the power of our mind which enables us to improve on the doings of our ancestors. Our social relation may broaden our knowledge about the mysteries of humanity, while civilization polishes our manners and refines our nature.

A prominent writer in Elizabethan era says that studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Of course this marvelous saying requires demonstrations. Every fiber of thought, we obtain from studying science or arts, literature or history will inure to the forming of our character and our good manners, thus making ourselves angels in the display of our intellectual faculties. By the means just indicated we have reason to believe that our delight in privateness and retiring is symmetrically circumscribed by our mental growth. Now, a question may arise from the reader as to how should he be influenced by his studies along literary lines and the like. This query needs no solution, if we do our best in every bit of work that we perform; that means a great deal. Whatever you study, try always to think for yourself. Always try to digest what you read, you may not believe it but consider the good it may bring forth; because things worth knowing mould our manner into grace and beauty. Our power of expression is improved by reading the works of famous writers and the knowledge acquired therefrom gives us the ornament in discourse. The polished elegance

in expression is as essential in every human being as a tool which opens the golden treasures of the world. Oftentimes we help a person who is in trouble by counsel, then our thought or idea can easily be conveyed to the mind of the declining man by giving him hope and forward-looking thought. In this way, with the forcible tool of expression the sorrow of mortals is transformed into moral enlightenment for a happy and good life. The object of the great authors is to produce the strongest impressions on their readers by eventually imparting the essence of their thoughts. Careful and thorough search of knowledge provides us with ability in judgment and disposition of business which call forth fresh powers of mind. Theoretically and practically we are judged by learned men. The enterprising people are men of executive ability and with wealth of profound understanding by reason of their scientific education.



A GROUP OF FILIPINO INSULAR TEACHERS OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

Shakespeare said in his Hamlet. "Assume a virtue if you have not." Young people are apt to forget the virtue sung by their mothers in their melodious lullabies, unless it is constantly repeated and shown to them by precept and example. An English writer states that Japan is a country where the flowers are without odor; birds, without song; men, without honor; and

women without virtue. He simply means that the Japanese people do not live a chaste life, on account of the fact that their way of perpetuating their race tends to sink them into the abyss of moral degradation. Our Philippines are, by preminence, a land of people superior in moral and virtue to the children of the "Rising Sun." We have the best qualities to be proud of, consequently, let us be under the obligation to clothe the Filipino youths with the radiant hues by which they shall be triumphant over the draw-back of nature; thereafter we may be surprised to cast our eyes upon them when they resemble the laughing flowers of the Hanging Garden, that drink life and fragrance as they grow.

As we go along with our studies trying to find out new ideas by investigation, we shall contemplate the wheels of our imagination incessantly revolving and gathering the most fresh materials for the making up of our good manes and morals; which are no doubt the evidences of good education. The civilizing sway of education is linked with the world's progress while man's philanthropy expands in such a way that he strives to become godlike in his acts in order to influence the young people of the coming generation as Baxton says. "Abeunt studia in mores."

The Normal Institute at Indang, Cavite

The province of Cavite fronting Manila Bay is divided into lowland and upland section. In the southern part the land rises gently into the Tagaytay range which embraces the towns of Silang, Amadeo, Indang, Mendez, Nuñez, Alfonso, Bailen and Magallanes. The rice being in harvest in these upland regions all the teachers went to Indang in which the door of the Normal Institute were thrown open to them and on the 4th of October 1909 the session was begun and continued until the 29th with an enrollment of 33 teachers under the following attainments by district residence:

District Residence	Intermediate		Secondary		Total
	V	VI	VII	First Year	
Alfonso	3	0	3	6	12
Indang	2	1	4	6	13
Silang	1	4	1	1	7
Magallanes . . .	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Total.</i>	6	6	8	13	33

All the teachers received academic instruction from Mr. José Ambalada and Mr. Pedro Leonor in charge of Grades V and VI and Mr. Mariano Mondoñedo and Mr. Fernando Matro of Grade VII and First Year High School. Mr. Mariano Mondoñedo delivered lectures on Elementary Agriculture three times a week and directed field work twice a week. Mr. Lorenzo Varias, especial teacher of Industrial work taught and carried out all industrial exercises outlined by the Division Superintendent, Mr. E. H. Hammond. The Normal Instruction that was given to all attending teachers, consisted of Language and Number Works by methods and a Practice Class in which all the teachers had an opportunity to teach the most backward pupils of Grades I and II. Before the close of the Institute an examination on this instruction was held and,

13 teachers were marked from 90^o/_o-100^o/_o; 12 from 80^o/_o-89^o/_o; from 70^o/_o-79^o/_o; 2 from 50-56^o/_o and 1 handed unfinished.

The teachers enjoyed the time and no efforts were

spared in holding literary and social entertainments followed by refreshments. During the Normal there were held three entertainments with 48 exercises in all.

The institute was a success and all in attendance derived much benefit from it. Now-a-days teaching and schooling thruout the upland section are more successfully displayed; industrial work is actively carried on, and doubtless it would have the largest representation for Cavite in the Carnival; and gardening by the schools is the most flourishing.

It was the intention of the Division Superintendent of Schools, Mr. E. H. Hammond upon coming to Cavite to give a chance to Filipino Teachers to conduct an Institute such as above carried out under the principalship of Mr. Fernando Matro. This is the only institution of American style carried out by Filipino Teachers that was held ever since the system of public education was established in the islands.

Mr. Fernands Matro was born at Imus, Cavite, where

he completed the primary course. He was later sent to the "Manila Normal School" where he attained, after a four years' study, the Teachers' Diploma known as "First Class Teacher." In 1904 he took and passed the Teachers' Examination.

Under Spanish time he taught school in Sta Barbara Iloilo for two years and in Taal, Batangas for

one year. In 1898 he was called upon to reopen the public school at Imus, Cavite, and there he served at a critical time until General Lawton came to that town in June 1899. He continued the work by authority of the American Army stationed in that place but resigned in April 1900 to continue his studies in English. In 1903 after a through preparation he began school work again and taught in the following schools:—Imus, Magallanes and Alfonso. While teaching in Alfonso, he was appointed Assistant Supervising Teacher which position he still holds.

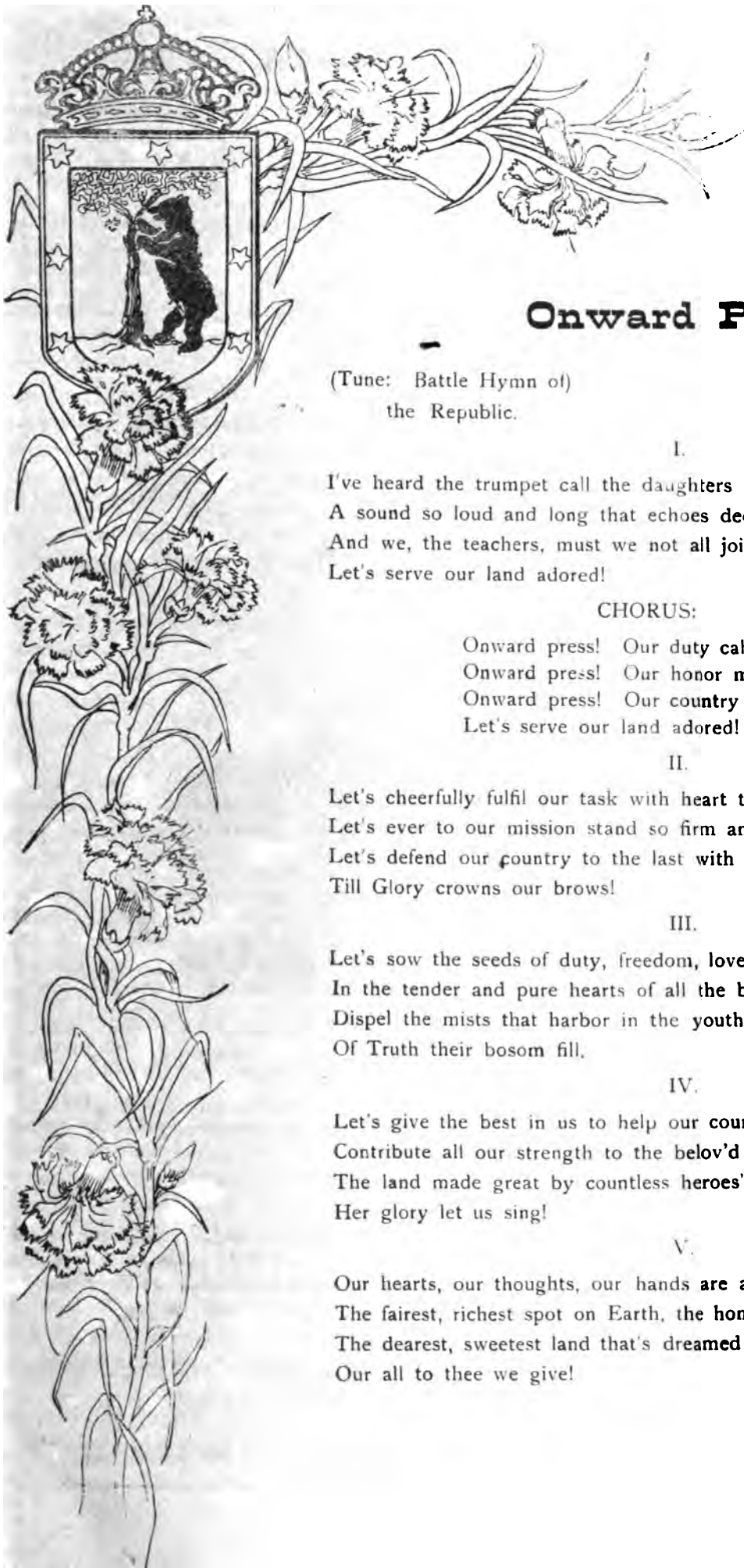
*
*
*

Do not say you want to help *The Filipino Teacher*, what you have to do is to mention THE FILIPINO TEACHER whenever you buy from one advertisers.



THE TEACHERS AND FACULTY OF THE NORMAL INSTITUTE AT INDANG, CAVITE.

1—Mr. Lorenzo Varias, Industrial Teacher. 2—Mr. Mariano Mondoñedo, Instructor.
3—Mr. Fernando Matro, Principal. 4—Mr. Pedro Leonor, Instructor.
5—Mr. José Ambalada, Instructor.



Onward Press!

(Tune: Battle Hymn of)
the Republic.

Affectionately dedicated to
my teacher friends and
fellow teachers.

I.

I've heard the trumpet call the daughters and the sons to start,
A sound so loud and long that echoes deep in ev'ry heart,
And we, the teachers, must we not all join the legion's march,
Let's serve our land adored!

CHORUS:

Onward press! Our duty calls us,
Onward press! Our honor musts us,
Onward press! Our country needs us,
Let's serve our land adored!

II.

Let's cheerfully fulfil our task with heart that knows no cold,
Let's ever to our mission stand so firm and true, and bold,
Let's defend our country to the last with grit, the best we could,
Till Glory crowns our brows!

III.

Let's sow the seeds of duty, freedom, love and nobleness
In the tender and pure hearts of all the boys and all the girls,
Dispel the mists that harbor in the youthful thoughts and minds
Of Truth their bosom fill,

IV.

Let's give the best in us to help our country to progress,
Contribute all our strength to the belov'd land of our birth,
The land made great by countless heroes' blood and martyrs' lives,
Her glory let us sing!

V.

Our hearts, our thoughts, our hands are all for our dear Philippines,
The fairest, richest spot on Earth, the home of fairs and braves,
The dearest, sweetest land that's dreamed and lov'd so at all times,
Our all to thee we give!

J. JULIANO.

Reminiscences....!

Affectionately dedicated to my
childhood friend, Mr. José Mercado.

How happily true is the saying that the thoughts of children are long, long thoughts! It is now a good many years ago when you and I walked the streets of that little, quiet, yet happy town of, but if I were to summon my imagination to carry me back to those scenes and incidents around which you and I first played, it would easily respond to my call and again clothe me with the same boyish feeling and fancy of long ago. What man can ever forget those sweet, tender years of infancy when life was all exquisite joy and unbounded blessings! What mortal, in after years when life's cares and problems overwhelm him, is capable of resisting the noble impulse of bringing back to memory his boyhood days and wishing he has those days to live over again! What a vivid recollection do I have of those memorable years!

We were then little boys scarcely old enough to master our *a b c*. But how past time flies! Each rolling year left us its infallible sign, and as we gradually discovered ourselves to be older and older, we finally woke up to the sad truth that we were no longer boys but young men, to whom the buoyancy of manhood has just dawned, and ready to start in life's endless journey,—all alone, unaided and perchance uncared by any! So we left, for leave we must, that pleasant land of childhood, and—now here we are,—you, in that far away, rich island of Mindanao and I, in this busy, prosperous city—both struggling hard for existence. How has the world treated you? As for me, I have now reached that stage in man's existence where, in spite of all optimism, life, with all its perplexing problems, presents itself to me in its most serious aspect. So is it any wonder that I am now indulging in the memory of those by-gone years? How often in the noise and confusion of this city, have I dwelled on the pleasant remembrance of our childhood days!

I remember how we used to defy the vigilance at home and escape to roam in the country to see the men work in the field, or to play by the shining water of the winding brook,—that brook known to all for its romance; over whose banks many a merry party hold picnics every year, and whose murmuring current bears witness to the happy, helpless victims of Cupid's piercing arrows. I seem to see the dear old school-house and the tall gigantic tree by it, with its wide spreading branches under whose refreshing shade we used to sit and build castles in the air. I see in memory the old stone church standing in the middle of the plaza as if keeping solitary watch over the peaceful town. I seem to see the long, sandy street of the town that leads to the beach. Then there is the Tacar River spanned by a wooden bridge from which we plunge to the shallow water and swim with all earnestness as if we were prize swimmers. Had I the flowery pen of a Longfellow, or the rich imagination of a Whittier, I could have drawn you a more vivid word picture of all those trifles,—trifles which go to make up the sunshine, the heaven, nay—the Paradise of a boy.

To be a boy! What in this world of sorrow,—what in this empty volume we call life,—would I not give

if I can only live my years over again and be a boy once more! Think of a happy little birdie as it flies from tree to tree, gladdening its rustling leaves with its melodious songs; think of the light-winged butterfly as it gathers sweet nectar from flower to flower, and you have a glimpse of what a true boy's life is! To speak of boyhood is to speak of poetry, the grandest purest poetry a wordly genius can conceive. A boy! He is as gay as a lark, free as the wind, and great as a monarch. Ignorant of the cares and sorrows of life, he sees in Mother Nature a friend, a constant companion and a ready playmate. A poet at heart, to him belongs the clear, blue sky, the green, shady wood, the fragrant flowers, the murmuring brook, the singing birds, and all that is beautiful. He knows no law except that taught him by Nature,—that the World belongs to him who sees and appreciates its beauty. To him life is poem, and life's beauty is God. That each passing year carries him farther and farther from that fairyland of childhood; that as time glides on he gradually approaches that border-line where life ceases to be a beauty and becomes a duty,—this is his only care. How often in the midst of his fun he suddenly stops and meditates on what life has in store for him when he enters that threshold of existence where the stern realities of life, and not a boy's fancy rules! It is well that he should dwell on these thoughts, for, as the year has its seasons, so life its epochs. Just as Spring is the season of flowers and the personification of beauty, so is childhood the spring of life—the season of perfect happiness and joy.

I am now treading that threshold in man's life which instead of being rose-strewn as in childhood, is everything but thorny. If my childhood has been a life of joy and mirth, my manhood is one of sorrow severe struggle and anxiety. Gone, are the days when as we woke up we greeted the sun and greeted it as boys absolutely free from the cares, sorrows, and anxieties that infest the day. Gone, forever gone, are those pleasant evenings when tired from the day's wanderings, to home we return watching for the dear figure at the door-way whose fond embrace and motherly kiss are ours.

The longer I dwell on the memory of those never-to-be-forgotten years; the deeper I ponder at the difference of personal experience that time has wrought since then, the more I sympathize with that poet who in the midst of the vicissitudes of life exclaimed:

"I slept, and dreamt that Life is Beauty,
I woke, and found that Life is Duty."

MAGDAPIO

Mantla, P. I.

LUZON BARBER SHOP

440 NOZALEDAS, PACO

JUST AT THE FOOT OF PACO BRIDGE

HAIR CUT—SHAVING

Regular prices

DOMINGO M. SANTOS, Prop.

The American Hardware and Plumbing Co.

Calle Echague—Market Street No. 30

Manila, I. F., 3 de Enero de 1910.

Muy Sra. nuestra: —

Tenemos el gusto y deseo de llamar su atención sobre la máquina de coser "DAVIS," por la cual somos Agentes en Filipinas.



La adjunta fotografía es el retrato de Doña Cristina de la Rosa, costurera de oficio, No. 51 Calle Legaspi, Intramuros. Esta buena Señora adquirió una máquina de coser "Davis" en el año 1881 sea hace 29 años, la máquina que se vé en el retrato es una "Davis" que ella ha tenido en constante uso durante este tiempo sin sufrir rotura ni reparaciones de ninguna especie.

Esto creemos que sea el record de máquinas de coser en Filipinas, y con ello se demuestra palpablemente su superioridad en el mecanismo y fabricación.

Para más pormenores respecto á precios y condiciones de las varias clases de máquinas de coser "Davis," diríjense al

The American Hardware & Plumbing Co.

Agentes en Filipinas

Cristalería buena para uso diario - Cristalería fina superior Francesa - Mantel y servilleta; muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Manufacturers

of uniforms for schools and colleges as—CAPS, SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DEVICES etc.

Arms and Ammunition

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

AGENTS FOR

A. G. Spalding & Bros., Sporting Goods
Alfred Roensch & Co.

65-67 Escolta, Manila

General Outfitters

Bed Making

Is Our Trade

WE MAKE BEDS FOR CHILDREN
 BEDS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
 Single Size -P.9.00 to -P.15.00. 1/2 Size -P.18.00-20.00

BEDS FOR GROWN UPS
 BEDS FOR BIG PEOPLE
 LARGE SIZE—P.24—P.30—and -P.35.00

WE ALSO MAKE MATTRESSES WHICH ARE COOL AND
 COMFORTABLE. WRITE TO-DAY FOR CATALOG

THE BARGAIN STORE

Manufacturers of Iron Beds Mattresses and Refrigerators,

54-62 Echague,—Manila, P. I.

MAQUINAS
 PARA COSER

PAGOS
 SEMANALES
 -P-2'00

SINGER

ESCOLTA 33, MANILA

SEWING
 MACHINES

WEEKLY
 PAYMENTS
 -P-2'00

MANILA FASHION

ESCOLTA NO. 73

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices.
 Gentlemen's good as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICANS SHOES & Handkerchiefs

A complete assortment of woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth and drill.

The department of TAYLOPING is the best equipped. In the Orient TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende más barato artículos para caballeros
 Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas Cacelines, Camisetas, Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.

Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodon, Drill Algodon.

Este establecimiento cuenta tambien con Talleres de Sastrea y Camisería y Garantiza la Perfección en corte de los trajes y camisas.

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

145-147 ESCOLTA, MANILA.
ESTABLISHED 1898

Kodas, Cámaras, Films, Plates, Cramer, Illford, & Seed's Tropical.
Developing and printing. Aristo Platino P. O. P. Bromida & Velox,
Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Send for Catalog - - - - - ROBERTS, Prop.

EL PROGRESO SOMBRERERIA DE PLACIDO ONG

Se vende toda clase de sombreros del país
á precios baratísimos.

Acudid á los sombrería "EL PROGRESO"
donde se hace toda clase de trabajos; espe-
cialidad en el blanqueo.

NOZALEDA 438, PACO

La Funeraria PAZ NI P. DEL ROSARIO Binuksan noón pang 1900

Nasa daang Paz, blg. 513-515 Sta. Cruz, Maynila
Teléfono blg. 1256.

Bagong lahat ang mga karro ang mga ataul ay nagdi-
dikitan mayroong yari sa Amerika at may yari dito sa atin.
Pili ang mga kahoy na ginagamit.

Sa mga kalandás; ang máibigang bala na. Tumatan-
gap ng libing kahit sa mga lalawigan.

Sa mga karro ay nagsisinkaw ng kabayong Australya
ó kabayo sa atin, ayon sa pagkasunduan.

Lahat ng palamuting ibiguin ay mayroón.

Murang sumingil kay sa ibang Funeraria.

ANG MGA HALAGA RITO AY PARANG UPA LAMANG SA KA-
SANGKAPANG GINAGAMIT DAHIL SA KAMVRAHAN.

Hnwag kayóng magkakamali, daang Paz 513 at 515
Sta. Cruz, Maynila.

Manila and the Provinces are filled with Schools and Colleges. Thousands of Teachers and Pupils are attending those institutions.

OUR ADS REACH THEM ALL

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Box 1090 Manila

SASTRERIA DE S. LIWANAG

Se confecciona con brevedad y economía
toda clase de trajes para Caballeros y Niños,
con arreglo á los últimos modelos de Paris y
América.

UNIFORMES PARA COLEGIALES Y MILITARES

126 Solana y 150 Anda

Intramuros

SOMBRERIA DE M. EVANGELISTA

100 y 102 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Constante existencia de Sombreros del país
—Varias clases y formas.

Especialidad en el blanqueo de Sombreros.

PRECIO BARATÍSIMO

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA

DE

VENANCIO ABELLA

SE RECIBE TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS CONCERNIENTES AL RAMO

Nº 82, Alcalá, Sta. Cruz

Manila.

BRILLIANTSHINE LIQUID METAL POLISH

A Perfectly, Easily :-

Applied and Non—

Injurious Metal :- :-

Polish :- :-



Producing a Quick, :-

Bril'iant and Lasting :-

Lustre :- :-

Once used—Always used

QUICK SHINE-NO DUST-NO MUSS.

IT IS FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY POLISH NOW IN USE

IT WORKS EASILY AND QUICKLY

PRODUCES A WONDERFUL BRILLIANT LUSTRE ON

Brass, Copper, Silver, Tin, and all kinds of Metals

BRILLIANTSHINE CONTAINS NO ACID NOR ANYTHING INJURIOUS
TO METAL OR HANDS.

WRITE US FOR BOOKLET AND PRICES ON THIS WONDERFUL METAL POLISH

LAMBERT-SPRINGER COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS

99-107 Plaza Sta. Cruz

MANILA, P. I.

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. IV

JUNE, 1910

No. 1.



THE HON. CHARLES BURKE ELIOTT,
Secretary of Commerce and Police.

25 Centavos a copy

Office: 142 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz. P. O. Box 1090 Manila

Only -P- 2.00 Year

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

ESTABLISHED 1898
145-147 ESCOLTA, MANILA.

Kodas, Cámaras, Films, Plates, Cramer, Ilford, & Seed's Tropical.
Developing and printing. Aristo Platino P. O. P. Bromida & Velox,
Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Send for Catalog - - - F. O. ROBERTS, Prop.

—FAILURE; it is this indifference, this apathy which has furnished strangers ground for doubting our ability to accomplish great things; and finally, it is this indifference, this apathy, this "pulling in different ways" which in a future not for distant, when our political emancipation begins to dawn, will become a most formidable obstacle which would present our ever being a united, prosperous, free and independent people.

Our aim in the publication of THE FILIPINO TEACHER is most worthy of your support. Commercialism and personal gain are so strangers to us in this magazine enterprise that our former and present editors, our former and present managers, our associate editors, colaborators and friends are to-day living witnesses to the fact that their services have been, and are entirely gratuitous. Is this not sufficient to convince you that to help the government in its educational work, to be of some help to those now engaged in teaching, to bring before the country for its proper interpretation the purposes of this government, are the only purposes which have prompted us the arduous task of running this Journal? And is not a Journal aiming at such results most worthy of your cooperation? Then be with us in this work. Send us for publication anything which you think will help the educational enterprise in this country; anything which you consider of practical aid to your fellow-teachers; anything which you yourself, as teacher, would like to know, master, and put in practice in your daily work. Have you ever stopped to think that in the sphere of teaching no method of instruction is new nor old, but that all are ever fresh, forever useful, and everywhere

adoptable? Have you found a good method of teaching numbers, language etc? Have you devised a good method whereby you succeeded in keeping your class quiet, but not asleep, the pupils eager to work, and the room saturated with an atmosphere which breathes kindness mingled with determination to accomplish results? Then send a copy of it, and through our Journal, let your fellow teachers benefit from it also. You cannot imagine what satisfaction one derives from the knowledge that he or she has been able to help those in need of help. You cannot have an idea of the eagerness, the gratitude up to date, modern teachers read, mentally improve, and adopt any suggestion if thereby they would secure more results from their work.

We presume you are a teacher; if so, you can help us make this Journal be, what since 1907 we have worked to make it be,—a medium of exchange of ideas among those engaged in teaching; a help, and never an obstacle, to the government's work of educating the masses. Cooperate with THE FILIPINO TEACHER. It reaches the TEACHER; the teacher educates the MASSES, so in the strict and logical order of things, you have not helped our Journal, but that for which it works. You can aid THE FILIPINO TEACHER in increasing its present circulation; you can and ought to help it better its standard; in a word, you can help push in along it every way.

You cooperate with others in their educational work by cooperating with this Journal. WE NEED YOUR COOPERATION and we are sure YOU NEED OURS TOO. We need the hearty cooperation of all who have faith in the educational work of the government and private schools and all who believe in the self-evident truth that a people to be great MUST BE EDUCATED. To them is addressed this plain, heart-to-heart talk. Do we need to say before we conclude that YOU ARE ONE OF THEM?



PICKETT HARNESS CO.

TALABARTEROS

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS

36 Echague-Largest stock in the Orient-Manila, P. I.

Philippine Teachers' Association

The Fourth Annual Convention of the P. T. A.

To give our readers exact idea of the works of the last Annual Convention of the P. T. A, held in its office, May 11, 1910, we herewith publish in full the minutes of the same.

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION HELD IN MANILA.

Time: May 11, 1910, 9 o'clock A. M.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION.

Present:

- Mr. Anastacio Quijano, General Secretary.
 - " Emilio Pestaño, Delegate of the Prov. Committee of Manila.
 - " Vicente Diaz, " " " " " "
 - " Meliton Cruz, " " " " " Bulacan.
 - " Ciriaco de Leon, " " " " " "
 - " Bernardo Elayda, " " " " " Zambales.
 - " F. A. de la Paz, " " " " " Pampanga.
 - " Teodorico Bauson, " " " " " Pangasinan.
 - " Conrado Alcarraz, " " " " " Rizal.
 - " Custudio Zalazar, " " " " " Nueva Ecija.
 - " Nicánor Atillo, " " " " " Cebú.
 - " Escolastico Gatnaitan, visitor from Bulacan.
- Absent: Delegates from Samar, Cavite and Leyte.

Morning session.

Mr. Anastacio Quijano, General Secretary, of the Executive Board of the Philippine Teachers' Association called the Convention to order, greeting thereto the Provincial Delegates and expressing to them a cordial welcome in the name of the Executive Board. He also stated that the Executive Board has met with two great difficulties on account of the resignation of Mr. Guillermo Santos, General President, and Mr. Cayetano Ligot, General Treasurer, who insisted that their resignation be accepted. It was therefore deemed necessary by the General Secretary to accept their resignation for the best interest of the Association, subject, however to the approval of the General Convention.

The following resolutions of the General Convention were adopted by the Provincial Delegates assembled at Manila, May 11, 1910:

RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS

Resolved, That the resignation of Mr. Guillermo Santos, General President, and Mr. Cayetano Ligot, General Treasurer, be accepted by the Provincial Delegates present at the Convention because of the unavoidable reasons set forth in the resignation of the officers referred to, confirming therefore the action taken by the General Secretary of the Executive Board.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN

Resolved, That Mr. Anastacio Quijano, General Secretary be appointed chairman of the convention during its session.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY PROTEMPORE.

On motion of Mr. Diaz seconded by Mr. Bauson. Resolved, That Mr. Bernardo Elayda be appointed secretary protempore of the General Convention and perform the duties of the General Secretary of the Executive Board during the session of the Convention.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Elayda moved that a telegram be sent to the Secretary of Public Instruction and the Director of Education to express the gratitude of the Provincial Delegates and the wishes of the Convention to cooperate with the work of the Bureau of Education and the expenses for such telegram shall be born by the «Filipino Teacher». His motion was seconded by Mr. Pestaño and was carried.

On motion of Mr. Cruz seconded by Mr. de Leon a committee of two was appointed by the Chairman to write out the telegram to be sent to Mr. Gilbert and Mr. White. Mr. Diaz and Mr. de Leon were appointed to write out the telegram.

TELEGRAM.

Report of the Committee on Telegram.

Resolved, That the following telegram be sent to the Secretary of Public Instruction and the Director of Education.

The Oldest Distillery in the Philippines

Received Medals at the Expositions in Paris, Amsterdam and Philippines

AYALA & CO.

All Brands of Anisado, Anis Extra,
Carabanchel, Mallorca, Gin, Anisette,
Rum, Brandy and Whiskey. ❖ ❖

PRICE BEYOND COMPETITION

Central Office *216 San Miguel.*

«Manila, May 11, 1910.

Commissioner Gilbert, Baguio.

Annual Convention Philippine Teachers' Association now open. Delegates representing Provincial Committees send respect Secretary Public Instruction. Association offers loyal cooperation educational work government.

(Signed) Quijano, Chairman.»

«Manila, May 11, 1910.

Director Education, Baguio.

Annual Convention Philippine Teachers' Association now open. Delegates representing Provincial Committees send respect Director Education. Association offers cooperation educational work Government.

(Signed) Quijano, Chairman.»

ORDERS OF UNIFORMITY.

Resolved, That an order of uniformity governing the election of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Committees be fixed by the Executive Board of the P. T. A. and circulars of suggestions for the said order of uniformity be made out and prepared by the Executive Board and send such circulars to the different provincial committees.

The above was unanimously adopted.

It was suggested by Mr. de Leon that the General President of the P. T. A. be instructed to write or find out from the Director of Education about the resolution of the last General Convention on the deduction of salaries of the municipal teachers attending the Filipino Teachers' Assembly held in Manila every year.

«THE FILIPINO TEACHER»

Resolved, That the name, «The Filipino Teacher» of the official organ of the P. T. A. should not be changed, and be it understood that it must be published in Eng-

lish. Spanish and Tagalog editions, and that the Executive Board shall exercise the power to appoint editors, colaborators, and correspondents to prepare articles for the issues of the journal.

GRATITUDE.

Presented by Mr. Diaz and seconded by Mr. Pestaño, the following resolution of thanks was unanimously approved:

WHEREAS, during the Fifth Annual Vacation Assembly held in Manila, the Filipino teachers were shown all kinds of courtesies which made their stay here, not only pleasant and enjoyable but instructive as well;

THEREFORE be it resolved that the Delegates of all the Provincial Committees of the Philippine Teachers' Association do hereby express, in name of all the Filipino teachers who attended the Fifth Annual Vacation Assembly, their most sincere thanks and proper appreciation for all the kindness shown them by the Manila public in general, and La Germinal, Bureau of Printing, Ice Plant, Electric R. R. and Light Co., Livery Stables, Fire Department, and Cotton Factory in particular. They hereby extend their thanks also, to Mr. Geo. N Briggs, Director of the Assembly, Mr. Theo Rogers, Instructor, and Mrs. Bourton, Dean of the Girls Dormitory of the Philippine Normal School, who have in every way endeavored to provide entertainments for them;

BE IT FURTHER, resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to each of the above named commercial concerns; to Mr. Geo. N Briggs, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Bourton; and a copy to «La Vanguardia» and «The Manila Times» for publication.

Buy advertised goods. Goods advertised in *The Filipino Teacher* are reliable.

Imprenta, Libreria y Papeleria

DE

J. MARTINEZ

Morga.—Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas (Retana) -	₱ 12 50
Retana.—Vida y Escritos del Dr. Rizal -	" 7 50
Rizal.—Noli me tângere desde ₱1.00-1.30 y -	" 1 80
" El Filebusterismo " " 1.00-1.30 y -	" 1 80
R. Navas.—Diccionario completo de la lengua castellana -	" 4 00
Calleja.—Diccionario Enciclopédico ilustrado castellana -	" 2 50
" " Popular de la lengua castellana -	" 1 50
Toro y Gomez.—Nuevo Diccionario enciclopédico castellana -	" 4 00
Bustamante.—Diccionario inglés, español y Viceversa, 2 tomos -	" 4 00
Salva Webster.—Diccionario inglés español y Viceversa -	" 1 50
Salva.—Diccionario francés español y Viceversa -	" 2 50

34-36 Plaza Moraga y Plaza Calderon 263

Binondo, Manila

ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. de Leon seconded by Mrs. Alcaraz the Convention adjourned at 12:00 A. M. to meet at 1:30 P. M. in the office of the Executive Board, May 11, 1910.

Afternoon Session.

FILIPINO TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY AT BAGUIO.

Presented by Mr. Diaz and seconded by Mr. Pestano, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Education every year holds a Teachers' Assembly at Baguio in which various instructive courses are offered;

WHEREAS, the principal aim of these Assemblies, stated in general terms, is to impart to the teachers progressive ideas in, and wider conception of, education as a science, thereby inspiring them to adopt up-to-date, modern methods so as to secure the best possible results expected of their work;

WHEREAS, it has been, and it is the constant endeavor of the Department of Public Instruction to give the Filipino teachers every opportunity for improving themselves in their chosen profession so as to meet the standard of efficiency which the steady growth of education in these Islands demands of them;

WHEREAS, due to the high cost of board and accommodation in the Teachers' Camp. coupled with the rate of railroad transportation, the Filipino teachers are at present unable to attend the yearly Assemblies in Baguio and benefit themselves by the courses there offered; and

WHEREAS, the deduction of the said expenses to its minimum would result in the Filipino teachers attending those Assemblies and so avail themselves of the advantages offered by the same;

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Delegates of the Provincial Committees of the Philippine Teachers' Association in Convention assembled, to petition, as they now respectfully do, the Honorable Secretary of Public

Instruction and the Director of Education to make some arrangements whereby the cost of board, accommodation and transportation can be reduced to its minimum thus making it possible for the Filipino teachers to attend the yearly Assemblies held at Baguio.

CONSTITUTION

The old construction was read and amended by the Convention.

BY-LAWS

The report of the Committee on by-laws was read by Mr. F. A. de la Paz. It was fully discussed and adopted.

BADGES

Resolved, That one hundred club pins be ordered by the General President of the Philippine Teachers' Association from the United States to be divided among the Provincial Committees: 10 badges for Bulacan, 15 badges for Manila, 10 badges for Zambales, 15 badges for Pampanga, 10 badges for Nueva Ecija, 15 badges for Rizal, 15 badges for Pangasinan and 10 badges for Cebu. The cost of these pins shall be paid by the Provincial Committees.

REDUCTION OF SUBSCRIPTION

Resolved, that every member of the Philippine Teachers' Association shall be entitled to the discount of 50% on the subscription of the "Filipino Teacher" provided, however, that the provincial committees shall send all the names of the members of their respective committees, who shall be allowed this privilege. This resolution was unanimously approved. It would take effect beginning with Volume Four.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER



Telephone 175

The only visible machine, with full keyboard
for writing English & Spanish

SPRUNGLI & CO.

Sole Agents.

28 Calle David.

SUPPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

On motion of Mr. de Leon seconded by Mr. Zalazar. Resolved, That every Provincial Committee shall send P- 22.00 to the Executive Board of the P. T. A. in Manila for the expenses of the same, forwarding P 11.00 for the first installment not later than the last day of July of every year and the other P 11.00 for the second installment not later than the last day of December of every year.

NEW OFFICERS.

The following persons are the officers elected by the majority vote cast by the Delegates present at the Convention: Mr. Anastasio Quijano, General President; Mr. Justo Juliano for General Secretary; and Mr. Emilio Pestaño for General Treasurer.

It must be noted that the first election for General Treasurer resulted into a tie vote and a second election for General Treasurer was therefore held. Mr. Emilio Pestaño received the majority and was elected General Treasurer.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Elayda, Teacher of the provincial high school of Zambales for his valuable services he rendered during the session of the General Convention

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. Cruz it was resolved that the Convention adjourn to meet next year the date of which shall be fixed by the Executive Board.

BERNARDO ELAYDA
Secretary of the Convention.

Another Provincial Committee

The P. T. A. has taken another forward step in the organization of the Provincial Committee of Nueva Ecija. The meeting of the Nueva Ecija teachers took place in the Library Room of the Normal School, and its success was undoubtedly due to the disinterested efforts of Mr. R. Custodio Salazar, a native of that province and teacher in the Manila City Schools. To him the Association is under obligation for his services rendered to it. Enthusiasm reigned during the meeting which was largely attended. After the speeches, questions regarding the P. T. A. were asked by those present and were answered by the Gen. Pres of the Association.

Then a resolution of adhesion to the Association, the text of which is here published in full, was presented by the teachers present. The resolution reads:

* * *

Do not say you want to help *The Filipino Teacher*, what you have to do is to mention THE FILIPINO TEACHER whenever you buy from one advertiser.

NOTICE

Provincial Committees and members of the Philippine Teachers' Association are hereby notified that the CONSTITUTION of the P. T. A., approved and amended by the last Annual Convention of Delegates of Provincial Committees are already printed.

Members who desire to have copies of it may do so by sending us a 10-centavo coin in an envelope.

PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
BOX 1090—MANILA.

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



“GERMINAL”
CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
It is “**Germinal**” Cigars and Cigarettes which make the **Philippines** Famous.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE
Manila, I. F.

MAIN OFFICE
4 Marques de Comillas

RESOLUTION OF ADHESION TO THE PHILIPPINE
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, THROUGH
THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

We, the undersigned, Filipino teachers of the Province of Nueva Ecija, realizing that the Philippine Teachers' Association has in the past shown and is still showing a spirit of union and cooperation among all engaged in the profession of teaching; and realizing further that it is working for the general good of the Filipino teacher body; and realizing further that by joining the P. T. A. we shall once more show that we are not indifferent to any progressive movement if thereby the general welfare of our country can be sought, have decided, after careful deliberation to adhere ourselves to the said Philippine Teachers' Association and to form a Provincial Committee in Nueva Ecija.

RESPECTFULLY SIGNED

Names	Addresses
(Signed) Antonia Reyes,	San Isidro, Nueva Ecija,
" Margarita Embuscado,	Jaen, " "
" Ursula Soriano,	San Isidro, " "
" Glicería R. Cruz,	San Antonio, " "
" Ismael R. Cruz,	" " " "
" Ignacio M. Domingo,	Cuyapo, " "
" Vicente L. Trias,	San Antonio, " "
" Eusebio Domingo,	Cuyapo, " "
" Anastasio de Guzman,	S. Antonio " "
" Máximo Pabastan,	San Isidro, " "
" Enrtque Arrieta,	" " " "
" Quintín Gallardo,	Jaen, " "
" Teofilo de Ocampo	" " " "
" Saturnino G. David,	S Isidro, " "
" Eusebio Manioul,	San Isidro, " "
" Luis E. Soriano,	S. Antonio, " "
" Tomás M. Diaz,	" " " "
" Benito Yamsuan,	Gapan; " "

Immediately after signing this resolution the election for the officers of Prov. Committee of N. E was held. The result was the following.

- Mr. Eusebio Manuel, President, 14 votes.
- " Pablo Bunuan, Vice President, 9 votes.
- " Sotero Fermin, Secretary, 10 votes.
- Miss Francisca Trinidad, Treasurer, 10 votes
- Mr. Sisto, Lustre, Director.
- Miss Ursula Soriano, "

BERNARDO ELAYDA,
Secretary protempore.

COMBINATION RATES

Normal Instructor	-P-2.00
The Filipino Teacher	" 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	" 4.00

Our rate for both only " 3.20

Primary Plans	-P-2.00
The Filipino Teacher	" 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	" 4.00

Our rate for both only " 3.20

Normal Instructor	-P-2.00
Primary Plans	" 2.00
The Filipino Teacher	" 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	" 6.00

Our price only " 4 50

The Elementary School Teacher.	-P-3.00
The Filipino Teacher	" 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	" 5.00

Our price only " 4.00

We also send to our subscriptions the following books with the very low price of -P-1.60 each post paid:-
Seeley's Question Book.
Every Day Plans.
The Year's Entertainment.

The Year's Entertainments is a set of ten Entertainment Books—One for Each Month of the School Year. Compiled and Arranged by Inez N. McFee.

The contents of these books are arranged under complete programs for different grades, appropriate to the month, or for various Holidays, Birthdays of Noted Persons, or other special occasions. With these programs as a basis, the books provide a vast amount of Entertainment Material, made up of Recitations, Songs Music, Dialogues, Tableau, Memory Gems with directions to Teachers, Hints for Decoration, etc.

Teachers—take advantage of this combination prices Send us your orders at once. Tomorrow is too late.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

P. O. Box 1090—Manila.

Sole Agent in the Philippines.

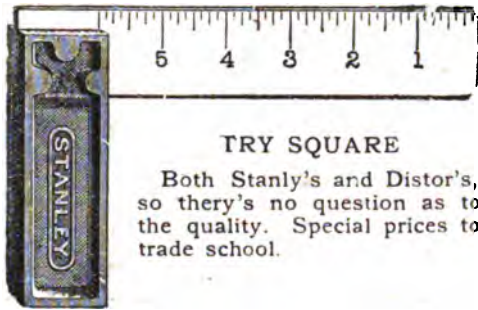
Para adquirir un retrato muy parecido y baratísimo, es preciso acudir a la Fotografía

"BOREAL STUDIO"

JOLO 313, BINONDO, MANILA—TEL NO. 270

BAJO LA DIRECCIÓN DE B. GOMEZ

"Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografía Zafra"
PEINADORA GRATIS TODOS LOS DIAS



TRY SQUARE

Both Stanly's and Distor's, so there's no question as to the quality. Special prices to trade school.



DRILLS FOR ALL PURPOSES

Our stock of drills is very broad and embraces drills for both wood and metal in all wanted sizes. Only reputable brands carried.

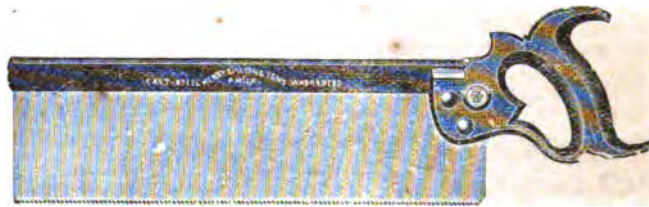


INDUSTRIAL TOOLS



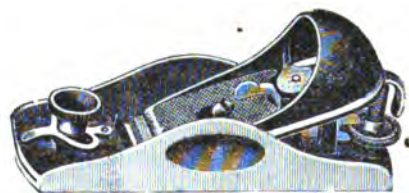
MORRILL'S NO. 95 SAWSET.

To get a good clean smooth joint the said must be sharp and perfectly set. Get a morrill saw set and the smoot joint comes easily.



DISSTON SAWS

This headline tells a saw story that has never yet been beaten. We have the pick of Disston saws, so specify Disston and send your orders to us. Special prices to Industrial Schools.



NUMBER 91

Not a boy in the trade school but knows the advantages of this plane. We carry a large stock at all times. Also extra parts. Send us your orders so as to be sure of prompt shipment.



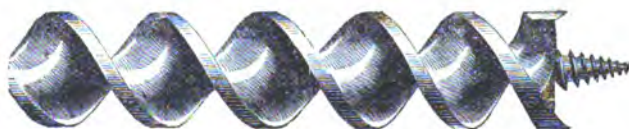
WOOD PLANES

All sizes, smoothing, Jack, Jore and Jointer in stock, and all the celebrated Bailey adjustable. These planes are so well known and so universally used that description as commendation is unnecessary. Special prices.

American Hardware & Plumbing Co.

30 Echague, Manila.

CATALOG FREE



WOMAN'S PAGE

Advantages of an Educated Woman

By Mrs. Luz Aycardo, Ermita School Manila.

All labors require thinking. Thinking is developed by means of education. Since this fact is true; it is also true that one who is poorly educated has poor thoughts, and having poor thoughts, he or she must necessarily have poor work. The woman of to day, performs some of the works that a man in the past used to do. Is it because she voluntarily does the work? To a certain extent, yes, because she has devoted a certain length of time for preparation before she starts to do the work. It is thus seen than all labors require thinking.

The woman of to-day has all the opportunities open for her. Why should she not grasp these opportunities that she might stand to the world, and gaze at the haunts of nature,—that she might appreciate them all and grasp that science that pertains to humatity? What would then be the first appportunity? Above all and first of all it is EDUCATION.

An educated woman appreciates things, that are beautiful in nature, and things that are essential to life. She makes her surroundings attractive, she prepares her food diligently, she makes her home home comfortable; and if by chance she reaches that second chapter of life we call wifely life, she educates her children better than those who have had no previous education. She dresses them with good and clean clothes; and she administers her comfortable home like a supreme queen.

This family government then, must necessarily be perfect, simply because the queen's education is and must be perfect.

Why did there ever exist boys and girls who show no proper respect to their parents and elders?

Is it these children's faults? No by any means; it

is the parents' fault, because these parents are not sufficiently educated and therefore their children can not ask from them the proper education which their tender youth most need. Is it not an axiomatic truth that she who has nothing can give nothing?

An educated woman knows more or less of the world's progress, and that knowledge and acquaintance leads her to the appreciation of the things essential to life, such as pure air and water; cheap but nutritious foods, and the recognition of the economical condition which prevails in the family circle.

Such is the woman who no doubt constitutes the everlasting delight of her parents, and who can bring happiness, prosperity and correct views of life toward her future children should she be married.

It was a great mistake for those parents in ancient times to deprive their daughters of education, simply because they believed that they are easily wooed and loved. This was a great misiake because a woman so deprived of education is robbed of her future felicity because as is naturally to be expected, she gets married to one who like herself, is destitute of any education, and both having a little or no education, will stumble and fall during their pilgrimage in life and will surely meet difficult problems which, to those who are educated, find easy and quick solution.

Dear reader, if you are a girl make yourself the example of your sex without hesitation; strive for your existance, and the honor of your sex, that you might be better respected and praised by all. If you are a man, mention this to your friends and parents. and let them judge the importance of education. Education is but good living, and good living is the immediate fruit, the worthy reward of good education. If we want to fare well in this world and enjoy love, hope, felicity, and prosperity, let us be well educated, for education blesses us with the sacred name of GOOD MOTHERS and good mothers give to the world good citizens.

RUBBER & METAL STAMPS

NOTARIAL SEALS

PLAIN OR AUTOMATIC

DATERS & NUMBERERS

RUBBER TYPE SETS AT SIZES.—INDELIBLE MARKING OUTFITS

SIGN MAKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Frank & Co. Sucrs to
A. Grossman & Co.

COR ESCOLTA
PASAJE DE PEREZ

Protecting the child

When normal love begins to appear in youth, it is a sign that the individual is approaching completion. Before this, all the currents flow toward the child. He must be cared for, sheltered, clothed, fed, educated; and the old maxim, «The child must be served,» is valid, for, nothing is so worthy of love, reverence, and service as the body and the soul of a child. But during its eight or ten transforming years these currents are reversed so that the finished personality must serve the race, and altruism slowly supervenes in place of egoism and selfishness.

Now it is this prolonged period of tension, stress, and temptation, which begins with or before the first teens and lasts eight or ten years, that the human race needs to study and safeguard. It is then that precocity of function is very dangerous. Not only too early wedlock, but extramarital relations or vice dwarf individuals and races. Many savage tribes and city gamins, especially those of Paris, who have been most studied, have no proper adolence, but show evidences

of age before twenty. And it is from such studies that we learn most of the great advantage to mankind of chastity and continence during the period preceding maturity.

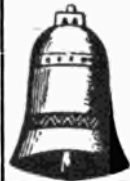
Again, the child will grow, even under hard conditions, thought temporarily retarded by overwork, malnutrition, or nerve strain, but in the later stages of adolescence, when nature is putting her finishing touches upon young men and maidens, and endowing them with those qualities farthest above animals and most fully human, there is no atonement for arrest. Those who suffer it are doomed to go through life below the stage or level of development which their heredity entitles them to. The young man who violates this law can never be a perfect father. In such a case, too, the quality of love can not be perfect, for perfect love means the passionate subordination of each mate to the other, and of both to posterity.

NOTE.—This article was selected and sent to us from Zambales for publication by Mr. B. R. Carpius, a member of the "Anti-child Slavery League." Mr. Carpius has been connected for the last four years with the work of this institution which looks after the child's protection.—Editor

“La Campana”

CONFITERÍA Y REPOSTERÍA

Especialidad en dulces más elaborados todos los días por acreditados maestros.



Merengues helados, Sorbetes, Horchata de Almendras heladas.

DULUMBAYAN 114 Y 116, STA. CRUZ
TELÉFONO 1116, MANILA.

“LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS”

DE

VALLE. EVANGELISTA Y CA.

ESTABLECIMIENTO GENUINAMENTE FILIPINO
TEGIDOS Y NOVEDADES DE EUROPA.

Inmenso surtido en Lanas Francesas, Inglesas.

PERCALES DE VARIAS CLASES

VISITAD NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.

Escolta No. 101

Manila, P. I.

MÁQUINAS
PARA COSER

PAGOS
SEMANALES
-P-2'00

SINGER

ESCOLTA 83, MANILA

SEWING
MACHINES

WEEKLY
PAYMENTS
-P-2'00

Fabricación
de Sellos de
goma y de
metal.

IMPRESA,
LIBRERIA,
PAPELERIA,

ENCUADERNACIONES,
Cuadros, Estuches de
Pelus y Cajoneras de
Cartón.

Lorenzo Cribbe

Montaje y
Barnizaje de
de Placas
Precios muy
reducidos

101 - CRESPO - 101
A la subida del puente de San Sebastian
QUIAFO, MANILA

Antonio P. Oliveros

DENTISTA

Tel. No. 1302
Manila, I. F.

Bajada del Puente de España
Escolta No. 23

LITERARY PAGE

My childhood days

My first Rhyme
To my "Lady of the Lake."

In yonder vale by Cawit's shore
Where roam at will the flocks and herds
Where grass and cane have grown the more
And offer haunts for singing birds;
There stands a hut of cogon grass
Beneath the shade of mango trees,
Where in I was allowed to pass
By Fortune's will my childish bliss.

I call this hut my palace grand,
The rolling plain my sole domain,
The native products of the land
I claim them all for my own gain,
No monarch ever had the joy
Which tended me in early days,
When but a ragged shepherd boy
With manners rough and rustic grace.

My feathered friends in choral chime
Entone their merry lovely lay
When rosy Dawn proclaims the time
Of Helio's journey thro' the day;
The ceaseless murmur of the brook
And low soft whisper of the breeze,
All help to make of this wild nook
A garden of Hesperides.

And as I take my scanty flocks
To verdant pastures 'cross the rill,
The songs of crickets 'neath the rocks
The balmy atmosphere they fill.
With boyish pride I plod my way
And feel myself a crowned King,
With fragrant flowers of Happy May,
And bands whose air so blithely ring.

From cares and woes and worldly pains
The shepherd boy is free from all,
The stony roads and bushy lanes
Don't lead him to a ditch or fall.
No mischief ever worked its art,
Nor base desire, nor evil thought,
Has dwelt upon the simple heart
Of him who's reared in homely cot.

I was content of my good share
I envied not the "weel to do",
For then, I knew that godly care
Is given free to whom 'tis due;
At end of day when task was done,
I praised His Blessed Holy Name
Who made the brilliant, radiant sun
To shine on poor and rich; the same.

FLORE.

NOTE:—Cawit is the name of a river in Ilocos Norte, which flows by the town of Laoag. Half a mile west of the town lies the spot alluded to in this reminiscent poem.—*Author.*



SHOES THAT NEVER FATE—

OUR STORES ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE SHOES
THE HIKE, THE LITTLE DUKE, THE RIZAL
AND NEW YORK

The shoes we sell at -P 8:00 & -P 8:50 are the
same grade that other dealers sell for -P-10.00

THE HIKE SHOE HAS NO SUPERIOR

The American Shoe Store

PLAZA GOITI

The Hike Shoe Palace

118 Escolta



Manila, P. I.

R. A. McGRATH, Prop.

Teachers' Department

Thoughts on Education

By Mr. Juan Orellana, Teacher San Sebastian School, Manila.

• By the examples of truth, justice, and benevolence, the teacher prepares the pupils for a reasonable optimism which will make them happy and which will create in them due respect for others. This will contribute in a powerful way to the felicity of the family, friends and all. It will cause to germinate in the hearts of youth a temperament of happiness and predisposition to supreme goodness; of kindness, which will make the citizen not only honorable and useful, but also befitting, suave, sweet. He will become most capable of being governed as well as to govern, he will become kind, and compassionate to the misfortunes of others; participant of others' enjoyments; without abhorrence or discouragement; he would despise envy and hatred; he would become submissive to grief and content with the burden of existence. His pupils will have blissful hearts which will naturally infect smile and satisfaction to other hearts, and in which will concentrate the brightness of the sun and nature's gayeties. They will transmit these good qualities to others to be increased by the reflection of a soul that is without shadow or opaqueness.

On the other hand, by bad examples, lie, injustice, and malevolence, generate, reign and perpetuate like contagious incinations, inoculating each other, transmitting them by heredity, by contact, by infection; sickening, prostrating and killing the souls by means of certain virulent sickness that produce deformities and indelible scars when they have respected the existence which is already useless. Criminal scars, at least of misanthropy or of pessimism, that deform the moral physiognomy of those unhappy beings who seem to avenge on others the pains of their own soul; that distribute a portion of the bitterness which abound in their treatment

of the home and friendship; that carry a current of darkness to the felicity of others, such are the evil results of a teacher's wrong instruction imparted to the youth entrusted to his care.

Drawing in the city Schools

By Mr. I. Ancheta, Instructor of Drawing, Tondo Intermediate School, Manila.

However opinions may differ in regard to the value of the study of drawing as a part of our school system, there can be no doubt as to the desirability of the study of design. The success of every industry in which appearances count, depends in a large measure to all mankind in too evident a force to ignore.

The question is not, shall we teach design, but how we shall teach it.

During the seven years I have associated with the teaching of drawing in the city schools under the supervision of Mr. Hilts, I have been surprised at the lack of knowledge both of drawing and of design which is displayed by the average student who presents himself for admission to the various Intermediate Schools. This is even surprising because most of the students are graduates of Intermediate Schools.

I have also noticed that, although in some cases, a student's previous study is helped by his advanced work, in the majority of instances it is necessary to begin at the beginning as if the students had never heard of the subject before. If it were possible to give the students a proper preliminary training in the primary schools, the problem of teaching them would be much simplified and the result vastly more satisfactory. It is for the purpose of offering some suggestions along this line that this article has been penned.

I believe that the charge brought against modern methods of teaching in general, is true also of the teaching of art.

NOTICE

TO ALL HEAD TEACHERS and MANAGERS of ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS and BASE BALL TEAMS:—WRITE TO US and we will show you how to MAKE MONEY and SAVE MONEY when you need anything in SPORTING GOODS.

«GOLDSMITH BRAND» Beats every other brand in price and quality.

Agents for same—

I. Beck, Prop.--AMERICAN BAZAAR.

Box 412

Manila.

Baules mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cabas Sacos para ropas sucias Maletas para viaje, Correas etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

The Month in Review

THE 5TH. ANNUAL VA. ASSEMBLY

The fifth annual vacation assembly held in Manila from April 18 to May 13, was a most successful one both in attendance and in the quality of work accomplished. Over 1300 teachers of the different provinces of the Archipelago attended it. Rizal leads all the rest, having sent to the Assembly 142 teachers; Bulakan comes next with 110, Pangasinan occupies third place having sent 102 teachers, and Pampanga follows with 97. The number of teachers from other provinces is as follows: Albay 22, Ambos Camarines 15; Bataan 4; Batangas 35; Bohol 4; Kapis 1; Kagayan 5; Kabite 5; Sebu 39; Ilocos Norte 13; Ilocos Sur 15; Iloilo 1; Isabela 7; Laguna 5; La Union 65; Leyte 3; Manila 12; Masbate 54; Mindoro 13; Mountainous Province 1; Occidental Negros 4; Nueva Ecija 45; Nueva Viscaya 4; Romblon 0; Samar 14; Surigao 7; Tarlac 21; Tayabas 12 and Zambales 10. This number added to the approximately 150 teachers who attended the wood working courses in the Trade School will show that in point of attendance the last annual vacation assembly was the largest ever held in Manila. There were but two academic subjects offered: Algebra and English; the rest were all industrial courses such as weaving buri, sabutan and bamboo hats, embroidery, lace-making, basket-making, gardening and domestic science.

The teachers were shown all kinds of courtesies during the session of the Assembly, making their stay here enjoyable and instructive. Visits were made to the Ice plant, the Printing Bureau, Germinal Cigar Factory, Boton Factory, the chapel of the Archbishop's Palace and other places of interest such as Pasig, Fort McKinley, San Juan and Malabon. The excursion to these last named places were due to the generosity of the Manila E. R. R. and Light Co, who offered especial cars for the use of the teachers. The teachers are also indebted to Mr Bert Yeardsley and the proprietors of the several livery stables in Manila. Mr. Yeardsley furnished the teachers with free cinematograph shows in the Grand Opera House which were greatly enjoyed. The managers of the Bureau of Printing Ball-team and Trade School team played a series of games in the Paco Grounds for the amusement of the teachers.

The closing exercises of the Assembly were held in the auditorium room of the Y. M. C. A. which was kindly ceded by its General Secretary for that occasion.

Hon Sergio Osmeña and Director White were the speakers of the evening while Mr. Briggs, Supt of the Philippine Normal School and Director of the Assembly, acted as toastmaster. The music was given by the stringed orchestra of the Constabulary Band and a well-trained chorus of teachers under the direction of Miss Black, Supervisor of Music of the city Schools.

A committee composed of Miss. Jacoba Tirona, Miss. Maria Hizon, Miss. Ester Cruz, Mr. Vicente Diaz, Mr. Manuel D. Buenaventura, Mr. Avelardo David, Mr. Fabian de la Paz and Mr. Roberto Punsalan met in the Normal School the day after the closing of the Assembly and wrote letters of thanks to those not included in the resolution of gratitude drawn by the P. T. A.

The resolution of gratitude drawn by the P. T. A. did not include other persons to whom the thanks of the teachers are due, on account of it having been approved at a much earlier date than the closing of the Assembly. Since its approval, other courtesies have been shown to the teachers, the acknowledgment and appreciation of which could not therefore be expressed in the said resolution.—EDITOR.

Sir! —

If your teeth ache and need
be extracted, direct to

Juan Villanueva
415 Lemery, Tondo, Manila.

He will do it *ABSOLUTELY*
without pain and at the *LOWEST*
prices.

La Rosario Distillery

Received Medals at the American, Hanoy and Philippine
EXPOSITIONS

TUAZON, LEGARDA & CO.

All current brands of Anisado
ANIS SUPERIOR

Mallorca Carabanchel. Gins, Deer and Esquilla rands
Rum; Anisette; Whiskey; Brandy

Rectified Alcohol, 36°, 42°, 46°.—Burning Alcohol, 36°, 42°.

204-220 San Sebastian

Bernabe Studio ✂

Se regala una ampliación á los que tomen una docena de retratos de
tarjetas americanas para arriba.—Peinadora gratis.
Izquierdo No. 379, Trozo.

AN EXCURSION TO BALIWAG

The Delegates of the last General convention of the P. T. A. celebrated the formal taking possession of the new Executive Board with an excursion to the picturesque town of Baliwag. The excursionists spent a most enjoyable time in Mrs. Petronila Guevarra's house which they would long remember with the greatest of pleasure. The arrival of the Delegates and the ladies accompanying them was the occasion of a familiar gathering, and since a familiar gathering is "familiar" only when Goddess Terpsicore reigns, all meekly bowed to her rule and gave up themselves to the charms of the orchestra while it preludes dreamy waltzes and pleasant two-steps. The rigodons too,—puzzling and intricate as they are,—were not neglected that night, but for especial reasons, they were even more puzzling and intricate than for, Delegate Meliton Cruz of Bulakan, in one of these rigodons silenced the leaping enthusiasm of the orchestra and before the excursionists knew it, they were being successively introduced by him, to the gathering for a "speech." All the Delegates spoke for speak they must, each choosing his own subject. These extemporaneous and impromptu speeches, alternated with the parts of the first "rigodon" constituted an especial yet compromising feature of the night's entertainment. Speeches are instructive and inspiring, but songs are ennobling and heavenlike. They touch the chords of man's noblest feelings when all else have failed; they appeal to one's innermost conscience when eloquence and persuasion have been wasted in vain. In fact there is no earthly sorrow which the charming melody of a song cannot heal. These meditations found faithful interpretation in Miss Marciana Morales and Miss Florencia Asunción when they delighted the audience with songs that were sung with such life and emotion which only those who are accomplished singers know how to create. The gathering lasted very late at night, and the next day saw the excursionists bidding "adieu" to Baliwag, and expressing their most sincere thanks for the hospitality accorded them by Mrs. Petronila Guevarra, Miss. Petra G. Baltazar, Mr. Balbino Baltazar and Miss. Maria Carriedo.

NOTES FROM CAVITE

KAWIT CENTRAL SCHOOL, CAVITE, P. I.

Result of the examination for the completion of the Primary Course held on the 22 and 23 of March, 1910.

General Average.

1. Tomasa Baloy	97 %
2. Donata Legaspi	96 ..
3. Juana Matta	95 ..
4. Roberto Vasquez	93 ..
5. Josefa Ilano	92 ..
6. Fortunata Baza	92 ..
7. Marcelino Encarnación	92 ..
8. Patricio Ygnacio	92 ..
9. Lope Balan	91 ..
10. Sicenando Dominguéz	91 ..
11. Maximo Jamir	90 ..
12. Manuel Quemuel	88 ..
13. Gervacio Matro	88 ..
14. Emiliano Vida	87 ..
15. Amadeo Sayas	86 ..
16. Epifanio Gan	86 ..
17. Catalino Monzón	85 ..
18. Roberto Sipriano	84 ..

Tomasa Baloy obtained the highest mark for her activity and regular attendance.

Tomasa Baloy, Donata Legaspi, Juana Matta, Roberto Vasquez, Josefa Ilano, Fortunata Baza, and Marcelo Encarnación are among the brightest pupils in my class.

During the period that I have taught them they and their parents have shown their love and interest to the school. I have been very satisfied with their excellent behavior and work in the school

ANTONIO M. MAÑALAK
MÉDICO

Manila, P. I.

Trinidad, No 50, Sta. Cruz

"THE YOKOHAMA"

INMENSO Y VARIADO SURTIDO DE EFECTOS JAPONESES. V. NUNCA LLEGARÁ A
APRECIAR LA CUALIDAD, ELEGANCIA Y BARATURA DE SUS EFECTOS
HASTA QUE V. VENGA A VERLOS.
LE INVITAMOS PARA QUE VISITE NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.
SE RECIBEN PEDIDOS POR CORREO.

Calle Carriedo, Nos. 42 y 44
Apartado de correos, 216

Sta. Cruz, Manila, I. F.
Teléfono 216

Dulces, Biscochos, Mamonos y
Ensaymadas. Se vende en

LA PERLA

Plaza Sta. Cruz
Nos. 96-98 Manila.

THE "KAWIT IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY" gave a "LITERARY VELADA" in the school building of the central school on the night of April 3rd. A literary program of twenty six numbers was rendered in honor of the Society's first PUBLIC MEETING. The program consisted of speeches, recitations, overtures by the Kawit Orchestra and an interesting debate on the subject of "Girls should be more educated than boys." This debate was closely contested by Tomasa Baloy, Fortunata Baza, Josefa Ilano and Donata Legaspi of the affirmative side, and Catalino Monzon, Marcelo Encarnación, Emiliano Vida and Sicenando Domínguez on the opposite side.

Many people of Kawit and its barrios attended the entertainment. Among them were the lovers of education:—Miss Barbara Matta and Miss Epifania Legaspi both of Binakayan, Hon. Tomas Mascardo, the Provincial Governor of Cavite, Mr. Pastor Encarnación, Vice-President of this town and many other ladies and gentlemen. They enthusiastically admired and appreciated the events.

LUIS LITONJUA
Principal Teacher.

THE "CIRCULO RIZALISTA"

The "Circulo Rizalista" of the town of San Roque, gave a selected program in one of the theatres of the locality in commemoration of the 49th anniversary of Dr. José Rizal's birthday. The theatre where the entertainment was held was taxed for sitting capacity. The program was rendered without alteration and both its first and second parts were applauded by the audience. The speakers, whose stirring speeches were all allusive to the act, were also enthusiastically applauded by the multitude who came that night to once more show their veneration for the illustrious Filipino. The musical part of the program was vocal and instrumental and was rendered in a manner that called forth praise and admiration. The soft, penetrating voices of the singers, and the clear emotional tunes of the violin, the piano and the guitar which were played by some of San Roque's young ladies, contributed no little to the success attained by the entertainment. Our congratulations to the officers and members of the society!

PROVINCIAL TEACHERS' SOCIETY

At the beginning of the session of the Fifth Annual Teachers' Assembly held in Manila during April and May, the provincial teachers who were residing in the Ellinwood Dormitory in Malate organized "The Provincial Teachers' Inter-island Society" in order to create social relation and fraternal feeling among the residents of such dormitory.

The objects of the society were: (a) to promote the social relation among the members; (b) to train them in public speaking and in debating important questions of the day; and (c) to have an exchange of ideas among the members about important features of their respective provinces.

The following were officers of the society:

Presidente, Mr. Bernado Elayda, Zambales
Vice-President, Mr. Nicanor Atillo, Cebu.
Secretary, Mr. Teodorico Bauson, Pangasinan.
Treasurer, Mr. Sixto Balayan, Isabela.
Critic, Mr. Victorino Ruelos, Cagayan.

Program Committee.

Mr. Aureo Zaragoza, Pangasinan.
„ David Sison, Negros Occidental
„ Victorino Ruelos, Cagayan.

The meetings of this society were held in the chapel of Ellinwood Seminary and interesting programs were rendered for each meeting. The topic discussed by the speakers at the meetings were about the social life of the different tribes, ethnology of Non.—Christian tribes progress of schools, agricultural development of Cagayan ley and La Union and the life history of Lapolapo, ancestor of the Cebuans.

The photograph of the society was taken by Squares and Bingham as a "souvenir" of such an interesting as well as instructive organization. The teacher hope to make it a feature of the teachers' stay in Manila during the yearly vacation assemblies.

All the members wish to express these gratitude to Rev. W. G. Wright for his helpful suggestion in the organization of the society and for kindly allowing the members the use of the Seminary for conducting their meetings.

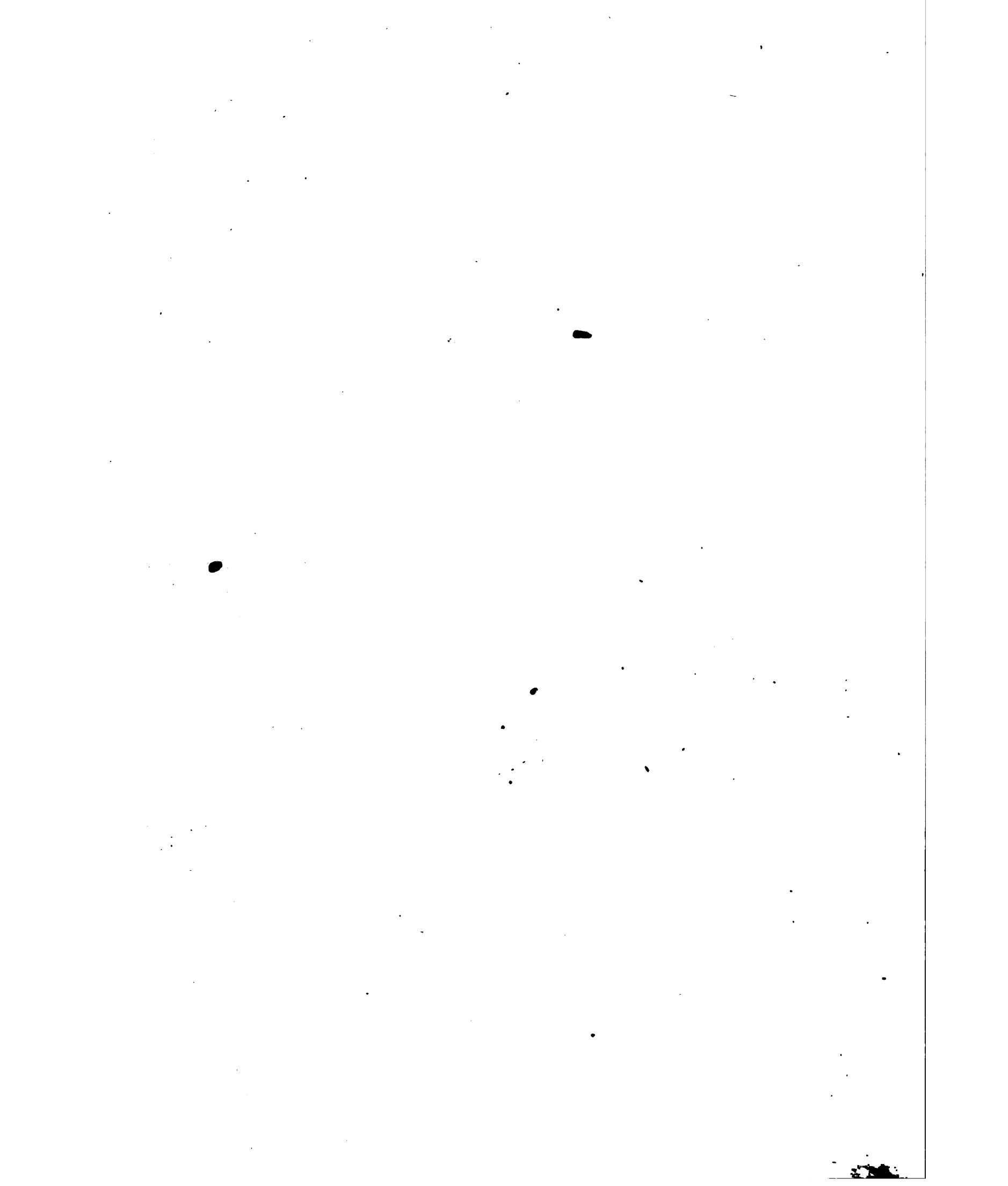
Maximino Mina

LAWYER=ABOGADO

52 Magallanes, Walled City, Manila, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur

Lámparas y Quinques eléctricos y para petroleo—Quinques mecánicos nuevos modelos muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Calzado Superior Americano y Español. Inmenso surtido y fresco en cada correo.
Hay mucho para niños, muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.



The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL, ÓRGANO DE LA "PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Director Prof. PACIFICO VICTORIANO

-P-2 00 ANUAL. SE RECIBEN ANUNCIOS A PRECIOS CONVENCIONALES

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Administración cualquier cambio de domicilio para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirse á THE FILIPINO TEACHER P. O. Box No. 1090, Manilla, I. F.

EDITORIAL

LA ESCUELA DE ABOGACÍA Y FARMACIA

Interpretando los nobles deseos de buena parte de la Juventud escolar, de esos alumnos que acaban de graduarse de bachilleres en los Colegios superiores del Gobierno, *Filipino Teacher* eleva hoy su humilde voz ante el Honorable Secretario de Instrucción Pública, para recabar del mismo el pronto establecimiento de las facultades de Farmacia y Derecho anexas á la Universidad del Gobierno, y la restauración de la antigua Escuela náutica abolida desde hace algunos años por no sabemos qué causas.

Hay centenares de alumnos que han terminado con brillantez el bachillerato en los High Schools, muchos de los cuales desean cursar las carreras de Derecho y Farmacia, y otros intentan seguir la provechosa profesión del Náutico, pero se ven imposibilitados de emprender tales carreras por no tener aún la Universidad establecidos estos importantes ramos de la enseñanza. Existen ciertamente en Manila escuelas de Farmacia y Abogacía sostenidas por la iniciativa particular, pero cobran tan caras las matrículas y tan costoso resulta el estudio en las mismas que los jóvenes graduados en las escuelas del Gobierno, generalmente alumnos pobres, se ven en la imposibilidad de matricularse y estudiar en esas escuelas particulares. Además los graduados del Gobierno, tropiezan con un grave inconveniente estudiando en esos colegios particulares, y es el idioma castellano en que allí se enseña y que

les obstaculiza el estudio. Los escolares del Gobierno se han educado en inglés; lenguaje que ellos dominan y no han hecho ningún estudio en la lengua de Castilla, por lo cual razonan que les es difícil estudiar dichas carreras en las escuelas particulares.

Los escolares del Gobierno además, están modelados en el plan y sistema práctico de la Educación americana y les resultará trabajoso, cuando nó difícil el estudiar la Farmacia y el Derecho en esas escuelas en donde se requiere previamente la aprobación de ciertas asignaturas relacionadas con tales carreras.

La juventud tiene derecho á pedir que se establezcan esos importantes ramos en la Universidad del Gobierno para poder cursar los estudios de Abogacía, Farmacia y Náutica.

De otro modo se habrán de malograr muchas esperanzas de la Juventud, y tantos jóvenes con verdadera vocación para esas profesiones, se verían obligados á abrazar otras carreras para las que no tengan acaso aptitudes, y así verían truncada necesariamente su verdadera afición.

No se podrá alegar la razón de que el Departamento de Instrucción no cuenta con fondos suficientes para establecer tales escuelas, por que la Legislatura ha aprobado el aumento del presupuesto de dicho departamento, con lo cual es posible fundar por hoy siquiera los primeros cursos de las carreras mencionadas, que incuestionablemente constituyen una verdadera necesidad para la Juventud escolar de nuestro País.

Text books

We have a complete of these in stock—Any thing you may need dont' fail to buy from us. Our prices are cheap. School books always in stock. —

Perry pictures

We have in stock in three sizes —10 per cent discount will be allowed to students and teachers.

Postcards

We receive a good assortment every mail, and held in stock a good variety of thousand postcards—Mail orders are promptly attended.—

Stationery

We can supply all your needs—Our prices are the lowest—We dont' care the quantity you buy, can sell you a penpoint or a sheet of paper.

Centro Postal Filatélico

LIBRERÍA Y PAPELERÍA

Carriedo 109—Santa Cruz—Manila.

SECCION PEDAGOGICA

Ilustre Auditorio: Honorable Academia:

(Discurso leído por el Sr. Enrique Mendiola, en la Solemne apertura de clases del Instituto Burgos)

Á una necesidad imperiosa, á un deber sagrado responde la apertura de los estudios académicos, que caracteriza la solemne preconización de las Ciencias, Letras y Artes, manifestación legítima de la Verdad, á la que consagramos nuestros afanes y desvelos, cifrando en ella nuestras aspiraciones todas, nuestro supremo Ideal, como Profesores y miembros de éste Instituto. Nos encontramos hoy ante ese distinguido público que nos honra con su asistencia personal, ante esa juventud estudiosa que se agita entusiasta en torno nuestro y henchida de júbilo viene hoy á recoger los premios ganados en la honrosa lid de las oposiciones.

Encargado de dirijiros la palabra en este momento, no por propia espontaneidad bien lo sabeis, sino cumpliendo la ineludible prescripción de los Estatutos de este Centro docente, yo desearía en la pequeñez de mis fuerzas y cortedad de conocimientos, discurrir sobre un tema en armonía con la significación de esta solemnidad literaria y digno del altísimo objeto que deben llenar los Centros de Enseñanza. Yo desearía inspirarme en el lenguaje grandioso é imponente de la verdad, de esa verdad que representamos cada uno en nuestras respectivas cátedras, de esa verdad que informa la existencia de estos Establecimientos docentes.

Es una verdad innegable que atravesamos una época de grandes crisis, de radicales y avasalladoras transformaciones que exigen para su satisfactoria solución estudios tan detenidos y observaciones tan profundas de cuánto se relaciona con los elementos seculares de nuestro organismo social.

Arrollados por las modernas ideas desaparecieron en breve plazo arcaicos ideales, de todo en todo refidos con las exigencias del siglo; á impulsos del progreso cayeron prácticas sostenidas por el atraso de los pueblos; y el hombre de nuestros días, ensanchando los horizontes del espíritu, abrió nuevos senderos por donde caminar en busca del perfecto ideal.

No cabe, pues, negar esa transformación completa en los procedimientos que imprimen carácter á una época, porque valdría tanto como afirmar que las fuerzas físicas se pierden en el espacio, sin engendrar luz, calor y movimiento.

Empero si no cabe dudar del progreso y sus innumerables ventajas, tampoco puede negarse que á impulsos de esas grandes fuerzas que infundieron á la humanidad vigorosos alientos, se levantan amenazadoras las más espantosas doctrinas y las utopías más extrañas. De una parte vemos sistemas que inspirados en fervores científicos intentan establecer igualdades imposibles; que en vano luchan por la consecución de perniciosos ideales, hasta querer concluir con la idea religiosa, la cual no puede perecer, porque es una necesidad constante del alma humana; allá se amenaza al Capital y se pretende entronizar al Trabajo; aquí se esclaviza al Trabajo honrado y se le erige un altar al Despotismo del Capital; más lejos se niegan al hombre todas las supremacías, considerando como privilegios odiosos el talento, el valor y las virtudes cívicas.

Y todo esto se hace en nombre del progreso, y con el progreso se quieren justificar todos los atrevimientos; y por el progreso se solicita que pasen como verdades axiomáticas, los mayores errores, sin tener en cuenta que el verdadero progreso es incompatible con las aberraciones de la inteligencia y rechaza cuanto viene á herir los sagrados intereses de los pueblos. Pues qué, ¿ha de ser lícito trastornar en nombre de la civilización el orden social de un pueblo, quitarle sus hegemonías, y matar las creencias que informan su espíritu?

No; progresar en sociedades civilizadas no es destruir lo que es anterior: es reformar sábiamente, remover obstáculos; adaptar antiguos elementos á elementos similares de nueva creación; separar lo que daña y aceptar lo que aprovecha: dar al hombre medios de trabajo, de vida y de bienestar, sin privarle de aquellos que ya poesía y son parte de su patrimonio en todos los órdenes de la existencia.

LUZON BARBER SHOP

440 NOZALED, PACO

JUST AT THE FOOT OF PACO BRIDGE
HAIR CUT - SHAVING

Regular prices

DOMINGO M. SANTOS, Prop.

Bernabe Studio ✂

Se regala una ampliación á los que tomen una docena de retratos de tarjetas americanas para arriba.—Peinadora gratis.
Izquierdo No. 379, Trozo.

Únicamente entendiéndolo así es como podría juzgarse severa é imparcialmente la obra protentosa de este siglo, señalando sus bellezas y sus defectos, para facilitar por tal modo el estudio de los grandes problemas sociales en cuya solución se halla tan interesada la humanidad entera.

La radical y completa transformación de nuestro actual ambiente social está íntimamente vinculada y basada en el problema de la Educación Popular, de la Enseñanza que se desarrolla en Filipinas con todas las bellezas y defectos del progreso moderno. Y discutida hoy más que nunca la personalidad del Profesorado Filipino voy á ocupar vuestra atención acerca de LA FINALIDAD DE LOS COLEGIOS PRIVADOS, tema que otro más hábil que el que tiene el honor de dirigiros la palabra, lo desarrollaría con erudición y galanura, dando así mayor interés á este discurso con que inauguramos hoy nuestras tareas escolares.

La existencia de los Colegios privados ó escuelas privadas es casi coetánea con la de la Universidad de Sto. Tomás, porque es sabido que desde el siglo 17 ya había escuelas privadas de latinidad, en donde se preparaban nuestros escolares en Humanidades para sufrir un exámen de reválida é ingresar en la Universidad de Sto. Tomás, ó de San José para los estudios de facultad.

Más tarde cuando se implantó la segunda enseñanza en el país, se establecieron no solo en la Capital de Manila sino en casi todas las provincias y pueblos principales del Archipiélago, muchas escuelas privadas, dirigidas por personas competentes, que cuando menos ostentaban el título de Profesor, sino el de Doctor ó Licenciado en alguna facultad; hasta aquí llega la institución de los Colegios privados durante la dominación española.

Desde la implantación de la Soberanía Americana hasta nuestros días no solo continuaron estos establecimientos privados, sino que se fundaron otros muchos de entre los cuales los hay muy valiosos y acreditados.

No es nuestro propósito tratar aquí de los sistemas educativos, procedimientos, formas y métodos que se han empleado hoy en dichas escuelas privadas, si son ó no congruentes con las exigencias de la ciencia pe-

dagógica moderna: nuestro propósito es demostrar únicamente si en el terreno práctico cumplió, ó no, esta institución, la finalidad de su noble ministerio en sus respectivas épocas que caracterizan el régimen colonial que desgraciadamente ha imperado siempre en Filipinas.

Cada época tiene su carácter propio y dentro del régimen social de cada uno de los tres períodos en que puede dividirse la enseñanza privada en Filipinas, los Colegios privados han cumplido la finalidad de su existencia.

En efecto, en el primer período de la época hispana cuando en vez de la segunda enseñanza no se estudiaba más que el Latín para poder ingresar en los estudios de facultad, los que más han honrado el clero y foro filipinos, son los que han procedido de Colegios privados ó escuelas privadas, como los PP. Ballesteros, los Villafranca, los Villaseñores, los Espíritus y otros más en la carrera sacerdotal; y en la del Derecho, los Tagles, los Greys, los de Leones los Pantojas y otros muchos.

En el segundo período de la dominación española cuando se estableció la segunda enseñanza en Filipinas, los que más se distinguieron en las carreras de sacerdocio, Derecho, Medicina, Farmacia y estudios especiales, son también procedentes la mayor parte, de Colegios privados; y aquí no citamos nombres, no solo por temer zaherir la modestia de los que convienen con nosotros, sino porque no somos los llamados á hacerlo; sin embargo, en la conciencia de todos están los ejemplos vivos que en éste punto podemos citar.

Consta también en algunos reports de la Universidad de Sto. Tomás, á la cual estaban adscritas entonces las escuelas privadas, que en las provincias ó pueblos en donde se han establecido Colegios privados es mayor el adelanto moral y social de sus habitantes y mayor el número de los que saben leer y escribir que en las demás provincias y pueblos en donde no había Colegios privados. Datos estadísticos que demuestran la eficacia y personalidad de los Colegios privados en aquella época.

En el tercer período de la enseñanza privada, que corresponde á la dominación americana hay también

Do you wish a portrait that will be a Christmas remembrance many years hence :- :- :- :- :- :- :- :-

If so our 30 years experience in the art can guarantee this result

Photos that do not fade

INTERNATIONAL STUDIO 39 ESCOLTA

Hair dresser free—Enlargement free with dozen cabinets

Best Equiped Studio in the Orient

datos positivos que encomian y enaltecen á los Colegios privados. En los reports de Mr. Sutherland, Superintendente de los pensionados filipinos en América consta que los que han tenido excelentes y mejores promedios de entre los pensionados de aquella época son casi todos los que han procedido de Colegios privados.

En las Exposiciones Universales, concursos, certámenes y oposiciones públicas celebrados en el Extranjero y en la Capital de Manila y provincias, los Colegios privados, que han tomado parte en estas honrosas lides escolares, no han ocupado un lugar desairado, antes al contrario en algunas oposiciones celebradas en esta Capital con motivo del Rizal Day, los alumnos de Colegios privados han salido completamente victoriosos, llevando casi todos los primeros premios.

En las grandes Universidades y Colegios de América y Europa y aún en los de esta Capital, ha habido y los hay en actualidad muchos alumnos formados por Colegios privados que se han distinguido y se distinguen en sus respectivas facultades, ocupado los primeros puestos en la clase y terminando con lucimiento sus respectivas carreras.

En medio de estos hechos irrecusables que justifican el aprecio, estimación y favor que el público ha dispensado y sigue dispensando á los colegios privados, en medio del ardiente y noble afán de la Juventud filipina de instruirse y educarse, invadiendo todos los centros de enseñanza públicos y privados; en medio del entusiasmo febril que la omnimoda libertad de la enseñanza despertará á los educadores del pueblo filipino; en medio de la noble emulación de los centros docentes por mejorar los medios educativos; en medio de las actividades y energías consumidas por difundir la enseñanza en Filipinas; surge la fatídica silueta del caos, se levanta la mortífera sombra de la anarquía que amenazan acabar con la institución más santa del pueblo filipino: la enseñanza.

A remediar tan grave mal la Secretaría de la Instrucción Pública, velando por los sagrados intereses del público que en algunos casos han sido suplantados por algunos logreros é intrusos de profesión, (por fortuna pocos) ha querido ejercer su alta misión de velar por la pureza y eficacia de la enseñanza privada, estableciendo un Standard del Plan de Estudios y prescribiendo condiciones y reglas para que los estudios hechos en Colegios privados sean oficialmente reconocidos, de conformidad con la Ley N.º 1459. Tan sabia y previsora disposición no pudo ser más oportuna como en esta ocasión en que estamos amenazados de una espantosa anarquía.

No nos oculta que todo control ha sido siempre y es un pesado yugo para el ejercicio de la libertad en las iniciativas particulares, con todo es preferible un control que el libertinaje, que la anarquía. Teniendo en cuenta los nobles propósitos de la Secretaría de Instrucción Pública de unificar el Plan de Estudios en todos los Colegios públicos y privados y de levantar el Standard de la enseñanza en Filipinas, esperamos que ese control gubernamental se traducirá en la práctica en rigor saludable, en materia de enseñanza y poderosa ayuda á los Colegios privados que de buena fé y con patriótica abnegación ejercen el sagrado ministerio de enseñar.

El remedio está aplicado y creemos que este cancer social será pronto extirpada, pero más que de este remedio esperamos de la misma naturaleza del paciente que tendrá suficiente fortaleza para resistir la crisis de este grave mal, de la sensatez y cordura del público, de los padres de familia que de hoy en adelante sabrán hacer la selección conveniente antes de confiar sus hijos á manos extrañas en el momento más peligroso y decisivo de la vida en que se forma el carácter con la educación, teniendo presente que la educación é Instrucción de nuestros jóvenes ejercen influencia directa en los destinos de nuestro pueblo.

APOLONIO ROSAL, DENTISTA

San Roque, Cavite

Fine gold crowns and bridge work a speciality

All work done at the lowest prices and guaranteed to give a complete satisfaction.
Teeth extracted without pain.

TRY ONCE

HOURS:
10 TO 11:30 A. M.
3 TO 5, P. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL 8 TO 9 A. M.
TELEPHONE 217

DR. W. LANKOWSKY.

Calle Palacio No. 182

Intramuros, Manila

Camisas blancas y de color, Corbatas, Calzoncillos, Cuellos, Puños, Camisetas, Botones, Salida para baño, Toallas. Inmenso surtido de todo. Hay camisetas y calzoncillos de pura lana para garantizarse de los Nortés. Vende muy barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

Más sean cuales fueron los errores y los abusos de nuestros Colegios privados hijos de su época y de su carácter la sustantividad del elemento nativo en materia de enseñanza es un hecho innegable.

Contemplad sinó á ese benemérito cuerpo de maestros de Instrucción pública, (aunque menos considerado y peor retribuido.) á esos apóstoles de la civilización y del progreso de nuestros pueblos y observareis que todos ellos son nativos, á quienes se deben los rápidos y grandes adelantos de la Instrucción Pública.

Tended la vista á los Colegios privados genuinamente filipinos en todos los grados de instrucción y vereis que todos y cada uno de ellos tienen la gloria de haber formado ciudadanos dignos y equilibrados, capaces de vivir la vida de la realidad, la vida práctica de las actividades modernas en la candente arena de la lucha por la existencia; y en esto consiste la mejor ejecutoria de la eficiencia de la enseñanza en los Colegios privados genuinamente filipinos.

Observad también que el Profesorado de la Universidad de Sto. Tomás de hoy el 90% es filipino y en la Universidad de Filipinas del Gobierno de reciente

creación tiene también parte, aunque exigua el filipino en algunas facultades.

SEÑORES:

Hemos llegado al final de este desaliñado trabajo y al reivindicar el puesto de honor en la evolución histórica de la enseñanza en Filipinas para los Colegios privados, para el Profesorado Filipino, no debemos perder de vista que, estamos bajo la acción directora de la nación norte-americana; afortunadamente es la cuna de la libertad y de la democracia, y con la libertad bien entendida vamos á concurrir á la magna empresa del progreso de nuestra civilización y cultura.

QUEMOS COMPROFESORES:

Si; vamos á concurrir á esa grandiosa obra de educar é instruir á nuestro pueblo, á nuestra juventud, con la firme convicción de que estamos más llamados que nadie como filipinos á cumplir con este sagrado deber y á demostrar con hechos nuestra discutida capacidad, en este período de pruebas; pues nuestra responsabilidad ante Dios y ante la Historia es tan grande como el Ideal del pueblo filipino á su vida propia é independiente.

HE DICHO.

POLI-
ZAS
DOTA-
LES



PARA
LOS
MAES-
TROS

OFICINA-CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENEMOS UNA OFERTA ESPECIAL PARA LOS MAESTROS Y MAESTRAS DE LAS ESCUELAS PÚBLICAS. V. NECESITA UNA PÓLIZA ESCRIBID Y PEDID INFORMES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

P. O. Box 425

Manila, P. I.

25 Echague

You will not be satisfied unless you buy and eat the BISCUITS sold by

LA PERLA

Plaza Sta. Cruz,
Nos. 96-98, Manila

SECCION LITERARIA

Las Delicias

(BAÑOS)

I.

Hace tres mil años, cuando la religión bathalana imperaba en las montañas de Luzón, *Bituin*, dulce flor del bosque, gentil dalaga de Bosoboso, había salido á las campos á labrar *palay, gave y sinkamas*.

El sol, un sol estival, todò fuego, volcaba sobre su frente virginal rayos ardientes: pero e la labra y labra, como pidiendo á madre Tierra eterna fecundidad.

De pronto se detiene, ha oido rumor en la espesura que cierra el campo, suelta el azadón y sus brazos, como dos guirnaldas de sampagas, se alzan á limpiar gotas de sudor, que tiemblan rodando en las encantadas mejillas arreboladas de calor

Azadón al hombro, canturreando una tonada de *Kundiman* llega *Batis*, el gentil labrador de los ojos hermosos y el hablar cariñosísimo, viene decididamente hácia *Bituin* y una vez á su lado, la saluda:

—Como sigas labrando, en vez de *sinkamas* van á brotar de la tierra *sampaguitas*...

Sonreía ella, al piropo halagador y posa su mirada virginal, impregnada de cariños en el *bagongtawo*, mientras el sol ríe en el espacio una hechizada sinfonía de luz.

—Porqué llegas tan tarde?

—Porque he despertado tarde.

—¡Perezosol

—Perezoso, no; es que anoche soñé mucho con una dalaga que tiene mi corazón...

—De veras?

—Y que me quiere mucho.

—¿Se llama?

—Se llama *Bituin*.

Suelta ella el azadón y escapa, más encendida en pudores que de sol. En la carrera, á veces vuelve la cara para ver al *bagongtawo* que la contempla huir, echándola besos al aire con la mirada, con las manos.

II

Cae la tarde sobre los campos dulcemente. Es la hora de las estrellas vespérales y de las sampaguitas. De las copas de los árboles gigantescos de Bosoboso, llegan trémulas y plañideras los cantos de las aves nocturnas.

Bituin que ha terminado su árida labor, respira el aire oloroso de los campos en momentáneo reposo, antes de tornar al hogar.

Se alzan á la tarde sus sueños, sus suspiros de amor; más, de su dulce abstracción y su descanso, viene á robarle el Jefe del pueblo, noble *Gat* de Bosoboso.

—Ola, hermosa dalaga.

—Buenas tardes, señor.

—Me conoces?

—Sí

¿Me amaras?

—Oh señor!! ..

—Me gustas con toda el alma. El otro día te ví bañándote en el río y quedó de tu imagen en mis ojos una sombra perfumada.

—Gracias, señor...

—Gracias, no. *Bituin*, (sé tu nombre, por que lo he preguntado, ¡mira tú si he pensado en tí!) no me des las gracias, por que te diga todo lo que siente mi pecho desde que te ví tan bella...

—Señor, es tarde; y madre me espera. Siento dejarnos; pero he de partir...

—Sin dejarme una esperanza?

—Señor no puedo.

—Bien, adiós, gentil *Bituin*, otro día será otro día.

—Adiós!...

VENTA DE ANIMALES

Karabaos resistentes
Karaballas parenderas
Karaballas con chotos ó crias

Vacunos para carros
Vacas parenderas
Vacas con chotos ó crias

30 Tanduay, Quiapo, Manila

Faustino Lichauco, Propietario.

III.

Una mañana deliciosa mientras á un lado el carabao rumia y filosofa en descanso, sobre el carro de labor, consultan *Bituin* y *Batis* su destino. Las piedras, las flores, las pepitas de las frutas, las amigas, todas á una, significan que la unión de ambos corazones será de suerte feliz, coronada por los cielos de infinitas bienandanzas.

Han decidido los novios, *Bituin* y *Batis* que ya se adoran, comunicar á la madre de ella su mútuo amor.

La madre, pobre vieja que idolatra á su hija, los recibe con los brazos abiertos y los bendice; ellos besuquean á la vieja que ya es la madre de los dos; y al cabo de hablarse mucho con los ojos dulcemente se separan bajo la luz de la luna que ilumina los cielos y los campos y las almas.

IV.

Una noche *Bituin* está sola en su casa; la vieja ha salido á buscar *gulays* para la cena, súbitamente llega el *Gat* de Bosoboso cargado de valiosos presentes y ricos manjares:

—Todo es para tí, *Bituin*; porque te adoro.

Ella no puede ya soportar tanta persecución amorosa del que le es tan molesto y poco agradable; ella desprecia sus riquezas; todo lo de él, que á sus ojos y á su corazón aparece inferiorísimo á la sola palabra de *Batis*, el amado; y decide sacarle brutalmente de sus pretensiones absurdas

—Yo, señor de Bosoboso, no puedo amar á V. nunca; no me pertenezco, estoy comprometida con un hombre á quién adoro.

Truena y centellea el *Gat* de Bosoboso por todas partes de su cuerpo en contra de la ingénua explicación; y á su vez, sátiricamente, resuelve abusar de la virgen, para cuyo acto le amparan lo solitario del lugar y la oscuridad de la noche.

Lucha con ella, á forzarla, desesperadamente; *Bituin* dá gritos y se defiende; mordiendo y arañando al señor que de tal modo abusa de su fuerza, y cuando ya va á caer, á desfallecer débil, doblada al dolor de los bra-

zos que atenazan sus carnes, surge, como á un conjuro milagroso, *Batis*, que se arroja como un carabao furioso sobre el *Gat* de Bosoboso para hundirle una, dos, cinco, mil veces, la centelleante hoja de un bolo, en el corazón.

V.

A la luz del alba, la vieja *Sinag* con *Bituin* y *Batis* van huyendo camino de Antipolo.

Allá en la humilde choza quedó tendido y ensangrentado el cuerpo muerto del *Gat* de Bosoboso.

Y se dirijen los tres á la cueva del Talbak, á consultar al Mago, su destino y su crimen.

Pero el Mago, cariñoso y benévolo, que adivinó lo pasado, por los gestos y dos ó tres vocablos que pronunciaron los huidos, les dice que nada temer; y les recomienda á *Lakam-Bini*, señora de Antipolo, toda misericordia y divina providencia.

Y *Lakam-Bini*, en efecto, los acoje y ampara; y *Lakam-Bini* hace más; pues les regala una fuente, *Batis* de aguas medicinales, con las que ellos se enriquecieron abundantemente.

Tal es el origen de los *Baños*, llamados hoy día, *Las Delicias* cuyas aguas tienen la virtud de curar enfermos; y casar novios con lazos eternamente felices, bajo cielo siempre azul y sereno, jamás turbado por nubecilla alguna.

Lakam-Bini, la señora de Antipolo, la que un día tuvo vida real y palpité y soñó y amó; que tuvo continuamente besos del corazón y manos abiertas en derrame de infinitos bienes para todos cuantos desgraciados acudieron á su cariñosa demanda; que amparó viudas, recogió huérfanos, patrocinó amores, reguló leyes humanas, sostuvo la ancianidad y siempre se inclinó al humilde. *Lakam-Bini*, divina y celestial, reina de todos los *batis* cristianos, Hada de todas las flores antipolinas, venerada y adorada como ídolo por todos cuantos se llamaron antipolenses es hoy *Nuestra Señora* de *Lakam-Bini*, virgen y emperatriz del territorio, donde se alzan las montañas al cielo; domo besos de la tierra que quisieran llegar en vuelo divino á sus piés santos.

Manufacturers

of uniforms for schools and colleges as—CAPS, SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DEVICES etc.

Arms and Ammunition

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

AGENTS FOR

A. G. Spalding & Bros., Sporting Goods

Alfred Roensch & Co.

65-67 Escolta, Manila

General Outfitters

No cierres tu puerta...

Un labio lejano me ha dicho,
que tienes cerrada tu puerta ..
Si es cierto, reforma el capricho:
¡tu puerta ha de estar siempre abierta!

Abierta á las aves del cielo,
abierta al rumor de las brisas,
al goce, al dolor, al consuelo,
y al triste que pide sonrisas..

Abierta á los claros de luna,
al suave perfume de Mayo,
al lloro del niño en la cuna,
y al viejo que tiembla en desmayo ..

No cierres tu puerta. ¿No sabes
que cruzan el largo camino
mil sombras, mil vidas, mil aves
que ignoran su obscuro destino?

Tu mano que abrió las entrañas
del suelo, y halló un gran tesoro,
arroje las llaves extrañas,
que cierran tus puertas al lloro.

Preparen tus manos la mesa,
el plato de arroz y hasta el vino.
¡La sombra en la luz hace presa
y es largo y tortuoso el camino!

Que sea en la vida, tu techo
la fuente que lave los males,
que cierre las lagas del pecho.
que borre las penas mortales.

Si quieres que nazcan al paso
de tu alma las rosas celestes,
acoge el dolor del ocaso
y zurce las míseras vestes.

Bien sabes que es noble y es santo,
alzar al que cae en la vía.
No dudes ni niegues. El llanto
secado es raudal de alegría.

Si pones tu mano en la mano
del pobre, Dios besa la tuya.
No cierres tu puerta ¡oh mi hermano!
no sea que de ella Dios huya.

Ten siempre dispuesta tu casa,
y esté á todo huésped abierta,
que acaso la sombra que pasa
es sombra de tu madre muerta...

No cierres tu puerta ¿no sabes
que cruzan el largo camino,
mil sombras, mil vidas, mil aves
que apenas si saben cual es su destino?

FERNANDO M. GUERRERO.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER



Teléfono 175

La única máquina de escribir visible con te-
clado completo para escribir en inglés y en
castellano

SPRUNGLI & CO.

Unicos Agentes

28 Calle David, Manila.

Silleria de Viena, de América Hongkon; sueltos y por juegos muy baratos, siempre
barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Al Limbás.

Limbás, que te alzas raudo al firmamento,
 Para perderte en ascensión gigante;
 Perdona tú si mi atrevido acento
 Perturba tus dominios un instante...
 La gloria de tu anhelo fulgurante,
 La llevo yo en mi propio pensamiento,
 Y si portas la fuerza de un Atlante,
 Les sobra á mis ideas el aliento.
 Tú sobre el viento, yo sobre la tierra,
 Ráudo Limbás, los dos somos pequeños;
 Y son falsas mis glorias y tus galas.
 ¡La misma suerte nuestra fuerza encierra,
 ¡Tú que puedes volar, no tienes sueños,
 Yo que puedo soñar, no tengo alas!

PEDRO A. PATERNO.

RESTAURANT "LA ROSA"

Carriedo Núm. 117, Quiapo

DESAYUNOS COMIDAS Y MERIENDAS

Precios baratísimos-Cubiertos de P.0.30 o 40 y o 50

MENÚ EXTRAORDINARIO

Los Domingos—Empanada de Jamón y carne.
 Los Lunes—Lengua de Vaca.
 Los Martes—Cabrito en Cardereta
 Los Miercoles—Cocido á la Española
 Los Jueves—Arroz á la Valenciana.
 Los Viernes—Bacalao á la Vizcaína.
 Los Sabados Gallina en relleno.

SORBETES RIQUÍSIMOS TODAS LAS NOCHES

A. Castañeda

Propietaria

Los maestros filipinos

COMITÉ REORGANIZADO

En la junta general extraordinaria del Comité de Manila del *Philippine Teachers' Association* celebrada el 28 del mes próximo pasado en la oficina de la misma, se ha acordado por unanimidad reorganizar por completo dicho Comité, subdividiéndolo en tantos Comités Locales cuantos son los Distritos Escolares en Manila, es decir, en cuatro Comités.

Acto seguido se procedió á la elección de los miembros de la Junta Directiva Provincial y de la de los Comités Locales con carácter provisional. He aquí el Resultado:

Miembros de la Directiva Provincial de Manila: A. Quijano, presidente; Vicenta Mata, vice-pres.; G. Villa, tesorero; C. Ligot, secretario; L. Rivera, sub-secretario Vocales son los Chairmen, y secretario-tesoreros locales.

Miembros de la Directiva Local: Comité Local n.º 1.—J. Topacio, chairman; M. Hernández, secretario tesoro; Arcadio del Rosario, D. Rodriguez, M. S. Mateo, vocales. Comité Local n.º 2.—J. Buenaventura, chairman; V. Uriarte, secretario tesoro; J. de Guzman, D. Gloria, A. Laquindanum, vocales. Comité n.º 3.—J. Hernández, chairman; A. Cruz, secretario tesoro; A. Silva, A. Laber, C. Arabit, vocales. Comité Local n.º 4.—Simplicio de los Santos, chairman; S. Bijasa, secretario tesoro; E. Vega, A. Duque, Roman Patricio, vocales.

El Comité Provincial celebrará el sábado, 18 del actual, á las 4 en punto de la tarde, una junta en su misma oficina, para tratar de varios asuntos importantes.

Josue Soncuya

LAWYER-ABOGADO

77 Legaspi

Walled City Manila

MANILA FASHION

ESCOLTA NO. 73

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices.

Gentlemen's good as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICANS SHOES & Handkerchiefs

A complete assortment of woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth and drill.

The department of TAYLORING is the best equiped. In the Orient TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende más barato artículos para caballeros

Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas, Cacetines, Camisetas, Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.

Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodon, Drill Algodon.

Este establecimiento cuenta tambien con Talleres de Sastrea y Camisería y Garantiza la Perfección en corte de los trajes y camisas.

JUGUETES, JUGUETES, JUGUETES, siempre muchos juguetes Acudid niños!!! muy baratos y Siempre baratos en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

6

Hablemos de cada cosa por vez

Al comprar una máquina de escribir, hágase Vd. siempre esta regla excelente: **YO EXAMINARÉ LAS BARRAS DE TIPOS.**

La barra de tipo - es decir, la barra que lleva el tipo - es la pieza que hace el trabajo arduo de una máquina de escribir.

Ninguna máquina de escribir puede ser más fuerte que sus barras de tipos, ni mejor que sus barras de tipos, porque la medida de la fuerza de cualquier máquina de escribir es la fuerza de sus barras de tipos.

Teniendo presente este hecho, rogamos á Vd. examine cuidadosamente las barras de tipos de la máquina de escribir Remington.

La sólida barra de tipo forjada de la Remington es y siempre ha sido uno de los fundamentos de su supremacía. Compare esta barra Remington, hecha de una forja caliente de acero, *exigiendo treinta y tres operaciones distintas en su manufactura*—compare esta barra fuerte y rígida con la delgada barra ordinaria hecha de acero laminado, y comprenderá Vd. entonces una razón porque

El nombre mismo de

“Remington”

significa fuerza y confianza en una máquina de escribir.

Los nuevos modelos 10 y 11 de la máquina de escribir Remington tienen la famosa barra de tipo forjada de la Remington. Además, estos modelos representan la unión de los principios históricos y la excelencia tradicional de la Remington con todas las ideas más recientes y más progresivas en la construcción de máquinas de escribir. Como combinación de lo mejor de lo viejo con lo mejor de lo nuevo, los nuevos modelos de la Remington son el triunfo más alto de la máquina de escribir.



E. C. McCullough & Co.
Plaza Goiti, Manila.

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUWANAN

Tagapamansag ng "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Namamahalà: MANUEL AGUINALDO.

PASULATAN: 464 REAL MALATE, LALAGYAN SA CORREO: BOX 1090, MAYNILA, K. P.



PATNUGOT-TUDLING



Dahil sa Pagsisimulâ namin ngayon sa ikáapat na bolúmen, ay bumábatí kami sa laháat nang *Maligayang Araw*.

Ang pag-aaral nang ingglés.

¿...PAWANG KABASTUSÁN?

Haláw sa isáng talumpati.

Aming sisipling buôngbuô ang pangyayaring napakahidwâ sa haráp ng bayan na ibinabalitâ ng kápanahayagan naming *Ang Mithâ* noóng iká waló nitong Hunio, na nangyari sa nayon nang Santa Ana, Pateros.

Ganitó ang pagkakasabi:

"Hanggang sa ami'y umáabot ang balitâ nang isáng nangyari sa Pateros, Rizal, na ikinamu-nuhí ng madláng tagaroón.

Sa balak ng iláng gurò sa "Liceo Filipino", ay nagdaos ng belada ang isáng binatàng kata-tapos pa lamang ng pagbabachiller sa násabing páaralan, beladang ginawâ sa kanyang bahay sa nayon ng Santa Ana, Pateros. At upang maparingál mandin ang tuntunin ng gayóng kasayahan, ay ilinagáy ng mġa náturang gurò ang pangalan ng iláng binibinì sa bayan, na may pinamagatán pang *farmacéutica* kahit hindi, upáng doo'y magsalitâ. Ito'y ikinámanghá ng mġa binibinì, pagka't ipinalagáy niláng isáng birò'g may kabíngatan. Hindi namán nangagsalitâ ang mġa ilinagáy na ito sa palatuntunan.

Nġuni,t aanhín pa ang laháat ng iyan, na di gaya ng mġa pangšngusap na binitiwán sa ta lumpati ng gurò sa "Liceo Filipino" na si G. Isidoro Calpa, na nagsabing masasamá raw ang mġa nag-áaral sa inggles pagka't hindi nakakaalam ng *urbanidad* at walang nátututuhan kundi pa-

wáng kabastusan. Sabihin pa ang panglilit ng mġa kaharáp na binibinìng mġa gurò sa páaralang bayan. Ang mġa itó raw ay nangápanġangá sa gayóng mġa salitáng hindi hinihintay na pumulás sa labí ng isáng gurò pa namang gaya ni G. Calpa, na dapat magbigáy halimbawâ ng pagmamahál sa *urbanidad* na kanyang ipinagtatanggol."

Ngayon ay magpapaliwanag kami at magtatá-nóng ng ilán kay G. Calpa.

Ang pangyayaring itó humigít kumulang, ay nagmulá sa mġa guròng nag-anyaya sa mġa nagsidaló. Ngayon, ¿sinó si G. Calpa? Isa siyang guro sa «Liceo Filipino». ¿Hindi kaya siya kasamang bumalak ng ganitong belada? Walang kaliwanagan, pagka,t sinasabi sa itaas, na, *balak ng ilang guro*. Nġuni't maliwanag na natatatáp namin, na, pagka,t guro siya sa binanggit na páaralan at naandodoon ng mġa sandaling iyon at kasalamuha siya, ay di sasalang kasama siya sa gayong balak. Ngayon, hindi wastong ilagay ang pangalan ng ilang binibini sa *programa* upang magsalita na walang pagbibigay alam; at pama-magatan pang *farmacéutica* kahit na hindi.

Nagtalumpati si G. Calpa. Nagsalita siya ng hinggil sa mġa nangagsisipag-aral sa wikang ingglés na anya'y *masamá*, at pagka,t masama ay *walang urbanidad*, at pagka,t *walang urbanidad ay mġa bastus*. Ngayon, ¿bakit nagbitw ng ganitóng pangšngusap si G. Calpa? Na sapagka't ang mġa kaharáp na ipinalalagay nilang *farmacéutica* upang mangagsipagtalumpati ay hindi tu-

mupád? Na, sapagka,t sa madaling sabi'y hiniya sila? ¿Saan naron ngayon ang matwid? ¿Saan naron ngayon ang ipinangangalandakang *Urbanidad* ng mahál na ginoo? ¿Saan naron ngayon ang ngalang *masamá at bastus*? ¿Na sa nangangaral kaya ó nasa pinangangaralan? Malinaw na malinaw na lumalabas na, ang ganitong kamuhimuhing ta lumpati ay natutunod sa nangusap at di sa pinangungusapan, sa nangangaral at di sa pinangangaralan. Na, nagsabi ng ganito si G. Calpa, pagka,t ang mga tinutukoy ay mga babaeng guro sa inggles? ¿Hindi matwid. Aming liliwanagan: Na, kundi nila pinalayaw in ng *farmacéutica* ang mga ibig nilang magsalita, ay hindi sila mapapahiya. Na kung sila'y nagpakawastó sa gayong harapan; alalaon baga'y iginalang nila ang karangalan tagla, ng mga binibini, ay matutupad nila ang kanilang hangad. Kaya,t malinaw na malinaw na ating matatapat, na, kung kaya nagsalita ng gayon ang *mister*, ay sapagka't napahiya sa harapan, at sapagka,t napahiya, ay lumabas na *bastus*, at pagka,t *bastus* ay *walang urbanidad*. Kaya,t ang ganitong talumpati ay kinsà lamang na bumalong sa pagningitngit ng isip upang matubós ang *KAHIHIYAN, KABASTUSAN at URBANIDAD NIYA, at di ng mga nangagsisipag-aral sa Inggles*.

¿Kakutyâ-kutyang pangyayari!... ang isa pa namang dapat magbigay ng magandang halimbawa sa bayan, ay hindi at siyang gumagawa ng kagusutan. ¿...Bastus! ¿Walang Urbanidad...!! ¿Sino?

Ibig kayâ ng ginoong ito'y iulat namin ang mga itinuturong *urbanidad* sa loob ng paaralang-ingles, upang mamaibabaw ang katotohanan?

Pagsulong nang bayang Pilipino

¿Saán nagmumulá?

Walá nang iba pang bagay na tayo'y mapagbabatayan kung bakit ang isang bayan ay malakás ang pagsulong. Oo: walangwalá; maliban sa mga páaralá ay naghihikaós ang bayan sa pag-unlád at paggitaw sa kabihasan. Magíng sa matandang kasaysayan ng sangdaigdíg ay páaralan at páaralaug ang pinagmumulán ng mga bayang kuong tawagi'y *bihasa*, palibhasa'y siya nga lamang tangíng binábalungan ng mga darakilang pagkukuró at pag-asa ng bawa't bahagi ng bayan. Dito sa Pilipinas ay ganito na rin. ¿At sino ngayon ang makapagsasabi ng hindi? Iyan lamang mga kaaway ng damdamin at kalayaan ng bayan! Iyan lamang mapanipsip ng dugó ng kapuwál... na, sa ganáng kanilá, ay ang pagsasabi at paniniwalá sa isang bayan gaya nitong Pilipinas na *bihasa na*, ay walang kakabúkabuluhán, waláng kahaláhalagá ni kamunséng man sa harap ng panahón. Ang ganito'y hindi sa panghuhula, ni sa pagmamatayog ng pagsasalitá, kungdi sa talagáng siyang katotohanan, at pagka't katotohan ay siyang dapat paniwalaan. Katotohanan ngang di maikakaít ngayon at kailán man, maging sa harap ng túnay na Diyos, na ang bayan natin ay bihasa na, kabihasnáng nagmulá sa kasikhayang pag-aaral ng mga anak niya. Dahil dito'y ang sabihin man natin ng pabulong, ay ang bayan natin ay di na huhulí kung sa bagay na itó sa mga bayang ipinangangalandakang dakila sa sangdaigdíg, pagka't hindi ang pagbabatayan natin ay ang malalaki at matataas na páaralán, ang makikisig at magagayak sa palamuti, kundi ng matatalino at masisipag na guró na siya lamang pinakaluluwa ng alín mang páaralán ay siyang diwa at buhay ng mga nangagsisipag-aral.

Hanggáng saán napagkikilala ang kakayahan at karapatan natin sa pámamahala! ¿Sumusukó sa langit...!

Itungó man natin ang pagsasalaysay sa mga magulang ng bata, sa noóng araw ay tulugín at mapágwaláng



SPRUNGLI & CO. Daang David blg. 28
MAYNILA

Nagbibili ng gatas “**MARCA OSO**”
na walang halu

MURA KAY SA IBA

Tumatanggap kami nang mga pabisin sa mga
Lalawigan

Calzado Superior Americano y Español. Inmenso surtido y fresco en cada correo.
Hay mucho para niños, muy barato y siempre barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL**.

bahala, ay ngayoy kapuripuring ihayag na sila'y may pagkukusa na sa pag-papaaral sa kanilang mga anak; salamat sa kabaguhan ng panahon na di sila maalam magpabaya, at salamat sa pagbabagong isip nila na sadyang katutubò ay kanila nang ginagamit. At parapat naman, pagka't ang gangganitong galaw, ang gangganitong kabaguhan, ay nagbabadhâ ng ating kakayahan, kakayahang naghahayag, na, ang lahi natin ay tumutuntong na sa baitang na dapat tuntungan. Kapuripuril. Lamang, ay may isang sagwil sa kabaguhang ito, sagwil na *inaabot ng tabsing ng dagat dahil sa inalon-alon nitò, sa gawâ ng sigwâ sa dagat Pasipiko* ..

Sa pamumuhay ng tao, gayon din ng sa isang bayan, ay madlang suliranin ang nadadamâ; dapuwa, karampatan sa pagsasanggalang ng matwid ang kinakailangan upang malunas ang ganitò. Nguni, paano ang paghawak ng karapatan upang maiwasan ang ganito, kundi may pinagsikhang pagal sa pag-aaral, nagsunog ng kilay sa madlang karunungan? Malinaw ngang lu malabâs at nabungad ang katatagang *paaralan* Oh, ang paaralan! Ang paaralan ang siyang batis na binubukalan ng matinding pag-asa ng bayan; ang paaralan ay siyang bukâl na binabalungan ng mga darakilang bagay na ikinalu'usog ng isang bayan. Kaya't ang lahat nga, ang kalahat'ahatan, magmulâ sa mataas hanggang kabababâan, magmulâ sa gilid hanggang sa kalaotlaotan ng pamumuhay ng tao ó nang bayan, ay tanging sa pag-aaral lamang nagmumulâ, nalalasp at wala na.

Ang 150,000 piso

Itò ang halagang natatadhanâ sa balak na kapagtibay pa lamang ng kapulungang-bayan at sinang ayunan ng Komisyon; halagang iniukol sa mga pagdaragdâg na gawin sa mga gurong pilipino.

Ito, kung baga sa may sakit, ay isang gamot na panglunas, gamot na magbibigay ng kaunting lakas at pag-asa.

Kung naaalaala pa ng madla, ang pamahalâan ay nagbawas ng gayon ding halaga; pagbawas na tinutulan namin ng buong kaya, sapagka't di dapat at walâ sa matwid.

Walâ sa matwid ang sabi namin at di karapatdapat, sapagka't sa lugal na dapat lingapin, dagdagan at bigyang lunas ang mga pagdaing ng mga gurong pilipino ay hindi ito dininig bagkus nagkait ang pamahalâan at nagbawas at binawasan ang maliliit nang sahod ng mga kulang palad. Napakaapi ang mga gurong pilipino!...

Katunayan nito?.. gunitain na lamang ang *report* ng kasalukuyang namamahala ng mga paaralan sa Sangkapuluan noong pa mang siya ay pangalawang katulong pa lamang, at doo'y maaalaala nating ang kanyang

sinabing marami sa mga gurò sa maraming bayan niyang nadalaw ay sumasahod lamang ng pitò, walò at sampung piso isang buwan, nasasaan ang panglingap ng pamahalâan?

Nguni't di sa labat ng gabí ay kadiliman na lamang...

Katotohanan: nariyan ang bagong balak na pinagtibay na, balak na baga man di tumutugon sa talagang karampatan, palibhasa'y isa lamang pagbabalik ng dating nawalâ at isa lamang pagsasauli ng halagang binawas; gayon ma'y makapagdudulot na ng kaunting lugòd, ng kaunting pag-asa

Nagpapasalamat kami sa mga Kinatawang kadamdamin namin sa pagtugon nila sa pagdaing ng maraming gurò.

Kailan kaya mauulit?

X.

Ang Wikang Tagalog

MAIKLING KASAYSAYAN NITÒ.

Hindi isang *gramatika* ng sariling wikâ ang uri ng munting salaysay na itò, bagamât maiukol din sa gayon, yayamang, sa akalâ ko'y mapaghaharugan nang mga ilang tuntunin sa bagay na itò. Tumutukoy ang salaysay na itò sa kung anò at papaanò ang kabuuan at kalinangan ng wikang tagalog.

Ang isang wikâ ay nagtataglay ng pangalan nang bayan ó lahi na gumagamit, ó ng lugal na pinangalingan. Ang pagkâkasabi, ayon sa isang makabuluhang alamât, ang wikang tagalog ay isang wikang tunay na ari ng mga unang pilipino na *Taga-ilog* na nanggaling sa Sumatra sa baybayin ng isang ilog ó lawâ, kung kayâ pinanganlang *tagalog* ó *taga-ilog*. May isang pasiyâ na doo'y sinasabing ang karamihan ng mga dialektong malayo-pilipino, gaya ng bisaya ilokano, bikol, pangpango, at iba pa, ay galing na lahat sa kaunahunahang wikang tagalog. Kung magunitâ nating ang lahat ng malayo-pilipino ay nagsipanggaling sa mga pangpangin ng isang ilog ó lawâ, ay di maliwag kuruing tayong lahat na taga Pilipinas ay mga Tagalog, at ang lahat nga ng mga wikâ natin ay galing sa matandang wikang Tagalog, na hatid dito ng mga kánunuan nating nagsipamuhatan sa Sumatra.

Alberto F. Barretto
ABOGADO

Bufete:—528 Sta. Mesa
Manila

Apartado de Correos 104
Tel. 1108

Lámparas y Quinqués eléctricos y para petróleo—Quinqués mecánicos nuevos modelos muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Ang pagkukurong itó ay pinagtibay ng isáng kauliang hindi pa napápawí magpahanggá ngayón sa danay ng Katagalugan, lalonglalò na sa mga lalawigan ng Kabite at Rizal at siudad ng Maynilà, na ang tagalog ay iniúukol sa tanáng *taga Pilipinas*. (Basahin ang aklát-palatuntunan ng Katipunan ni Andrés Bonifacio).

Nábanggit ang matandang wikang tagalog, sapagká't ang pananagalog natin ngayon ay iba ná ng kaunti sa datihan, at ang bakás ng matandang wika ay natagpuan pa sa mga bayánbayáng lalubundukin at malalayò sa Maynila.

Sapúl pa sa unang parahóng hindi pa natituklás ng mga taga Europa ang Kapuluang itó, ay mayroón nang tagláy na *sibilisasyon* ang mga Tagalóg, at kayá nga namán may sariling alpabeto, sariling literatura, pananampalataya, ayos ng pamamayan, pakikipagkapwá, kaugalian at pananamít. Ang matandang alpabetong tagalog ay may labíng pitóng titik, na, sa ating mga titik at pagbasa ngayón, ay ganitó: A, BA, KA, DA, GA, GA, HA, I, LA, MA, NA, O, PA, SA, TA, WA, YA. Tatló ang pantinig: A, I, at O; at labíng-apat ang katinig: BA, KA, DA, GA, HA, LA, MA, NA, PA, SA, TA, WA at YA.

Ang A ay may tunóg na gaya ng *a* ng kastila na di nagbábago. Ang I ay gumagawi sa tunóg na tila *e*, sa pagitan ng *e-i*, sa dakong dulo ng iláng salitá, gaya ng *babaye babae, sile gabe*. Ang O ay may tunóg na *u* sa unahán ng maraming salitá, gaya ng *ulo, puso, bugbóg, usap*. Ang tunóg ng mga katinig na B, L, M, N, P, S, T, at Y, ay kapara rin ng tunóg sa kastilá.

B. ILAW.

Important

Cut out this coupon to give it to one of your friends.

The Filipino Teacher

Please send to my address a copy of THE FILIPINO TEACHER every month and for which I agree to pay the amount of ₱ 2.00 pesos as yearly subscription, not later than 1910.

Name

No. Street

Town Province

Vajillas de porcelana, Vajillas de loza, Servicio para Té y Café. Platos sueltos de porcelana desde -P-1 80 DOCENA. JUEGOS de LAVBAOS vende baratos y siempre baratos en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Bago naming tagapamahala

Buhat ngayon, ó sa madaling sabi'y sa pagsisimulá namin sa ikaapat na *bólumen*, ay napalagáy na tagapamahala si G. Manuel Aguinaldo. ¿Sino siya? Hindi na kami magbabanság sa kanya pagka't sa larangan ng panunulat ay kilala na siya ng madlá

Ipinamamanhik namin sa lahat na ibig na mangag-situlong sa aming pahayagang itó, na ang lahat ng ibig nilang ipa'athala hinggil sa ikabubuti ng bayan at ng tanáng sa ikalulusog ng isip ng kabataan sa ngayon, ay mangyaring ipadala sa bahay ng aming tagapamahala sa daang Real, 464, Maalat. Ang pagpapadalá ay balakin lamang makarating sa ika 10 ó 12 ng bawa't buwan. Gayon din: ang sino mang ibig na gumamit ng palayaw (pseudoním), sa kanilang artikulo, ay huwág lamang kaligtang ilagdá man lamang kahit na sa isang pirasong papel ang kaniláng tunay na pangalan. At kundí ganito ang gagawin ay hindi kami nakapagpapalabás ng kanino mang artikulo.

MGA BALITA

Sa kasalukuyan ay mayroong 4505 paaralan-bayan na nata'yò sa Kapulúang Pilipinas. Sa bilang na ito ng mga páaralan, ay 8,170 ang gurong pilipino at 709 ang amerikano. Sa mga nangágsisipag-aral namán ay 490,062 ang bilang.

••

Sa kapulungang ginawa ng lupong nangagasiwa ng *Unibersidad Pilipina* noóng ika 5 nitong Hunio, sa tanggapan ng pangalawáng gobernador nitong kapuluan na si Mr. Gilbert, ay nangagsilabás sina Gg. William J. Colbert at George Beatie na siyang mangagsisitang-kilik na samantalang tagapamahala at tagapagturò ng bagong paaralan ng *Ingenieria* at *Pilosopia y letras*, na katatapos pa lamang pinagtibay ng taga'agdang-utos dito sa Pilipinas,

Ang una na si Mr. Colbert, ay punóng-gurò (principal) sa High School dito sa Maynila, at ang pangalawa namán, si Mr. Beatie, ay punong gurò sa Normal School.

ANG BUHAY NG TAO...

Ang buhay ng tao kaikailán man ay nakadadamá ng madlang suliranin na di maiwasan sa mga pagkakataón lamang. Ang ganitó ay totoong nakakabak'a ng ating damdamin at nakágugusót ng katutubong isip at siyang daáng ikinatitiwakal ng ating kabuhayan. Datapuwa't ang ganitó ay di natin maiaalis, pagká't talagáng ganitó ang mabuhay sa ibabaw ng Sangdaigdig. Nguni't jwalá kayang lunas na makasusugpò nito upang maiwasan nga ang gaya baga ng tao ay daanan ng kalumbayan, ng alipinin ng kapuwá, ng apiapihin ng sino man, ng nakawan ng puri aing isang babae at ibp? Ah! mayroon. Basahin lamang ninyo ang nobelang *ANG PURI AY BÚHAY* na akdá ni Manuel Aguinaldo, ay labis nang makagamót sa mga sakít na kababanggit ko pa. - X

Saglit lamang

NENITA:

¿Natatandaan mo pa ba ang noóng isang gabi ng buwan ng Mayo, ng gabing lubhang matahimik ay kita y nagkalipon sa isang *sinematógrafo*? ¿Ha? ¿Naalaala mo pa ba ang pagtatalo nata ng hinggil sa dalawang narawang magsing-irog na bawa't isa sa kanila ay nagdadampi ng labi sa ma, uming pisngi?..

—¡Bastus!...—ang nawika mo sa akin ng makita mo ang gayong anyo.

—¡Sa'aulal!...—ang pamuli mong sabi na ipinaglalaman, samantalang ang mga lalaki naman ay walang humpay ng pagtatawanan... at.. pati na ako.

—¡Bastus! ¡¡Salaulal! ¿diyata?—ang naitugon ko naman sa iyo.

—¡.....?—

Mula noon ay di kana umimik pagkat... aywan ko kung bakit; tila naumid ka ng mga sandaling iyon.. tila napipi ang mga labi mo noon, ¿bakit k'ya? Hangga ngayon ay hindi ko pa mataho.

Ikaw nga ay magsabi; ¿hindi ba't ang pagdadampi ng labi sa pisngi ay tanda ng tunay na pag ibig, ha? ¿Hindi ba ang isang halik sa burok ng mayuming pisngi ng mga dalaga ay isang saksi sa tunay na pagliyang? Hala nga, ikaw nga'y magsabi.

—... Bastus!!!

—¡Oh, tignan mo siyal, pinahihirapan na naman ako.

—¿.....? ¡¡ano.....!!!

—¿Di ba't ibinubulong mo pa sa aking tainga ng mapupula mong labi na ikaw ay si MAPAGTAPAT?

—Oo nga.

—O, é, bakit?

—...Wala.

—Wala raw?

—Wala nga...

—¡Ikaw ang bahala!..

DIWANG-GINTO.

STEPHENS, DENTIST

63 ESCOLTA, MANILA



Painless extraction P- 1.00

Gold crowns P- 10.00

Ang Kabayanihan!...

(Halaw sa ikaapat na kabanata ng aklat na *Binki at Pag-asa*, sinulat ng kasama naming Miguel Antonio)

—Mr Gilbert!... ako ay nangako sa inyo na babalik at ako y naririto ngayong tutupad sa aking sinabi.

—Ikinagagalak ko Elias, ang muli mong pagkakarito. Ibig kong ipagpatuloy mo ang iba pang bagay na binanggit mo sa akin noong tayo'y huling magpanayam.

—Hindi ko po nalilimutan, at talagang hindi man ninyo banggitin sa akin iyan, ay ako na rin ang uuntag at magpapauna.

“Sinabi ko na, marami pa akong isasalaysay hinggil sa mga katiwaliang nangyayari sa loob ng Kawanihan ng Pagtuturo, datapwa't hindi pa muna iyon ang aking haharapin kungdi ang gagawin kong paglalalahad nitong isa kong pag-zakalang dapat na ituro sa ating mga paralan, mula sa pinakamababang *grado*, hanggang sa lalong pinakamataas. Alin ito?... Ito, ito ang *Kabayanihan*.”

Tunay at di lamang sukat ang pagtuturo ng mga karunungan itinuturo ng tinatawag na *Arte*, *Ciencia* at iba pa, ó ng mga karunungan buhat sa mga aklat ng kalikasan, kungdi rin naman, higit sa lahat ng ito'y ang pagtu uro ng mga karunungan sumisibol, tumitibok at nagmumula sa damdami't puso; iyang karunungan nagtuturo ng, kung papaano at bakit umiibig at dapat umibig ang isang tao sa kanyang bayan.

“Ito ang dapat sikaping ipaturo ng ating pamahalaan at, ng maging mabubuting mamamayan ang mga kabataang magsisilaki at sa ganito'y magkaroon naman ng mabuting bayan. Bakit?”

“Sapagkat ang kabayanihan ay isang dakilang karapatan at marangal na tungkulin ng tao sa harap ng kanyang tinubuang lupa. Ang kabayanihan ay nagpapakilala sa tao na siya ay may bayan at namamayan sa isang bayan. Ang kabayanihan ay kuta ng matwid, tanggulan ng mga karapatang irapapi ng dahas ng lupit at lakas ng isang makapangyarihan. At kung walang Kabayanihan, ang katotohanan ay di gigitaw, at kung magkakagayo'y sa jabal ng mga maliit at mahihina.

“At dahil sa mga kabayanihang ito, náandiyan ang libolibong mga tao, laksalaksang mga mahihina na nagbabarong, nagtitindig at humihingi ng kanilang inaaping matwid hanggang kung minsan ay pinagdadaoakan ng dugo at ikinapuputi ng maraming buhay. Nandiyan ang mga bayaning Leonidas, Wayne, Bonifacio at Rizal, dahil sa kanilang kabayanihan, dahil sa pagtafanggal ng matwid at karapatan ng bayan, ng kanilang bayang kinakitaan ng unang liwanag, iniahin ang buhay, pinatay napatay at nangamatay, mapasikat lamang ang dakilang araw ng katotohanan at matwid.

(Itutuley.)

Baules mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cabas Sacos para ropas sucias Maletas para viaje, Correas etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Tulang Tagalog

ANG AKING KUDYAPI

(Paraluman ko:—,

Ang tulang matamis sa aking kudyapi'y
 huwag mong hanapin
 At salát sa dagta nang titig at ngiti
 ang aking tulain,
 ¿Paano'y palaging siná Gat-Pighati
 saan man sumuling
 Ang napagkikitá't ni minsan ma'y hindi
 maanong palaring
 Tinalo nang Lakas si Masamang-Budhi
 Pánong di ang bawát tula ko'y mapat
 sa lagi na lamang
 Ang araw nang Dukha sa pagkakaidlip
 na sakal ni Yaman,
 At ako'y Dukha ring hindi tumagistis
 ang pawis nang buhay
 Ay hindi kumain, ni magtanaw-binld
 sa maghapon araw
 Ni di makilala kung ano ang Tamis.
 ¿At pánong di gayon..? Sa dito'y ang lahat
 ay pawang aliping
 May tali sa ilong, kapag ang kaharap
 ay si Salapi ring
 Kahit ang Katwira'y naibabalabag
 at ni ang dalangin
 Doon sa May-Likha'y hindi man tumalab,
 bagkus nabibitin
 Ang Diwa't Pag-asa nang kawal ni Salát.
 Kung ibig mo rin lang na ang aking tula'y
 makitang punuan
 Sa tamis at sarap nang sariwang dagta
 nang pulot-pukyutan:
 Tikman mong baguhin ang asal-matanda.
 nitong ating bayan
 Tikman mong ilagpak dito sa ibaba
 si Haring Puhunan
 At upang sumikat ang Araw nang Dukha.
 Tula ko'y aawat nang tamis at sarap,
 nang salik at diwa
 Sakaling tayo na ang buong balangkas
 nang Bayang Mahina,
 Nguni't samantalang nasa alapaáp
 ang ating paglaya,

Ay hwag mong hanaping tula ko'y magsaad
 at makibalita
 Sa hugis at kulay nang manga bulaklak.
 Ang aking kudyapi'y may kinamihansang
 likas na ugali
 Na di makatula nang tulang ang lama'y
 bukal nang aglahi,
 Kaya at kung ano ang isinisigaw
 nang bayang ko't lahi
 Sa manga tula ko'y siyang mahahalaw
 na katas at uri
 Kahit ang bagting ay gumaragaralg.
 ¿Anong kailangang ang bawát ipatak
 sa sinusulatan
 Nitong panitik ko'y maging dugong lahat?
 Kung ang kanyang kulay
 Kahima't bahagya ay makadaragdag
 sa sinag nang araw
 Na sa Silangana'y minsanang lalabas
 minsanang sisilang
 Na di na lulubog hanggang magkawakas.
 Oo't ang tula ko'y may pagkakataon
 na nakasusugat,
 Ninimo sa dibdib na parang talibong;
 sa may pusong-Hudas
 Ay nakatutulig... datapwa't ang gayo'y
 di maibubuhat
 Na kasalanan ko... Sala nang Panahong
 kung bakit pumayag
 Na dito sa lupa ay magka-Galalon.
 Kung ang panulat ko'y minsanang mabakli't
 ang dulo'y tumimo
 Sa diddib nang mga kunwa'y Haring Munti...
 ang dugo'y kung 'mulo
 At sa damong mura ay minsang bumanli,
 ó kay Hidwang-Puno
 Ay makatigatig sa pagkakamali
 nang kaniyang puso.....
 Walang kasalanan ang aking Kudyapi.....

HULING-BAYANI.

MITHI NG BATAAN

Sa isáng pulong pámahalaang ginaanáp ng kapisanang
 itó, ay pinagkaisahang ang pulong pámahalaan, ay sa
 tuwing ikalawang linggó lámang nang bawát buwán
 gaggnapín —Ang Kalihim.



SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER

Ang tangìng makina na madaling isulat sa wikang ingglés
 at kastila na may hustóng titik * * * * *

Sprungli at Ka.

Tańging Katiwala

Teléfono 175

28 Daang David, Maynila.

Mga dumí nang bayan

DAPAT KASUKLAMAN

Kayong mga "bisiosong" tao; kayong mga magulang; kayong mga kabataan na magiging magulang din sa balang araw; anó ang ginagawa ninyong kabutihan sa bayan? anó ang ipamamana ninyo sa inyong inapó pagdating ng araw ng bukas?

El tiempo es oro.

Kasabiháng nunulás sa bibíg ng balana, kasabiháng pinagkakahulugán ng pag-agap sa araw na itó na di dapat ipaubayáng lunukín ng masungít na panahón; kasabiháng nag-uulat ng anó mang gawaing di dapat nang ipabukas; kasabiháng naglalamán ng ang láhat ay dapat ng kumilos at agapang huwág lubugán ng araw at pagbukaháng liwayway na muli. Itó, itó ang kahulugan ng *El tiempo es oro* (ang panahón ay gintó.)

Balana'y bumigkás at balana'y nagsabi ng ganitóng kasabihán. Hindi matwid, kundi lalakipan ng paggawa: —*Palabra sin obra!*

Magsasalitá tayo ng isang bagay na totoóng malamán at makabuluhán sa harap ng bayan, datapwa't tila waláng anó mang nunulas sa ating mga labi, na kamunti ma'y walá tayong natutupad.

Bibigkás tayo ng katagáng napakadakila sa harap ng ating kapwa at ang akala nati'y ikadadakila rin natin, dapuwa't ni gahanip ay di man natin nagagawá. Matwid ba ang ganitó? Isáng kamuhimuhing dumí ng bayan!

At kayóng mga *maitim na kamay* na nagtatalunipati at nangangaral sa harap ng mga sumasamba sa inyo, at náuulol ninyo, anóanong kabutihan ang naituturó sa bayan? ¡Pawang kabulastugán!

At kayó, kayóng mga binatang waláng ginagawá kundi mangaráp ng kakirihán, sumayaw sa *suscripción* upang makayapós at makapisil ng baywang ng babae, sabihin nga ninyo kung anong kabutihan ang maitutulong ninyo sa bayan? Di ba't pawang kabulastugan ang ganito, pawang dumí ng bayan?

At kayó, kayóng mga mananabóng na sa araw araw ay manók ang hawak, na sa paglalakadlakad ay himas ng himas, na sa paghihintohintó at makakita ng kapwa

niyá mananabóng ay kahig diyan at kahig dito; sabihin ngá ninyo sa amin kung anong pangpalusog sa bayan ang inyong náihahandóg at kung anóng kabutihan ang inyong nagagawa?

At iyang mga sugaról, iyang mga nangangarap kahi't gising ng *alás*; sa baywang ay laging may suksok na baraha; kung nakikipagsugál ay naghahari pa ang pagkakaalít, pag-aaway, panunuba at pagdaraya at kung minsay nag-uutangán pa ng buhay;—(dahil lamang sa barahal)—kayó nga'y magsasabi sa amin ngayón kung anong tulong sa bayan ang inyong nagagawa? di ba't tulad kayó roon sa layak na nakakalat sa kagabatan?

At kayó, kayóng may katutubóng isip, ba't atbp. bakit ayaw ninyong gamitin, ayaw ninyong palakarin at ang ginagawá lamang ninyo'y ang manghirám sa kaniyang kapwá? May matá kayó ay matá ng ibá ang inyong ginagamit; may paá kayó ay paá ng ibá ang inyong inilalakad; may ba't kayó ay ba't ng ibá ang inyong hinihiram, anó na lamang pamumuhay na maligaya ang inyong ibig na másasáp? di ba't tulad kayó deón sa isáng batóng ipinukól sa isáng malawak na *desierto*? ay anó ngayon ang maitutulong ninyo sa bayan?

At kayó, kayóng mga munting kibót at sa *talagá ng Dios*, bawá't sumapit na ikapuksá man ng kaniyang buhay ay *Salamat sa May Kapál*, anong kalinisan ng pagkatao ang inyong ginagamit? anong kahidwáng palaisipan ang inyong iniisip? Iyan bagá ang ipamamana ninyo sa inyong mga inapó, sa aming kabataan?

MATUBÚSING-ANÁK.

(*Tatapusin*)

SOMBRERERIA DE RAMON YAN

Gran surtido de toda clase de Sombreros del país á precios baratísimos

Se hacen toda clase de trabajos Especialidades en el blanqueo

PRONTITUD EN EL DESPACHO DE
ENCARGOS POR CORREO

60 Sacristia

Binondo

Manila, I. F.



LECHE FRESCA

MARCA "OSO"

Es la mejor de todas.
Se toma con satisfac-
ción.

PRECIO
BARATÍSIMO

Sprungli y Ca.

28 David 28

Únicos importadores

Manila, I. F.

Bed Making

Is Our Trade

WE MAKE BEDS FOR CHILDREN
BEDS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
Single Size -P.9.00 to -P.15.00. $\frac{1}{2}$ Size -P.18.00—20.00

BEDS FOR GROWN UPS
BEDS FOR BIG PEOPLE
LARGE SIZE—P.24—P.30—and -P.35.00

WE ALSO MAKE MATTRESSES WHICH ARE COOL AND
COMFORTABLE. WRITE TO-DAY FOR CATALOG

THE BARGAIN STORE

Manufacturers of Iron Beds Mattresses and Refrigerators,

64—62 Echague,— Manila, P. I.

EL PROGRESO

SOMBRERERIA
DE
PLACIDO ONG

Se vende toda clase de sombreros del pais
á precios baratísimos.

Acudid á los sombrería "EL PROGRESO"
donde se hace toda clase de trabajos; espe-
cialidad en el blanqueo.

NOZALEDA 438, PACO

La Funeraria PAZ NI P. DEL ROSARIO

Binuksan noon pang 1900

Nasa daang Paz, blg. 513-515 Sta. Cruz, Maynila
Telefono blg. 1256.

Bagong lahat ang mga karro ang mga ataul ay nagdi-
dikitan mayroong yari sa Amerika at may yari dito sa atin.
Pili ang mga kahoy na ginagamit.

Sa mga kalandás; ang maibigang bala na. Tumatan-
gap ng libing kahit sa mga lalawigan.

Sa mga karro ay nagsisinkaw ng kabayong Australya
ó kabayo sa atin, ayon sa pagkasunduan.

Lahat ng palamuting ibiguin ay mayroon.
Murang sumingil kay sa ibang Funeraria.

ANG MGA HALAGA RITO AY PARANG UPA LAMANG SA KA-
SANGKAPANG GINAGAMIT DAHIL SA KAMVRAHAN.

Hnwg kayong magkakamali, daang Paz 513 at 515
Sta. Cruz, Maynila.

Manila and the Provinces are filled with Schools and Colleges. Thousands of Teachers and Pupils are attending those institutions.

OUR ADS REACH THEM ALL

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Box 1090 Manila

SASTRERIA DE S. LIWANAG

Se confecciona con brevedad y economia
toda clase de trajes para Caballeros y Niños,
con arreglo á los últimos modelos de Paris y
América.

UNIFORMES PARA COLEGIALES Y MILITARES

126 Solana y 150 Anda

Intramuros

SOMBRERIA DE M. EVANGELISTA

100 y 102 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Constante existencia de Sombreros del pais
—Varias clases y formas.

Especialidad en el blanqueo de Sombreros.

PRECIO BARATÍSIMO

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA

DE

VENANCIO ABELLA

SE RECIBE TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS CONCERNIENTES AL RAMO

Nº 82, Alcalá, Sta. Cruz

Manila.

BRILLIANTSHINE LIQUID METAL POLISH

A Perfectly, Easily :-
Applied and Non—
Injurious Metal :- :-
Polish :- :-



Producing a Quick, :-
Brilliant and Lasting :-
Lustre :- :-
Once used—Always used

QUICK SHINE-NO DUST-NO MUSS.

IT IS FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY POLISH NOW IN USE

IT WORKS EASILY AND QUICKLY

PRODUCES A WONDERFUL BRILLIANT LUSTRE ON

Brass, Copper, Silver, Tin, and all kinds of Metals

BRILLIANTSHINE CONTAINS NO ACID NOR ANYTHING INJURIOUS
TO METAL OR HANDS.

WRITE US FOR BOOKLET AND PRICES ON THIS WONDERFUL METAL POLISH

LAMBERT--SPRINGER COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS

99-107 Plaza Sta. Cruz

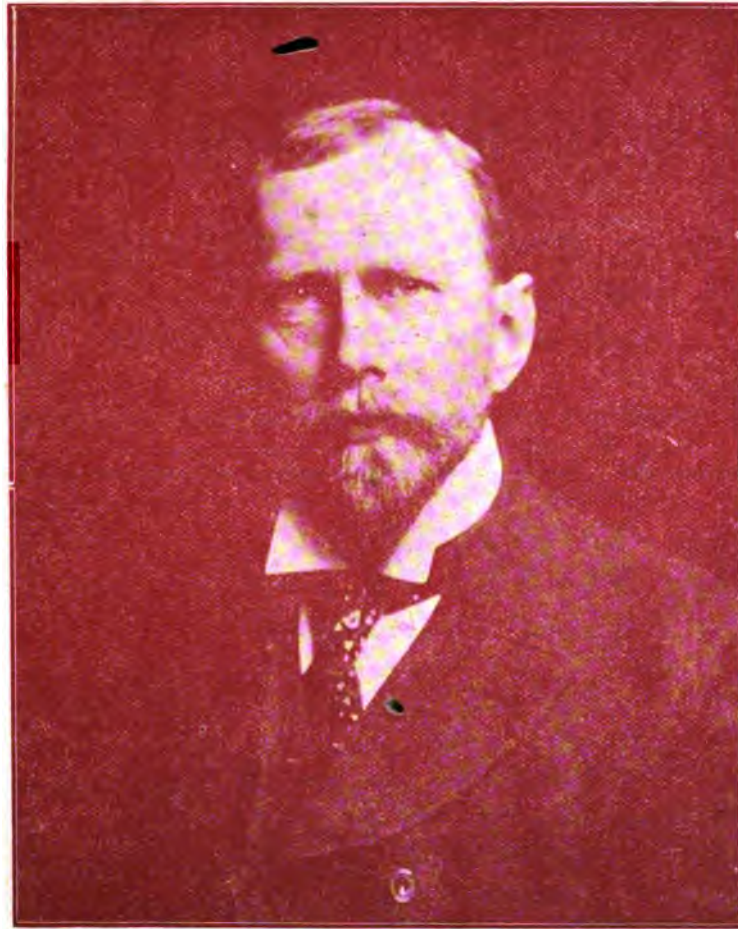
MANILA, P. I.

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. IV

JULY, 1910

No. 2



HON. DEAN C. WORCESTER
Secretary of the Interior.

25 Centavos a copy

Office: 142 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz. P. O. Box 1090 Manila

Only -P- 2.00 Year

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

ESTABLISHED 1898
145-147 ESCOLTA, MANILA.

Kodas, Cámaras, Films, Plates, Cramer, Ilford, & Seed's Tropical.
Developing and printing. Aristo Platino P. O. P. Bromida & Velox,
Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Send for Catalog - - - - F. O. ROBERTS, Prop.

TECHNICAL BOOKS MEDICAL BOOKS

LATE AND STANDARD FICTION
PARKER FOUNTAIN PENS

POSTCARDS

Dr. Schoenfeld's Artist Supplies including Oil and Water Colors.

Kemlein & Johnson

64 - 66 Escolta, Manila.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

DO YOU KNOW?

The shoes bought from us are all guaranteed to what the price paid.

The "HIKE" shoe costs more than the ordinary but is the cheaper in the end.

The "LITTLE DUKE" is a young Gentleman's shoe and by far the most Stylest shoes sold in Manila for

-P-8.00 and 8.50

See our window display, get acquainted with our staff

We are always glad to extend credit to reliable people

The American Shoe Store

PLAZA GOITI

HIKE SHOE PALACE

118 ESCOLTA

Manila, P. I.

R. A. McGRATH, Prop.

The Filipino Teacher

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

VICENTE DIAZ, Editor.

VOL. IV

MANILA, JULY, 1910

No. 2

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE OF MANILA AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER

ADDRESS all communications regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to The Manager of
"THE FILIPINO TEACHER", P. O. Box No. 1090 Manila, P. I.

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are sent on request.
Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.
Change of address:—Subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITOR'S PAGE

A QUESTION

During the session of the last annual convention we had occasion to come in contact with the teachers of the different provinces of the Archipelago. All were enthusiastic about the works of their respective school-divisions, and readily exchanged ideas with us regarding matters concerning schools. From our personal conversations with many of them we learn that, besides the general clamor for a just and more equitable rate of compensation, there is still another question which deeply concerns them. This is their own education.

The Bureau of Education has in many occasions announced its policy of gradually promoting Filipino teachers to positions of greater responsibilities in the teaching service as soon as they show aptitude to fill these positions. Consequent to this policy, the Filipino teachers struggled hard but successfully to meet the qualifications necessary to merit promotions. Thus, it is known to all that ten years ago the highest position occupied by Filipino teachers was that of Municipal teachers. Subsequent changes in the educational system created the positions of Insular teachers, Supervising teachers and Principals. Especific qualifications were demanded of those who are to be promoted to fill these positions. The Filipino teachers, by perseverance and hard pre-

paration gradually qualified themselves for these positions. As Insular and Supervising teachers, and as Principals of primary schools, how have the Filipino teachers discharged their duties? The annual reports of the Director of Education show that the work rendered by the Filipino teachers has confirmed the wisdom of the Bureau of Education in making these positions accessible to them. Now then; admitting, as we cannot otherwise do, the fact that the Filipino teachers have amply shown their efficiency in the higher positions to which they have hitherto been promoted, it is but logical that there should exist, as it actually does exist, the hope of promotion to the still higher and more responsible positions in the teaching service of the government which until now are like "closed doors" to the Filipino teachers.

The Filipino teachers are the first to acknowledge that promotion to these higher positions requires great amount of preparation, unquestionable efficiency in the service, and last but not the least, higher education. These are the indispensable qualifications that the Filipino teachers must have before they can occupy higher positions than those in which some of them are now employed. The first two qualifications are within the power of Filipino teachers to acquire, but the last is to them a question. It is to

them a question since to advance in their studies to even the point of completing the High School course is, as matters now stand, an impossibility. This explains why there is not to-day, as far as our information is concerned, one Filipino teacher educated in these Islands who has completed the High School course while in the service of the government. That there are now a number of Filipino teachers who are High School graduates is true, but these have completed this course previous to their entering the teaching service. How many teachers there are now in the service who are classed by the Bureau of Education as doing Second Year High School work when these same teachers were perhaps classed as such, years and years ago! In five years from now, unless the situation is changed, these teachers will be still in the Second year of the High School course. There are many Filipino teachers who during the Spanish era have completed their secondary education, others possess A. B. degrees, but this is of no value to them as every Filipino teacher's capacity for occupying higher positions than those already named is judged by what grade or by what year he is now classed according to the present school system.

America's policy in these Islands is to gradually make this government a government of Filipinos aided by Americans. If this policy still exists, then the Filipino teachers have reason for entertaining the hope that the high positions in our present educational system will also be made ac-

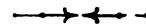
cessible to them. Among the conditions set forth for their promotion to these positions is higher education. How can the Filipino teachers acquire this higher education without their leaving the Bureau of Education? This is a question which THE FILIPINO TEACHER respectfully submits to the Philippine Legislature and the Director of Education for their consideration.

"COMMON SENSE IN THE SCHOOLROOM"

There appears somewhere in this issue an article selected and sent to us for publication by a member of our editorial staff. We are just commencing a new school-year, and the fact that every year our schools receive newly appointed teachers, who, although possessing all the necessary qualifications, are nevertheless without any experience in the every day problems of the

STEPHENS, DENTIST

63 ESCOLTA, MANILA



Painless extraction	P- 1.00
Gold crowns	P- 10.00



PICKETT HARNESS CO.

TALABAREROS

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS.

36 Echague-Largest stock in the Orient-Manila, P. I.

Bernabe Studio ✂

Se regala una ampliación á los que tomen una docena de retratos de tarjetas americanas para arriba.—Peinadora gratis.
Izquierdo No. 379, Trozo.

school-room, makes the publication of this article indeed timely. Addressed as a talk to young teachers, this article on common sense in the schoolroom, dealing as it does with those early mistakes which new, inexperienced teachers are bound to make, will undoubtedly prove of much benefit to the new teachers. Those teachers who in the performance of their duty have not acquired the degree of success that they should have acquired or hoped to acquire, will also find in this article some explanation of why they partially failed to accomplish the results they sought. If we may be allowed we would suggest to every Filipino teacher and Principal reading this article to cut the four lessons it contains and place them where they can be constantly read.

UNFIT TO TEACH

"Our best teaching", writes the author of *Common Sense in the Schoolroom*, "is not done by our oldest teachers because so many have ceased to learn. They lack the enthusiasm so essential to reach children, and depend upon an old stock of goods. THE GROWING MIND ALONE IS FIT TO TEACH."

The Bureau of Education entertains the same opinion as that of the author above quoted. We well remember the speech of Mr. White, Direc-

tor of Education, at the closing exercises of the last annual vacation assembly. Before an audience composed of teachers from all parts of the Islands, Director White declared the policy of the Bureau of Education regarding those teachers who CEASE to learn. He expressed himself in these or like terms: "Improve yourselves in every way you can. The teacher who is not willing to learn has no place in any school of the Philippine Islands."

This is as much as to say that a teacher who is self-sufficient, a teacher who has ceased to learn and therefore has also ceased to grow, in a word, a teacher who has become like a "stagnant pool" is totally UNFIT for the teaching service and will be asked to resign. The good of the service demands that this severe measure be taken, and the interests of the community sanction it in all its severity.

* * *

Buy advertised goods. Goods advertised in *The Filipino Teacher* are reliable.

Alberto F. Barretto
ABOGADO

*Bufete:—528 Sta. Mesa
Manila*

*Apartado de Correos 104
Tel. 1208*

Imprenta, Libreria y Papeleria

DE

J. MARTINEZ

Morga. Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas (Retana)	P 12.50
Retana.—Vida y Escritos del Dr. Rizal	" 7.50
Rizal.—Noli me tângere desde P1.00-1.30 y	" 1.80
" El Filebusterisme " " 1.00-1.30 y	" 1.80
R. Navas.—Diccionario completo de la lengua castellana	" 4.00
Calleja.—Diccionario Enciclopédico ilustrado castellana	" 2.50
" " Popular de la lengua castellana	" 1.50
Toro y Gomez.—Nuevo Diccionario enciclopédico castellana	" 4.00
Bustamante.—Diccionario inglés, español y Viceversa, 2 tomos	" 4.00
Salva Webster.—Diccionario inglés español y Viceversa	" 1.50
Salva.—Diccionario francés español y Viceversa	" 2.50

34 36 Plaza Moraga y Plaza Calderon 263

Binondo, Manila

WOMAN'S PAGE

Advantage of Learning Domestic Science

By Miss ROSITA NIEVA, *Philippine Normal School.*

If we look backward and trace the history of our country, we see that she has steadily advanced. But, as she sees the progress of other countries, she meets the demands for improvement. She needs the hands of the young generation of to-day to lift her up to a higher level to-morrow. Thru the efforts of her children, she hopes to see herself sometime in the future rank with other progressive nations in the world. She needs to have good people, a people who will crown her with success.

Emerson has said, "The prosperity of a nation depends upon good people, and good people must come from good homes." Men and women are working. Both are assuming their duties and responsibilities. Nature has rightly laid on women, as a sex, the care, and the preservation of the home. Therefore the condition of a home is largely dependent on the woman who lives in it. It is the primary duty of a woman to take care of the home properly. Unless she performs this duty, the place can not be called a home, because all that makes it a home is lost. The home is the birthplace of every human being. It is the outer body of every human life.

Another writer has said, "The home is a sacred enclosure in which the finest affections are nourished, the tenderest sympathies developed, and the truest and most fruitful impulses confirmed and strengthened.

Another author has said, "The home is a created thing, it is born out of the brains and hands of woman. Out of it had come all that makes us human in the broader sense of the word."

It is easy to see that there is as direct a connection between men and the home, as between the shellfish and the shell.

The character of a man is greatly modified by the home in which he lives. Whether we live or die, and how we live and die, is largely determined by our household condition. Therefore, we can not afford to have our homes in an inferior or defective condition. Children of defective homes are handicapped all thru life by mental and physical ills resulting from their environment.

Domestic Science is a comparatively new science, especially to the Filipinos. The densely populated European countries where the wage earning power of the men is much less than it is in the United States, were the first to perceive the need of scientific and economic household administration. It is only within the last twenty years that America has awakened to the need, and she has determined that her island possession shall have the benefit of her experience also. The study of Domestic Science is not a study of how to keep house or of how to cook alone, as many may suppose it is. This course does not propose to graduate licensed house-keepers or trained servants. It teaches the housewife to perform her duties in a more effective way. It teaches those branches of social economy, which are involved in housekeeping, the sciences and arts, and crafts therein practiced, and their effect on



MISS ROSITA NIEVA.

human life. A woman who has had Domestic Science training will realize the important duties and responsibilities that nature has laid upon her. In the houses which we build our children are born and the houses have a hand in molding their characters. Where we live and how we live influence us in what we do, and how we do it. Men who have the highest and most enlightened ideals will surely build good houses for they know that such homes tend in turn to produce and develop healthy children.

Rich or poor can build good houses, if they only know the prerequisites of a healthy home. Abundance of sunlight, thorough ventilation, and good drainage are the very first essentials. With them even an unattractive house is a dwelling fit for any man. Without them, no house however costly and desirable in other respects, can be a fit dwelling place for any one.

Man needs not only a hygienic house, but nourishing food as well. Such being the case, it is very important that the home-keeper should understand the food problem to avoid the evil consequences of bad feeding. She must have knowledge of hygiene and diathetics.

She should know the kind and quantity of food which a body demands. She should discriminate in selecting and should economize in buying, preparing and cooking. Her knowledge of diathetic should show her how to meet the needs of each member of the household, depending upon age, conditions of health and occupation.

How many thousands of people have been the victims of improper food or of a lack of proper nourishment! How many lives of babies have been lost thru the ignorance of their mothers! Many diseases have spread, and are still spreading on account of adulterated food. A home keeper should know how to prepare inexpensive, and palatable, but yet nourishing food. The food problem is perhaps the most difficult of all the physical problems that present themselves in the household, because it is so vital to the welfare of the family. But the study of Domestic Science helps us to solve this problem and many others which are related to it. It gives us a knowledge, not only of the cost and nutritive value of the foods, their composition and their digestibility, but also of the balanced ration, the pro-

portion of different food principles necessary for perfect nourishment. It also teaches the way in which this proportion should be varied to suit the needs of the child, and of the aged, of the student and of the laborer. We must keep in mind that health is essential to the most complete happiness, and to the highest usefulness, and that the primary conditions of health are pure water, fresh air, nourishing food and cleanliness.

Then there is the economic side of house keeping to be considered, the proper division of the income that has much to do with prosperity in the home. A house-keeper who does not know how to spend her time and her money properly does great injustice to herself, and to her family. No matter how simple or elaborate the style of living may be, each house-keeper should make up her mind that the expenses must not exceed the income. Many people, especially in the Philippines, have not learned yet the value of economy.

NOTICE

Provincial Committees and members of the Philippine Teachers' Association are hereby notified that the CONSTITUTION of the P. T. A., approved and amended by the last Annual Convention of Delegates of Provincial Committees are already printed.

Members who desire to have copies of it may do so by sending us a 10-centavo coin in an envelope.

PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
BOX 1090—MANILA.

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



“GERMINAL”

CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
It is “**Germinal**” Cigars and Cigarettes which make
the **Philippines** Famous.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE
Manila, I. F.

MAIN OFFICE
4 Marques de Comillas

No matter how much we earn, each month there should be something saved for sickness or reverses which are sure to come sooner or later. Even a dollar a month will count a good deal at the end of a few years. If there must be great economy let it be in appearances and dress. Do not reduce the food to the smallest amount possible for existence. Let it be simple, nourishing, and let there be enough of it.

In Domestic Science we learn how to apply simple remedies, and how to prevent infection or contamination from disease. If all the homes are kept in good sanitary condition, disease will be rare. It is easier to prevent disease than to cure it. A mother should know that it is her duty to look after the welfare not only of her husband and children, but of herself also. Poverty is one cause of the high infant mortality. There are many ways by which poverty slays its little victims. But the problem of infant feeding will be solved, and the vast factor of infant mortality will be removed when the mother learns how to take proper care of herself.

Let there be an army of educated women to teach the ignorant mothers the proper care of the home and its members. Since the condition of the home has much to do with the prosperity of a nation, and since woman is responsible for the home, let us therefore encourage our women who have the opportunity for studying Domestic Science to impart the knowledge to everyone for the betterment of our country.

“La Campana”

CONFITERÍA Y REPOSTERÍA

Especialidad en dulces finos elaborados todos los días por acreditados maestros.



Merengues helados, Sorbetes, Horchata de Almendras heladas.

DULUMBAYAN 114 Y 116, STA. CRUZ
TELÉFONO 1116, MANILA.

COMBINATION RATES

Normal Instructor -P-2.00
The Filipino Teacher " 2.00

Total. " 4.0

Our rate for both only " 3.20

Primary Plans -P-2.00
The Filipino Teacher " 2.00

Total. " 4.00

Our rate for both only " 3.20

Normal Instructor -P-2.00
Primary Plans " 2.00
The Filipino Teacher " 2.00

Total. " 6.00

Our price only " 4.50

The Elementary School Teacher -P-3.00
The Filipino Teacher " 2.00

Total. " 5.00

Our price only " 4.00

We also send to our subscribers the following books with the very low price of -P-1.60 each post paid:—

Seeley's Question Book.

Every Day Plans.

The Year's Entertainment.

The Year's Entertainments is a set of ten Entertainment Books—One for Each Month of the School Year. Compiled and Arranged by Inez N. McFee.

The contents of these books are arranged under complete programs for different grades, appropriate to the month, or for various Holidays, Birthdays of Noted Persons, or other special occasions. With these programs as a basis, the books provide a vast amount of Entertainment Material, made up of Recitations, Songs Music, Dialogues, Tableau, Memory Gems with directions to Teachers, Hints for Decoration, etc.

Teachers—take advantage of this combination prices Send us your orders at once. Tomorrow is too late.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

P. O. Box 1090—Manila.

Sole Agent in the Philippines.

MANILA FASHION

ESCOLTA NO. 73

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices.

Gentlemen's good as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICANS SHOES & Handkerchiefs

A complete assortment of woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth and drill.

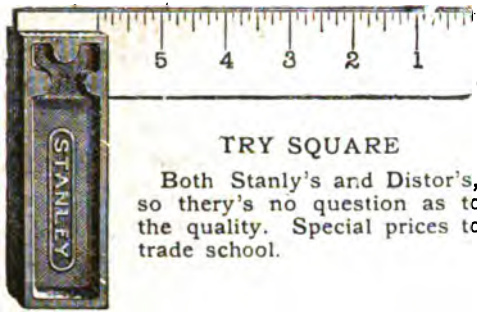
The department of TAYLOPING is the best equipped. In the Orient TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende más barato artículos para caballeros

Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas, Calcetines, Camisetas, Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.

Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodón, Drill Algodón.

Este establecimiento cuenta también con Talleres de Sastrefía y Camisería y Garantiza la Perfección en corte de los trajes y camisas.



TRY SQUARE

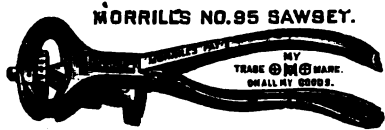
Both Stanly's and Distor's, so there's no question as to the quality. Special prices to trade school.



DRILLS FOR ALL PURPOSES

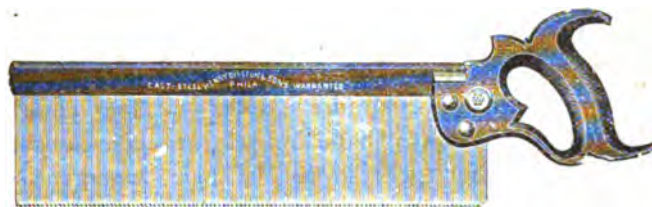
Our stock of drills is very broad and embraces drills for both wood and metal in all wanted sizes. Only reputable brands carried.

INDUSTRIAL TOOLS



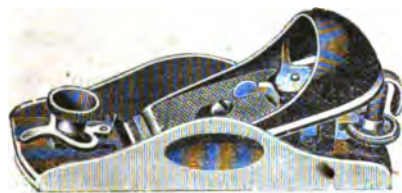
MORRILL'S NO. 95 SAWSET.

To get a good clean smooth joint the said must be sharp and perfectly set. Get a morrill saw set and the smoot joint comes easily.



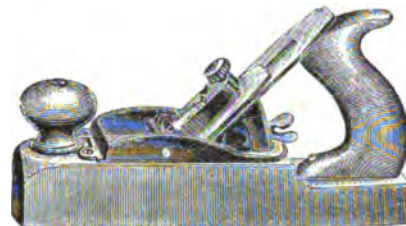
DISSTON SAWS

This headline tells a saw story that has never yet been beaten. We have the pick of Disston saws, so specify Disston and send your orders to us. Special prices to Industrial Schools.



NUMBER 9½

Not a boy in the trade school but knows the advantages of this plane. We carry a large stock at all times. Also extra parts. Send us your orders so as to be sure of prompt shipment.



WOOD PLANES

All sizes, smoothing, Jack, Jore and Jointer in stock, and all the celebrated Bailey adjustable. These planes are so well known and so universally used that description as commendation is unnecessary. Special prices.

American Hardware & Plumbing Co.

30 Echague, Manila.

CATALOG FREE



THE WOMAN OF TO-DAY

This is the age of progress as well as of evolution in both the physical and mental conditions of man. On account of the Higher Principles with which man is imbued, he cannot but ascend from the lowest to the highest stages of existence, from the lowest type of a brute to that of an angel. It is now observed that what a man can do in the mental sphere can likewise be performed to a greater or less degree by a woman, and it is reasonable to infer that woman should likewise awaken her mental ecstasy to a higher plane of development, even to the extent of surpassing her brother man. Time and tide of human evolution demand that woman should not only but ought to share with her brother with the same liberty and right as enjoyed by him. She should, under all considerations, be placed and classed not as mere goddess of society, but as moulder and reformer of mankind. She is more adapted—yet more than a thousand times—to shape and reform the destiny of her brother. For generations she has been not only an idol but a slave to man, yet she withstood all the consequences and calamities of life and circumstances with supreme resignation simply because she wants, may, she loves to see her brother free from sufferings. From the childhood of human race woman has ever been the most painstaking and sincere companion and mother. The sages of yore and greatest men of the present day owe naturally and legitimately their moral courage, their sense of justice and fraternity, from the constant companionship and maternal love radiated from the heart of the woman. What more proof could we ask from her as to her precious ability to shape and mould the destinies of the human race. If she is only free in the display of her genius

love, the most brutal forces yet the men ever shown in the battle-field, will all be reduced to perpetual happiness and contentment among men.

Under these considerations, instead of resorting to arms the climax of anger and passion of nations, instead of suppressing the present evil by deadly weapons, instead of building huge armies and navies, as a perpetual menace to peaceful nations, instead of transmitting the accumulated evil of one nation to another, why not resolve to give woman a fair demonstration, a square dealing that thru' the dictates of loving heart and the guidance of her just conscience blended with the spark of reason, she may reconcile the angered and passionate nations that the blood of human creature may not be shed in the battle field simply for the sake of a piece of land, property and vainglory? The poor citizens of a nation ignorant of the igner consciousness of their rules, are but converted into an emergent slaves to follow the dictates of a troubled conscience of the chiefs of nations. Whereas woman's efforts stand to-day painted in living color in the world's history, and in the hearts of humanity. She has turned the most brutal forces into a loving-kindness, peace and reason. She has softened the hearts of human brutes and has felt the feelings woe of her brother man. And yet she stands now on her feet ready to give forth and first and last breath of her love to any loving man; simply because she cannot bear to see human lives extirpated in the battle-field.

History stands today as one of the greatest teachers in the progress and retrogradation of nations and of individuals. The discord among military nations in the past as well as in the present, their mutual jealousies,

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER



The only visible machine, with full keyboard
for writing English & Spanish

SPRUNGLI & CO.
Sole Agents.

Telephone 175

28 Calle David.

their unsatiable greed for temporal glory, money and lands, the irrepressible egoism by which many of them have been swayed during political crises, and the expansion of their trade and commerce at the cost of others; all these are significant factors which a keen observer of political atmosphere has to take into his deep consideration. History repeats that small nations will rise, grow, develop, become big and are then hurled in to the depths of destruction and annihilation by their pride and greed. It repeats that no nation, however great its power, constitution and rule may be, can keep up its magnitude and influence for over a few centuries in the immense cycles of time. It repeats that progressive nations, in the course of their building and expansion are marked by instincts of self sacrifice, justice, sincerity, duty and patriotism. It repeats that when they have reached their zenith, corruption, luxury, laxity in morals, and unpardonable pride and conceit overtake them imperceptibly, and lead them to inevitable destruction by various internal and external causes. It repeats that mighty nations, forget that they have any moral responsibility towards their own self-preservation or towards the weaker states above whom they happen to get political ascendancy and power for a few centuries.

It repeats that acquisition of wealth, influence and power by fair or foul means turns the heads of nations, makes them godless and even greedy, drives them to undesirable political combinations and oppression of their people and the nations who come in contact with them. It repeats that the grown up nations fall irresistibly into excesses of sensual gratifications, forget moral principles and duties, and neglect their God, whom they praised and worshipped very sincerely when they were yet young and weak. It also repeats that the vices and defects it is painting in bloody colors, which the weak nations observed and scrupulously avoided in their younger and growing days, will be courted and practiced by those very nations when they attain to power, wealth and political status. The priceless lessons so graphically painted and repeated by the records of

HISTORY of all nations and times are observed by the rising nations and are broken mercilessly by the falling nations. If the same stern virtues, viz: self-sacrifice sense of national duty, patriotism, regard for conquered nations, and instincts of justice and reason found in the RISING nations, are also continued and kept up by the RISEN and EXPANDED nations, then HISTORY will have nothing to record and therefore nothing to repeat. The mighty nations will continue forever as powerful and influential nations and the causes and hopes of the weaker nations will be thoroughly blasted forever without a ray of hope. God's decrees seem too beneficial in the highest degree.

In the annals of the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms there are periods of growth and decay. Humanity offers the same tide of progress and decay. Nations are but compounds of individuals, and they cannot break the laws of nature. If action is powerful, reaction will be equally powerful. A careful student of history finds that kingdoms and empires have risen and fallen, like rhythmic beats of the heart. The intervals between the rises and falls of the various nations may have different lengths, but not such as to make any one draw an exception in favor of any particular nation.

(To be continued.)

"LADEA,"

IMPORTANT

We respectfully request our subscribers to pay their subscription to THE FILIPINO TEACHER for the present year, Volume IV, as soon as possible but not later than September 1910. Subscribers failing to pay within this time, their names will no longer continue in our list of subscriptions.

We send free a copy of our Special Edition dedicated in honor of the Provincial teachers who attended the Philippine Normal School, to the subscriber who pays his subscription in advance.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

RUBBER & METAL STAMPS

NOTARIAL SEALS

PLAIN OR AUTOMATIC

DATERS & NUMBERERS

RUBBER TYPE SETS AT SIZES.—INDELIBLE MARKING OUTFITS

SIGN MAKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Frank & Co. Sucrs to
A. Grossman & Co.

COR ESCOLIA
PASAJE DE PEREZ

Common Sense in the School-room

Note:—This article was sent to us for publication by Mr. Simplicio de los Santos, member of the Editorial Staff of this paper.—EDITOR.

The value of common sense in the school-room is characterized by the great middle class of people, and is the saving grace of the country. Good common sense is one of the greatest endowments of a good teacher. It keeps him from fads and follies, gives him a true perspective of his worth and work, enables him to distinguish between the northeast wind and the southwest wind, and to discriminate between a piece of boyhood thoughtlessness and open rebellion.

Common sense will keep you from attempting the impossible and then worrying because you cannot accomplish it. Common sense keeps you out of difficulties in the school-room and in the community. How many teachers are lacking in this particular! In a fit of anger they set a punishment impossible to be inflicted and compromise themselves by withdrawing it. How often do teachers make arbitrary rules without any thought of conditions and consequences which would follow the enforcement of the rules! Setting a specific punishment for all pupils who go outside of the school grounds, forbidding a child to leave the room, locking the door regardless of the rain at a certain time in the morning, these and scores of other similar rules show a lack of common sense, or actual weakness in the teacher. Most of the trouble in the school room comes either from lack of action on the part of the teacher or from action which is hasty and hence injudicious. There are many cautions which might be given teachers, all of which summed up forebode lack of common sense. Experience with common sense, observation, and real desire to improve will teach you valuable lessons. Among the most valuable of such lessons may be enumerated the following.

1. Order in the school room does not mean stillness. I have seen that secured thru fear of punishment, and

after years of such routine drill to quietness under the eagle eye of a so-called disciplinarian, the pupils were on the borderland of anarchy. Order means opportunity for effective work. There must be mental unity, perfect contact between the mind of the pupil and the mind of the teacher. When a pupil is preparing a lesson, the text takes the place of the teacher for the time being. Order permits the closest possible contact of mind with mind. The criterion, then, of that which may or may not be permitted is how the act will affect the unity of mind between the teacher and the class.

2. Keep your knowledge fresh by study. The teacher who has ceased to learn is a phonograph, and can do nothing but repeat. Do you know how eagerly you look forward to that recitation for which you have made special preparation? Our best teaching is not done by our oldest teachers because so many have ceased to learn. They lack the enthusiasm so essential to reach children and depend upon an old stock of goods. The growing mind alone is fit to teach.

3. The personality of the teacher is the greatest force in the management of a school. With one teacher the pupils run riot and anarchy prevails. The same pupils under a different teacher are respectful and orderly. The difference is in the personality of the teacher. One scolds, punishes, threatens, bribes, and it is no wonder pupils are disorderly. The other with quiet composure, earnest and gentle firmness, gets down to business, and the pupils are orderly and happy.

4. One of the greatest disorder breeders is the long-winded teacher who talks and talks, and explains and explains and never gets done. She insists that she must be thoro and in threshing over and over to make sure the pupils leave no grain of knowledge, she threshes all the life out of the subject. Who has not seen the recitation time wasted, class interest drag, pupils get into mischief, and general disorder prevail while this teacher was reviewing, lecturing, and repeating over and over again, talking herself hoarse, and using so many words that even the brightest pupil could not understand her? That monotonous sound of her voice drowns all interest, and dulls the minds of the children. Beware of the long-tongued teacher!

(To be continued.)

NOTICE

TO ALL HEAD TEACHERS and MANAGERS of ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS and BASE BALL TEAMS:—WRITE TO US and we will show you how to MAKE MONEY and SAVE MONEY when you need anything in SPORTING GOODS.

«GOLDSMITH BRAND» Beats every other brand in price and quality.

Agents for same—

I. Beck, Prop.--AMERICAN BAZAAR.

Box 412

Manila.

Teachers' Department

First Grade Arithmetic

By Mr. Miguel Antonio, Teacher, Tondo Primary School Manila.

"WHAT TO TEACH OUR FIRST GRADE PUPILS AND HOW TO TEACH IT"

This outline is designed and suggested for their Arithmetic work. It covers the First and Second Semester.

This work can be given in both oral and reading lessons except for advanced pupils for whom written lessons must be given.

Every "Two Weeks Lessons," is made up of several lessons and each lesson is an example of one or two days' work.

I—TWO WEEKS LESSONS

Lesson 1—Number work from 1 to 10. (Write the figures on board). Reading from board and counting by fingers and sticks. Constant practice in saying the figures without hesitation when pointing them on board.

Lesson 2—Object Lesson. The teacher shows objects and ask the children how many there are, or let the children themselves hold up objects and count.

Examples:

Questions: How many books? How many pencils? How many sticks? etc

Answers. 5 books, 4 pencils, 6 sticks etc.

Lesson 3—Combination of figures. (Teach the "plus" and "equals" signs [+ , =])

Examples, $2 + 1 = 3$; $4 + 1 = 5$; $3 + 4 = 7$; etc.

Lesson 4—Combination of objects.

Examples;

1 book + 2 books = books
3 sticks + 4 sticks = sticks etc.

II—TWO WEEKS LESSONS

Lesson 5—Combination of three figures.

Examples; $2 + 2 + 1 = 5$; $4 + 1 + 2 = 7$ etc.

Lesson 6—Write the figures in words from 1 to 10, on board, make them study these memorize and spell.

Lesson 7—Combination of objects. (Use words in place of the figures).

Examples;

One book + three books = books.
Five mangoes + five mangoes = mangoes.
Two fans + six fans = fans, etc
Drawing is needed here.

QUESTIONS:

How many books are one book + three books?
How many fans are two fans + six fans? etc.

Lesson 8—Combination of words.

Examples;

One and two are—
Five and four are—

III—TWO WEEKS LESSONS

Lesson 9—Combination of figures (with minus sign only.) Teach the minus sign (—) and the word "less".

Examples; $3 - 2 = 1$; $4 - 1 = 3$; $2 - 1 = 1$ etc.

Lesson 10—Combination of objects (with minus sign only.)

Examples;

4 books — 2 books = books.
8 dogs — 4 dogs = books, etc,

Drawing is needed here.

Lesson 11—Combination of words (with minus sign only).

Examples;

Seven less four are—
Eight less three are—etc.

"THE YOKOHAMA"

INMENSO Y VARIADO SURTIDO DE EFECTOS JAPONESES. V. NUNCA LLEGARÁ A APRECIAR LA CUALIDAD, ELEGANCIA Y BARATURA DE SUS EFECTOS

HASTA QUE V. VENGA A VERLOS.

LE INVITAMOS PARA QUE VISITE NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.

SE RECIBEN PEDIDOS POR CORREO.

Calle Carriedo, Nos. 42 y 44
Apartado de correos, 216

Sta. Cruz, Manila, I. F.
Teléfono 216

Baules mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cabas Sacos para ropas sucias
Maletas para viaje, Correos etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

QUESTION;

How many are seven less four?
How many are eight less three? etc.

Lesson 12—Combination of figures (with plus and minus signs.)

Examples;

$$2 + 3 - 4 =$$

$$4 + 4 - 2 = \text{etc.}$$

Lesson 13—Combination of objects (with plus and minus signs.)

Examples;

2 hats + 2 hats - 1 hat = hats.
4 dogs + 3 dogs - 2 dogs = dogs.

Drawing is needed here.

Lesson 14—Combination of words (with plus and minus signs).

Examples;

Five and five less four are—
Six and four less five are—etc.

QUESTIONS:

How many are five and five less four?
How many are six and four less five? etc.

IV—TWO WEEKS LESSONS

Devote these two weeks in Combinations.

Lesson 15—

EXAMPLES;

$$2 - 2 - y = ?$$

$$3 - 1 - 5 = ? \text{ etc.}$$

Lesson 16—

Examples;

$$3 - 1 - 2 - ? = 10$$

$$4 - 2 - 1 - ? = 9. \text{ etc.}$$

Lesson 17—

Examples;

$$2 - 1 - 4 - ? = 5$$

$$4 - 3 - 2 - ? = 1 \text{ etc.}$$

Lesson 18—

Examples;

$$4 - 3 - 2 = 5 - ?$$

$$2 - 2 - 5 = 6 - ? \text{ etc.}$$

Lesson 19—

Examples;

$$4 - 1 - 2 = 10 - ?$$

$$6 - 2 - 1 = 10 - ? \text{ etc.}$$

V—TWO WEEKS LESSONS

Lesson 20—Expand the number to 20 Write the figures in words and memorize the spelling.

Lesson 21—Answer and change the figures in words.

Examples;

(1) $2 - 4 - 3 - 6 = ?$ —Ans. - two - four - three - six = fourteen.

(2) $2 - 4 - 1 - ? = 14$.—Ans. - two + four + one + seven = fourteen.

(3) $4 - 2 - 2 - 3 - ? = 5$ —Ans. - Four - two - two - three = five.

(4) $7 - 1 - 2 - 3 = 9 - ?$ —Ans. - Seven + one - two + three = nine - four.

(5) $4 - 1 - 7 - 3 = 18 - ?$ —Ans. - Four - one - seven - three = eighteen - three etc.

This lesson "21" will require many days, or it may take the whole period of two weeks.

VI—TWO WEEKS LESSONS

Lesson 22—Conversation.

Examples;

I have 4 centavos and 2 centavos. Pedro has 4 sticks and 5 sticks. Petra has 2 boxes and Juana has 9 boxes. Pablo has 4 apples and he gives me 3 apples. I have 9 centavos and I give the boy 1 centavo. Jose has 8 mangoes and the boy gives him 8 mangoes etc.

These must be demonstrated with objects placed before the class, so as to prepare them in simple and easy problems.

Lesson 23—Problems.

Examples;

1. I have 4 centavos and 6 centavos. How many centavos have I? I have—centavos, because $4 + 6 =$

Do you wish a portrait that will be a Christmas remembrance many years hence :- :- :- :- :- :- :- :-

If so our 30 years experience in the art can guarantee this result

Photos that
do not fade

INTERNATIONAL STUDIO

39
ESCOLTA

Hair dresser free—Enlarge-
ment free with dozen cabinets

Best Equiped Studio in the Orient

2 Pedro has 6 sticks and Sixto has 7 sticks. How many sticks have Pedro and Sixto?

Pedro and Sixto have—sticks, because $7+6=$.

3. The boy has 7 apples. I give him 4 apples. How many apples has the boy now? The boy now has apples, because $7-4=$.

4. The girl has 13 apples. She gives the boy 4 apples. How many apples has the girl now? The girl now has—apples, because $13-4=$.

5. There are 11 birds on a tree. 4 of them fly away. How many birds are left?—birds are left, because $11-4=$.

6. Marcos has 4 boxes. Pablo has 1 box. Jose has 5 boxes. How many boxes have they? They have—boxes, because $4+1+5=$ etc.

These problems should be taken up first as reading lesson with the class, until they are able to recite easy problems of their own.

VII—TWO WEEKS LESSONS

Lesson 24—

Examples;

7 comes before—
or, Before—comes 7 etc

Lesson 25—

Examples;

—comes before 10
or, Before 10 comes—etc.

Lesson 26—

Examples:

13 comes after—
or, after—comes 13 etc

Lesson 27—

Examples;

—comes after 7
or, After 7 comes—etc.

Lesson 28—

Examples;

7 is between—and—
or, —is between 6 and 8. etc.

Questions for these lessons:

What number comes before 6?
What number comes after 12?
What number is between 6 and 8 etc.

VIII—TWO WEEKS LESSONS

Lesson 29—Counting from 1 to 20 by two's and three's

Examples;

(by two's) 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20.
(by three's) 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21.

Lesson 30—

Examples—

Two 2's=
Five 3's=etc.
Two 2's of dogs are—days
Three 3's of cats are—cats etc.

Lesson 31—

Examples;

$1/2$ of 6=
 $1/3$ of 12=
 $1/2$ of 10 fans=fans.
 $1/3$ of 18 horses=horses etc,

MIGUEL ANTONIO

Tondo Primary School.

(To be continued)

*
*
*

Do not say you want to help *The Filipino Teacher*, what you have to do is to mention THE FILIPINO TEACHER whenever you buy from our advertisers.

Manufacturers

of uniforms for schools and colleges as—CAPS, SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DEVICES etc.

Arms and Ammunition

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

AGENTS FOR

A. G. Spalding & Bros., Sporting Goods

Alfred Roensch & Co.

65-67 Escolta, Manila

General Outfitters

The Month in Review

RESIGNATION

Mr. Vicente Diaz, has recently handed his resignation to the P. T. A. as Editor-in chief of this journal. His successor has not yet been named but his resignation will be effective July 31. Mr. Diaz in leaving the editorial position of the Journal wishes to thank all the teachers who have in one way or another extended him their valuable cooperation.

NOTES FROM ZAMBALES

The 8th, Annual Normal Institute for the teachers of Zambales opened on June 6 in the High School at Iba, and will continue in session for four weeks.

Mr. John H. Jenkins, Division Supt. of the Province addressed all the teachers at the opening of the Institute. He explained briefly the present system of schools as established by the Bureau of Education, showing what relation the Division Superintendent, the Supervisor, the Principal and the teacher have toward each other in the fulfillment of their respective duties. He compared the school system to the mechanism of a clock and said that just as every piece of that mechanism has its work to do, the neglect of which would cause the clock to stop, so does the Superintendent the Supervisor, the Principal and the teacher each have a duty assigned him. It is only when each does that duty assigned to him when the schools can be expected to run smoothly. He dwelled for some time on the qualifications a public school teacher should have, and called the attention of those present to the urgent need of paying more attention to the Correspondence Study Department of the Normal School. He also emphasized the value of Industrial work in the schools and announced that it will be given due attention in the course of the institute and during the present school year. He closed hoping that the 8th. Annual Normal Institute just opened will be the best ever held in Zambales.

Mr. W. J. Cushman, Supervising teacher of District N.º 2 spoke to the teachers of the marked progress the annual Normal Institutes of the Province have been making since the first one in 1902, and stated that what was then considered to be the best work in English is but the poorest now, according to the present standard of efficiency among the teachers. Mr. Cushman touched a question of vital importance to teachers, and one which the Philippine Teachers' Association has been trying since its organization to promote,—namely social intercourse among the teachers. He said that to study the classroom lessons and to do the industrial work assigned to a teacher are not the only things for which the Normal Institutes are held every year. They are also held as a means of having a constant exchange of ideas regarding their work, and last but not the least,

to create social relations with their fellow teachers. He said that a teacher who spends his time among his books and does nothing else during his attendance in the Institute, does himself more harm than if he never studied his lessons at all.

Mr. Fred D. Bonner, Supervising teacher of District N.º 4 expressed his wishes to all that the work to be accomplished be helpful to the teachers on their return to their respective schools. Every Principal of the municipal central schools of the towns of the Province was also called upon by the Superintendent to speak in the ceremony. It is worth mentioning in this connection that Mr. Marcial, Municipal President of Masinloc, and Mr. Vicente Diaz, Editor of THE FILIPINO TEACHER also spoke at the invitation of the Superintendent. The former expressed his pleasure at seeing the teacher body of Zambales assembled together and said he hope that their work may be pleasant and profitable. The latter spoke on the Annual Vacation Assembly at Manila and regretted that Zambales did not send a large representation in Manila during the Assembly that has just closed. He spoke briefly of the courses offered in these Annual Vacation Assemblies making special mention of the course in lace-making. He acknowledged the fact that attendance in these courses entail an extra expenditure on the part of the teacher, but said that these expenditures can be met by sacrificing a little, and once in Manila it would be seen that the attendance in the Assembly and the advantages derived from a visit to the city will more than doubly repay all the sacrifices made. "A visit to Manila" he said, "is not the highest aim in life, but seeing Manila is in itself an education worth while seeking for, because Manila, as you all know, is the focus of Philippine civilization". He also dedicated some remarks on the "Philippine Teachers' Association" and its magazine "The Filipino Teacher."

Para adquirir un retrato muy parecido y baratisimo, es preciso acudirse a la Fotografia

"BOREAL STUDIO"

JOLO 313, BINONDO, MANILA—TEL. NO. 270

BAJO LA DIRECCIÓN DE *B. GOMEZ*

"Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografia Zafra"
PEINADORA GRATIS TODOS LOS DIAS

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapas Paja inglesa últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chaffeurs, ascos de Corcho para el Sol, Gorras para viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

After the speeches, the organization of the classes of the Institute began. The first aim of the Normal Institute is to better prepare the teachers to carry on the industrial work in the primary grades. This work being specially designed to help the teachers in several lines of classroom industrial work, will be emphasized. Another aim is the advancement of the teachers in their academic studies. All the teachers are very enthusiastic over their work and show great interest for the academic and technical subjects of the Institute. The faculty of the Institute is as follows:

- Mr. W. J. Cushman, Instructor in Algebra and English.
 Mr. Fred D. Bonner, Instructor in English, Music, Methods and Drawing.
 Mr. Silverio Diñoso, Instructor in Arithmetic, Music, Methods and Drawing.
 Mr. Benito Ebuén, Instructor in Algebra and Arithmetic.
 Miss Maria Achacoso, Instructor in Lace-making.
 Miss Demetria Acayan, Instructor in Sewing.
 Mr. Exequiel Magsaysay, Instructor in Carpentry.
 " J. Perezas, Instructor in Basketry and Chairmaking.
 " Hospicio Doble, Instructor in Hatmaking.

CORRESPONDENT.

NOTES FROM IMUS, CAVITE

—The enrollment of the Central School is 401; that of the Intermediate School is 137, giving a total of 538. In this number is not included the enrollment of the barrio schools.

—The industrial courses in the Intermediate School is as follows: Domestic Science, Miss Romana S. Tirona; Drawing, Mr. G. Paredes; Woodworking Mr. G. Abueg; Gardening, Mr. Patricio E. del Rosario.

—The Intermediate School has no proper building in which to hold its classes. It at present occupies a private house and a room in the "presidencia." As this arrangement is not at all satisfactory, it is hoped that the government will soon construct an appropriate building for the Intermediate School of this town.

—The library association called "Imus Library Association," under the presidency of Miss Ramona S. Tirona, held its first meeting on July 11. Many important matters were discussed and approved.

—The Intermediate School Association, called "Pearl of the Orient" was reorganized and the following officers were elected:

- President—Miss Consolacion Campos, VII Grade.
 Vice-President—Mr. Jacinto Diaz, VII Grade.
 Secretary—Mr. Lorenzo Paredes, VIII Grade.
 Vice-Secretary—Miss Maria Nasol, VII Grade.
 Measurer—Miss Felipa Topacio, VII Grade.
 Critic—Mr. Godolfredo Abueg, Teacher.
 Judge—Mr. Patricio E del Rosario, Teacher.
 Chief of Police—Domingo Medina, VI Grade.

The teachers and pupils of the school are all enthusiastic about the work of the society so much is expected of it this year.

—The pupils of Grade VI, VII and V were organized in a chorus and sang two beautiful songs in honor of Gov. Gen. Forbes when he passed at this town. The chorus was under the able direction of Mr. Abueg.

—Many of our pupils are subscribers to THE FILIPINO TEACHER. New subscribers among them are expected, and those whose subscriptions already expired intend renewing them.

—Our acting Supetvising teacher is Mr. Zosimo Topacio, an energetic young man. We hope that he will soon be permanently appointed to his present position in reward for his efficient services.

—X.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Luz Aycardo, a well-known member of the P. T. A. of Manila and one of the many enthusiastic writers in the "Woman's Page" of this journal was married during the last vacation to Dr. Godofredo Reyes, recently graduated from the University of Santo Tomás.

—Miss Consuelo Agrava, another very popular member of the P. T. A. of Manila, and formerly chairman of its Committee on entertainment was recently married to Mr. Jose Agoncillo, a Manila lawyer.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER wishes the happy couples all sorts of prosperity in their new life and may their honeymoon be eternal.

—Mr. Justo Juliano, formerly of the Paco Intermediate School is now Principal of the San Sebastian School. Mr. Segundo M. Infantado, formerly teaching in Meisic Primary School was promoted to the Paco Intermediate School.

—Mr. Vicente D. Acuña, of the San Nicolas Primary School was appointed to the Principalship of the Trozo Primary School

THE FILIPINO TEACHER sends them its heartiest congratulations and wish them success in their new positions.

—The many friends of Mr. J. E. Corly will be glad to know that Mr. Corly was recently appointed Division Superintendent of Schools of the province of Iloilo,

—Mr. J. H. Jenkins, Div. Supt. of Schools of Zambales was transferred to Bataan.

—Mr. L. P. Willis is now the Superintendent of Schools of Zambales.

—Mr. Charles O'Malley, Principal of the Tondo Intermediate School was recently appointed Chief clerk of the Department of City School to succeed Mr. J. B. Thompson who resigned to return to the States. Mr. Celsus Donaue of Laoag, Ilocos Norte was appointed to the vacancy created by Mr. O'Malley's appointment as Chief Clerk of the City Schools.

—Mr. Celestino Buenaventura, teacher of Imus Cavite, has not accepted the position offered him by the Div. Supt. of Misamis as teacher of that province. Mr. Buenaventura is still teaching in Imus.

Josue Soncuya

LAWYER-ABOGADO

77 Legaspi

Walled City Manila

Calzado Superior Americano y Español. Inmenso surtido y fresco en cada correo.
 Hay mucho para niños, muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

LITERARY PAGE

A Country Scene at Sunrise

There are some events of which each surrounding detail seems to be graven on the memory in such a fashion that we can never forget them. So it is with the scene that I am about to describe.

The stars were still shining in the sapphire heavens and the birds were yet sleeping on the branches of the trees. The houses showed no signs of life, and only the incessant, dull murmuring of the waters in the river which could be heard from afar, disturbed the stillness of the sleeping town. But in an instant, the flapping of the cocks' wings followed by long, tremulous crowing and the melodious singing of the birds announced the coming of the new day. And what exclamations we uttered when, from the top of a high plateau, we looked at the beautiful panorama before us! I think I had never beheld a more glorious morn! The east grew rosy with the dawn. The evening sun was growing dim, and one by one, the candles of the night went out, and day was ushered in. There, lay a great mass of roofs, some nipa and some grass, all shining and sparkling with myriads of dew-drops. The fringing trees looked grand and majestic in their morning drapery of rust, and the bending willowy bamboo canes near us, with their fresh, green foliage, swayed gracefully in the breeze. The air was so cool and pure and exhilarating and bearing a soot of incense on its breath, that all nature seemed irresistibly charming. My heart leaped joyously in my bosom and my eyes kindled with new enthusiasm as I beheld this primitive grandeur. Beyond the town, were the mountains, all purple and pink and red and yellow with the yearly sunlight. Farther on, was the glistening river like a serpent on an immense carpet of green seeming to turn and spread itself out here and there to find its way to the fertile rice-fields. The early laborers started on their way to the fields, some, hurrying forward, carrying with them their baskets of provisions while others, on the carabaos' back, were singing as the animals kept step. Then, the clangor of bells from the parish church tower awoke those who were still sleeping. At length, the heralds and forerunners of the royal sun had done their work, searching out the shadows and causing them to flee away. Then up, he came in glory to ascend to his throne in the new born blue of heaven, and flooded the earth warmth and light. Such a view reminded me of:

"The bright rosy morning peeps over the hills;
With blushes adorning the meadows and rills,

While the merry, merry, merry horn
Calls come, come away,
Awake from your slumbers
And hail the new day,"

BRIG. S. SANTOS.

A Luneta Sunset.....

To a dear friend:—
"When the golden Sun is setting
And your mind from care is free;
When of others you are thinking,
Will you sometimes think of me?"

The Luneta owes its fame as Manila's most favorite pleasure resort, not only to the cool sea-breeze that blows over it, and the popular airs played by the two military bands that give concerts there, but also to the sunsets which those who take a stroll in that truly cosmopolitan place so much enjoy. A Luneta sunset is a scene well worth seeing. As the sun towards evening slowly loses its dazzling brilliancy, and prepares to seek its rest in the west, it assumes the appearance of a huge ball of fire whose lower portion is being gradually extinguished as it touches the surface of the water, until it finally disappears behind the horizon. It is then when the silent spectator begins to see one of "those million wonderful effects of sky and sea" which in tropical countries attend the softness close of a lovely day. The dying rays of the now hidden sun, as they shine upon the wandering clouds above, are reflected on the wavy surface of the water below producing and indeed beautiful combination of colors in the sky—purple and gray, now golden and crimson. A moment later and the silent spectator is astonished to find that the colors have changed to hazel or pink. Gazing at this wonderful array of colors and the weirdshaped clouds that reflect them; and then lowering the gaze to behold the effect that all these have on the now tranquil water, one must needs be justified in exclaiming that a Luneta sunset is a scene which must be seen to be properly admired. Well might one utter such an exclamation of joy, for, "the whole scene might well have been the fantastic dream of some imaginative painter, whose ambition soared beyond the limits of human skill."

MAGDAPIO.

Antonio P. Oliveros
DENTISTA

Tel. No. 1302
Manila, I. F.

Bajada del Puente de España
Escolta No. 23

Lámparas y Quinqués eléctricos y para petróleo—Quinqués mecánicos nuevos modelos muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Text books

We have a complete of these in stock—Any thing you may need dont' fail to buy from us. Our prices are cheap. School books always in stock.—

Perry pictures

We have in stock in three sizes --10 per cent discount will be allowed to students and teachers.

Postcards

We receive a good assortment every mail, and held in stock a good variety of thousand postcards--Mail orders are promptly attended.—

Stationery

We can supply all your needs—Our prices are the lowest—We dont' care the quantity you buy, can sell you a penpoint or a sheet of paper.

Centro Postal Filatélico

LIBRERÍA Y PAPELERÍA

Carriedo 109—Santa Cruz—Manila.

The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL, ÓRGANO DE LA "PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Director Prof. PACIFICO VICTORIANO

-P-2 00 ANUAL. SE RECIBEN ANUNCIOS A PRECIOS CONVENCIONALES

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente la irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Administración cualquier cambio de domicilio para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirse á THE FILIPINO TEACHER P. O. Box No. 1090, Maniia, I. F.

EDITORIAL

Datos Positivos

Siguiendo una frase prosaica muy en boga en esta época de que ante todo y sobre todo es lo *positivo*, lo que se traduzca en dollars, no tenemos inconveniente en demostrar á todos los que se interesan verdaderamente por el desarrollo y fomento de nuestras escuelas, que estas son fuente constante y perenne de riquezas que engrandecen á los ciudadanos que tienen la suerte de residir en ese pueblo. Siendo las escuelas, templos sociales donde se tienen que instruir á los catecúmenos de la vida humana, duro es que al mayor número de esa clase de templos, mayores serán también en número instruidos que salgan de los mismos, y seguro será el triunfo del bien y de lo moral contra lo inmoral cuyos prosélitos se van propagando esgrimiendo sus almas terribles para mantener el imperio del vicio y del durrantismos. Por eso es de todo punto necesario fomentar los colegios en donde se enseñan, al porque los conocimientos generales las artes mecánicas que redundan en beneficio de la juventud. Y siendo esto de necesidad, hay que favorecer el desarrollo de esos focos de enseñanza, pues cuanto menos colegios tengamos mayor será el trabajo en vencer dificultades y cortapizas del progreso material de la instrucción, sobre todo en estos tiempos en que los progresos de la industria mecánica, hacen una verda-

dera competencia con el trabajo bruto, y por ende el poder de la inteligencia arrebatada pues á poco los trabajos que antes el invento de las maquinas estaba conpiados á los manos torpes de un cerebro inculto. Se dirá por ventura que en este país aún no hoy nencesidad de obreros inteligente por que aún no se ha generalizado el empleo de las máquinas en muchas manufacturas industriales?

Se engañarían los que tal digeren, por que cuanto mayor sea el grado de instrucción de los obreros, mayores serán sus anhelos por que se sustituyó el trabajo manual por el de mecánicos y sabido es que este rinde mejores beneficios económicos que aquel, para el enriquecimiento de cualquiera explotación, sea un individuo el que la lleve acabo, sea una colectividad.

Ademas, "la influencia de la educación, como dice un autor americano, no se hace sentir solo en el desarrollo de las artes mecánicas, si no tambien en las mas simples operaciones agrícolas y labores manuales." Pero, concretándonos al tema que al principio nos proponemos demostrar, de que las escuelas son fuentes de inagotables riquezas, veamos lo que Macaulay dijo en un discurso que pronunció en el Parlamento ingles.

Y para terminar no podemos menos de citar los siguientes términos con que se expresaba un distinguido ingeniero de Zurich al ser interrogado sobre el efecto de la educación en el trabajo

Cristalería buena para uso diario - Cristalería fina superior Francesa - Mantel y servilletas muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

de los obreros de diversas naciones que trabajan bajo su inspección, llamando la atención de nuestros lectores que las observaciones emitidas por este Sr. bien podran aplicarse a nuestro país; pues solo puede atribuir a la falta de instrucción la causa por que somos tan rutinarios tanto en la agricultura como en el comercio y otros ramos de la vida industrial. Decía el citado ingeniero suizo: "La falta de educación se percibe notablemente en los italianos, los cuales, aun que con la ventaja de una mejor capacidad natural que el inglés, el suizo, el holandés y el alemán, son con todo, los peores operarios. No obstante que comprenden con facilidad y prontitud cualquiera proposición sencilla que se les explique y pueden ejecutar inmediatamente cualquiera obra que han visto hacer antes; sin embargo, su entendimiento á lo que me imagino por falta de aquel desarrollo y disciplina de la escuela no parece tener noción alguna de logica ni la facultad de discurrir sis-

temáticamente ni su memoria la capacidad de recordar una serie de observaciones y de sacar útiles deducciones de ellas. Este defecto en su educación mental, se refleja de todo en sus operaciones manuales. Al poco tiempo de haberse establecido en Nápoles los telares para tejer algodón, el operario napolitano talvz producirá tanto como el mejor trabajador inglés; y con todo hasta el día de hoy ninguno de ellos se ha hecho competente para tomar la dirección de de un solo taller y los maestros mayores son todos personas del norte que estan menos dotados por la naturaleza de un grado más de cultura mental á causa de la educación defectuosa que habían, recibido.

Maximino Mina

LAWYER=ABOGADO

52 Magallanes, Walled City, Manila, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur

POLI-
ZAS
DOTA-
LES



PARA
LOS
MAES-
TROS

OFICINA-CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENEMOS UNA OFERTA ESPECIAL PARA LOS MAESTROS Y MAESTRAS DE LAS ESCUELAS PÚBLICAS. V. NECESITA UNA PÓLIZA ESCRIBID Y PEDID INFORMES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

P. O. Box 425

Manila, P. I.

25 Echague.

JUGUETES, JUGUETES, JUGUETES, siempre muchos juguetes Acudid niños!!! muy baratos y Siempre baratos en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

SECCION PEDAGOGICA

DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO POR EL PROFESOR
D. PEDRO MENDIOLA, EN EL ACTO INAUGURAL DEL CURSO DE 1910 A 1911
EN EL LICEO DE MANILA.

HONORABLE ACADEMIA

SEÑORAS,
CABALLEROS.

Permitidme que, antes de comenzar, principie por expresaros mi mas sincero agradecimiento, en nombre de este Centro Docente, por haber honrado con vuestra presencia este acto solemne con el cual comenzamos de nuevo nuestra perseverante y titánica labor en pró de la mayor gloria y engrandecimiento de nuestra adorada patria.

Habeis venido á escuchar la disertación con la que inauguramos nuestras tareas en el presente curso escolar y que en el pasado, en ocasiones semejantes, habeis tenido la fortuna de oír de labios más autorizados que el mio.

Por propia voluntad no hubiera venido á este sitio á desempeñar tan difícil cometido, pues de sobra comprendo que carezco de dotes para llenarlo siquiera medianamente, ni mucho menos para satisfacer las ansias que teneis de oír disertar sobre un problema en el que estamos igualmente interesados y de cuya solución puedan depender el progreso y prosperidad de nuestra pequeña patria llamada Liceo de Manila. Solamente imposiciones del deber por un lado, y exigencias profesionales por otro, me colocan ahora en la desairada situación de tener que poner en evidencia mi insufi-

ciencia y mi atrevimiento al querer disertar sobre la educación y la instrucción; tema que ilustres pedagogos lo han abordado con sobrados conocimientos y mayor acierto y que no obstante ser demasiado familiar para este ilustre auditorio que me escucha, es siempre nuevo por el supremo interés que en todos despierta.

El tema elegido es demasiado extenso; pero no temais que ocupe por mucho tiempo vuestra benévola atención, pues sólo me limitaré á tratar de la diferencia grande que existe entre esas dos palabras cuyo significado se confunde con frecuencia.

La educación desarrolla las facultades, la instrucción dá conocimientos; la educación eleva el alma, la instrucción provee el espíritu; la educación hace al hombre; la instrucción hace al sabio; la educación es el *objeto*, la instrucción no es más que uno de los *medios*; la educación es, por consiguiente, más elevada, más profunda y más extensa que la instrucción. La educación abraza el hombre por completo; la instrucción, no. Y, sin embargo, hace bastantes años que la instrucción es todo en nuestro país: la educación no es nada.

Suele darse á los medios una importancia que no tienen, ó bien se considera como *objeto* lo que no es más que un *medio*, y aún no el más eficaz. Esto sucede principalmente con respecto á la instrucción, á la cual se dá desmedida importancia, cuando no es otra cosa que un medio de educación, medio, sin embargo, en que se quiere hacer consistir toda la obra.

No se crea que trato de quitar á la instrucción el valor que en sí tiene, Aprecio en tanto la instrucción, su importancia es para mi tan grande, su acción tan poderosa, sus detalles tan interesantes que por muy exorbitantes que sea el presupuesto de gastos que se destine por nuestra Legislatura para la instrucción pú-

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER



La única máquina de escribir visible con teclado completo para escribir en inglés y en castellano

SPRUNGLI & CO.

Unicos Agentes

Teléfono 175

28 Calle David, Manila.

blica, siempre resultará exiguo, si se tienen en cuenta los inmensos bñeficios que reporta al país. Pero no trato ahora la cuestión bajo este punto de vista, sino que quiero examinar cómo y por qué se ha puesto la instrucción ante todo y sobre todo.

Por la instrucción se descuida la educación moral, y hasta no se atiende, cual corresponde, á la educación intelectual. Parecerá esto extraño, pero la demostración es fácil y voy á emprenderla.

En la instrucción misma hay dos cosas muy distintas: los conocimientos, el desarrollo del espíritu que puede y debe adquirirse con el estudio, con el ejercicio de las facultades intelectuales, con los mismos conocimientos.

La instrucción, cuando se dá mal ó se recibe mal, no hace otra cosa que transmitir *conocimientos*, sin desarrollar el espíritu, sin educar, sin fortalecer las facultades.

La instrucción puede colocar, amontonar los conocimientos en el entendimiento como en un almacén, sirviendo de proviciones á la memoria, y producir cierto desarrollo pasivo, que estos conocimientos amontonados llevan naturalmente consigo, pero sin comunicar al espíritu el vigor, la acción, la vivacidad que necesita. En una palabra, los conocimientos no constituyen siempre el desarrollo general, la fuerza activa, la enérgica flexibilidad de las facultades. Puede uno sér instruido y aun sabio sin poseer una inteligencia vigorosa, fecunda, elevada.

Verdad es que las facultades intelectuales se desarrollan por medio de los conocimientos literarios y científicos; es decir, que se educa la inteligencia por medio de la instrucción; por la instrucción literaria y científica por sí sola, instruirá al espíritu sin elevarlo, le cargará de conocimientos sin comunicarle fuerza y vigor.

La educación intelectual es la que hace adquirir y dirigir los conocimientos, de manera que le nutran, se eleven y fortalezcan. Solo la educación intelectual es la que la cultiva con esmero, lo ejercita con prudencia, lo desarrolla, lo forma, lo eleva. La educación intelectual convierte la instrucción en alimento sustancial, del cual extrae y absorbe el espíritu los jugos que, al

transformarse en él, contribuyen á su crecimiento y son, por decirlo así, su nutrimento y su sangre. Entonces la instrucción se convierte en verdadera educación intelectual, entonces educa al discípulo, entonces *és espíritu y vida*. Hasta entonces no es más que intrucción propiamente dicha: provee, instruye, y nada más.

Aunque se eduque el espíritu por medio de la instrucción propiamente dicha, obsérvese bien que hasta en el lenguaje común se distinguen las palabras *instruir y educar*. Hay personas *muy instruidas*, de quienes puede decirse con razón que están *muy mal educadas*, aun refiriéndose únicamente á la educación del espíritu, un sabio por ejemplo, que sabe multitud de cosas, pero que carece de buen juicio y de gusto, que no sabe expresarse, que tiene facilidad para hacerse comprender de los demás, ni aun para comprenderse á si mismo, sin tacto para conducirse, es un hombre *muy instruido muy mal educado*, siempre en el sentido intelectual.

Por eso el cuerpo de profesores del Liceo de Manila, en nombre del cual hablo en este momento, cree, que la ignorancia absoluta no es el mayor ni el más terrible de los males; *és peor tener muchos conocimientos mal digeridos*, y por eso consiste el principal cuidado de los profesores de este Centro docente en darle á propósito y cada cosa á su tiempo, á fin de que la instrucción y la educación se digieran más fácilmente y sirvan de alimento al espíritu.

<p><i>Fabricación de Sellos de goma y de metal.</i></p>	<p>IMPRESA, LIBRERIA, PAPELERIA,</p>	<p>ENCUADERNACIONES, <i>Cuadros, Estuches de Pelus y Cajoneras de Cartón.</i></p>
<p>Lorenzo Cribbe</p>		
<p>Montaje y Barnizaje de de Pianos Precios muy reducidos</p>	<p>101 - CRESPO - 101 A la subida del puente de San Sebastian QUIAPO, MANILA</p>	

VENTA DE ANIMALES	
<p>Karabaos resistentes Karaballas parenderas Karaballas con chotos ó crias</p>	<p>Vacunos para carros Vacas parenderas Vacas con chotos ó crias</p>
<p>30 Tanduay, Quiapo, Manila</p>	
Faustino Lichauco, Propietario.	

Es un grave error pensar que la instrucción moral forma por sí sola la educación moral: que los conocimientos morales constituyen los hábitos morales: estas son dos cosas enteramente son distintas. De otro modo, Séneca hubiera sido el más virtuoso de los hombres. No es así: puede ser uno muy instruido en moral y muy poco virtuoso, lo cual se comprende fácilmente. La instrucción no se encamina jamás directamente sino al espíritu, y los conocimientos que da, aun en moral al cabo de todo, no son más que conocimientos *intelectuales*. Necesitase, pues, además, la educación moral que consiste en desarrollar las facultades, los hábitos, las inclinaciones, las virtudes morales.

La educación moral necesita, sin duda alguna, recurrir á la instrucción moral para ilustrar al hombre sobre sus deberes, pero es preciso que agregue además los ejemplos, las exhortaciones, las prácticas, etc. La instrucción moral, por sí sola, puede enriquecer el espíritu con bellas máximas; pero sólo la educación moral puede hacerlas amar, practicar y que las acoja el corazón; sólo ella puede añadir á la instrucción moral gusto, amor, inclinación á la virtud. En una palabra la educación moral, se derija al espíritu, al corazón, á la conciencia, y comprende al hombre todo.

La educación moral, sin duda alguna no puede prescindir de la educación moral, pero es importante comprender bien que la una no puede subsistir sin la otra. Dar conocimientos, aun morales, es *instruir*, no educar moralmente. Educar moralmente es formar el carácter enternecer y fortalecer el corazón, dar fuerza á la voluntad, dirigir, rectificar la conciencia, purificar, ennoblecir la sensibilidad, educar el alma toda.

¿Cuándo se hace esto en la educación pública? ¿Cuántos son los profesores que encaminan á este fin sus exhortaciones, sus consejos, sus lecciones y su propio ejemplo? ¿Cuándo se hacen admirar las bellezas morales de Quintiliano? ¿Cuándo se reprenden los extravíos de un joven imprudente, con la firmeza y la tierna solicitud de un padre, en lugar de la áspera severidad de pedagogo? ¿Cuándo se procura despertar la razón, de la sensibilidad, la conciencia, en los caracteres ingratos ó estériles por los medios que suministra la verdadera educación.

Es muy posible que alguien me conteste que sus discípulos aprenden y recitan á Fenelón á Astete y las mejores obras: sea enhorabuena. Pero no se conoce qua aunque se haga recitar eternamente á los pobres niños las instrucciones morales, y aún los versículos del Nuevo Testamento, si no se procura que penetren en el

corazón, la educación moral será completamente estéril!

La educación que consiste en la formación del carácter, la educación que hace germinar en el alma del alumno las inclinaciones virtuosas, propias para producir el reposo y la inocencia de la vida: la educación que ilustra la conciencia con instrucciones sanas; la educación que fortalece al niño y al joven contra el peligro de nuevas y dañosas sensaciones con el poder de las primeras impresiones de la virtud, hasta la parte de la educación que convierte los conocimientos en un medio de ensanchar el espíritu, de robustecer el juicio y de fortalecer la razón, en dos palabras. la educación moral, y hasta el desarrollo superior de la inteligencia, se deja en este nuestro país en deplorable olvido. La instrucción seca, descarnada material; la instrucción sin inteligencia; he aquí el gran bien á que se aspira y que se nos portera.....

¡Ah! la obra es sin duda difícil, pero bien vale el trabajo de emprenderla. *Arduum, sed necessarium*. Si no se hace, pues, más que instruir si no se educa, si la instrucción lo es todo y la educación nada, ¿Qué será de nuestro desventurado país?

Compatriotas: todos reunidos, todos de acuerdo, ayudándonos mutuamente, hagamos alianza en la paz común para trabajar decididamente por la *instrucción* y la *educación* de la juventud, PARA QUE NO SE SEPARE LA UNA DE LA OTRA, para corresponder á las esperanzas de las familias, á las necesidades de las futuras generaciones y á los deseos del país alarmado

Inculquemos á los niños, y á los jóvenes el amor á la patria, cuyo nombre sagrado expresa esa grande unidad en la cual se confunden los individuos, las familias, los intereses que existen en un mismo país, y así conseguiremos; en tiempo no lejano, colocar á esas hermosísimas islas en un lugar honroso entre las demás naciones que hoy figuran en la vanguardia de la cultura y de la civilización

Y vosotros, juventud estudiosa de este centro docente que, dentro de poco, recibereis la recompensa de vuestros desvelos, os felicito con toda la efusión de mi alma; seguid avanzado sin desmayos ante las dificultades que se os presentan en el escabroso camino del saber. procurad cimentar vuestros conocimientos en una sana educación; de este modo cuando la salud de la Patria os requiera, estoy seguro que la remediareis y respondereis hasta el heroísmo, y no habra fuerza humana que os hará retroceder en vuestras convicciones patrióticas.

HE DICHO.

- - Herreria, Armeria y Cerrajería - -

DE

Ignacio Javier

Maestro Plomero Licenciado

Recibe toda clase de obras de montaje y reparación de máquinas, Imprenta Litografía, Escribir, y Coser, Cilindros de música, Quinqués mecánicos y Cajas de caudales; empavonaciones de piezas de hierro y de acero. Especialidad en instalaciones sanitarias y órdenes expedidas por el Departamento de Sanidad.

Teléfono, 1273

Lacoste No. 239, Sta. Cruz

Manila, I. F.

6

Hablemos de cada cosa por vez

Al comprar una máquina de escribir, hágase Vd. siempre esta regla excelente: **YO EXAMINARÉ LAS BARRAS DE TIPOS.**

La barra de tipo —es decir, la barra que lleva el tipo— es la pieza que hace el trabajo arduo de una máquina de escribir.

Ninguna máquina de escribir puede ser más fuerte que sus barras de tipos, ni mejor que sus barras de tipos, porque la medida de la fuerza de cualquier máquina de escribir es la fuerza de sus barras de tipos.

Teniendo presente este hecho, rogamos á Vd. examine cuidadosamente las barras de tipos de la máquina de escribir Remington.

La sólida barra de tipo forjada de la Remington es y siempre ha sido uno de los fundamentos de su supremacia. Compare esta barra Remington, hecha de una forja caliente de acero, *exigiendo treinta y tres operaciones distintas en su manufactura*—compare esta barra fuerte y rígida con la delgada barra ordinaria hecha de acero laminado, y comprenderá Vd. entonces una razón porque

El nombre mismo de

“Remington”

significa fuerza y confianza en una máquina de escribir.

Los nuevos modelos 10 y 11 de la máquina de escribir Remington tienen la famosa barra de tipo forjada de la Remington. Además, estos modelos representan la unión de los principios históricos y la excelencia tradicional de la Remington con todas las ideas más recientes y más progresivas en la construcción de máquinas de escribir. Como combinación de lo mejor de lo viejo con lo mejor de lo nuevo, los nuevos modelos de la Remington son el triunfo más alto de la máquina de escribir.



E. C. McCullough & Co.

Plaza Goiti, Manila.

La Escuela y la Patria

El estado amorfo del país, y la hermosa juventud que se vé invadir las escuelas públicas y privadas tanto en provincias como en Manila en la apertura de las clases nos han hecho creer necesario escribir algo sobre lo que forma como encabezamiento de este muy sucinto artículo. Y si es verdad que muchas plumas mejor cortadas que las nuestras ya hicieron ver la luz publica varios escritos casi idénticos á la presente, no es menos verdad la suma utilidad de hacerlos reaparecer hoy en esta modesta Revista quizá bajo una luz mas viva, intensa, y así evocar en la mente filipina todo aquello que por haber sido repetido muchas veces, solamente dejaron trás de sí vagos recuerdos.

Cruzarse tan solo de brazos y ahogar impiamente en los labios un grito de rebeldía ante el panorama de hechos espantosos y aterradores que se desarrollan á las mil maravillas en este suelo, es desobedecer á los mandatos de Dios, es un crimen que Él mismo indudablemente no querrá perdonar. Es injusto dejar el mal campea por doquier por la sencilla razón de que nadie haya podido herirle de muerte. Para un gran mal, un bien mayor. Para un enemigo fatal, una guerra sin cuartel.

Zala, el grande entre los grandes, torna la mirada á la juventud cuando presiente las desgracias de Francia, cuando se rebela contra los tiranos de su tiempo; Philip Francis, viendo la inaudita corrupción del gobierno de su patria y los derechos de sus conciudadanos pisoteados, se apela á la gallarda juventud del pueblo Británico entonces educada á respetar y hacerse respetar.

Filipinas atraviesa, por ciento, un tiempo bastante critico, una era le misterios, una época de rudo positivismo demostrando el derecho del hombre fuerte á la riqueza del hombre debil. Y que hacer? Pues, volvemos tambien nuestra mirada á nuestros jóvenes entusiastas que, comprendiendo la necesidad de adquirir conocimientos para el desarrollo del ser, estudian y se sobreponen á todo obstaculo puesto en su camino por manos criminales. Tienen mucha voluntad de aprender, y hallarles por tanto útiles a ellos mismos y sobre todo a su natal país en el día de mañana es cosa que debe de esperar,

Vivimos bajo una bandera estrellada traída a estas playas hospitalarias para la redención de nuestra raza, y enseñar el niño que se va a la escuela en ocasiones propicias que él ha nacido con ciertos deberes ineludibles con respecto a su patria, es, a nuestro modo de ver, honrar a aquella, simbolo vivo de la Libertad.

Yo se han caido al suelo varias convicciones viejas y todavian quedan muchas que derrumbar. Y la escuela, repetimos, es el lugar donde se puede hacerlo. Y porque no?

Allí se grava en la memoria de nuestra juventud que un hombre no debe nunca olvidarse del sentimiento patrio y cambiarse de maneras, solo por haber traspasado las fronteras de su patria y haber vivido por un breve lapso de tiempo bajo otros cielos, porque entonces él haría á si mismo un mortal que no tiene pueblo propio, porque entonces él contribuiría en gran manera á la decadencia y corrupción de su país.

Los pueblos son como las flores que se distinguen por su propio perfume y color. Y en que jardin se podría hallar una flor que no ostenta cierto matiz y olor que no sean exclusivamente suyos?

Esto no quiero decir en modo alguno que nosotros no debemos imitar á nadie. No. Imitar es el hombre, pero no servilmente. Se imita lo bueno, lo bello, y lo justo, pero nunca lo bárbaro y lo mediocre, Todo se debe pasar por el tamiz de la razón que nos dió el Supremo Creador para diferenciarnos precisamente del animal.

La grandeza de una nación depende de sus buenos ciudadanos. Y donde se forman estos? En la escuela, será la contestación. Aquí, en verdad, se hace comprender á nuestros jóvenes que la salvación de la patria no se consigue con danzas ni humillaciones, pues con two-steps y waltzs no se huye un pirata moderno como tampoco se recibe un insulto con humildad.

Ha llegado ya la gran hora de instruir, sin temor de venganzas injustas, á nuestra juventud que cada acto de noble sacrificio á su país, cada ejemplo de una sincera devoción á su causa, trae consigo su vivificadora influencia; que morir por la patria es vivir mas allá de la tumba, en la eternidad.

RENACFLEME.

“LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS“

DE

VALLE, EVANGELISTA Y CA.

ESTABLECIMIENTO GENUINAMENTE FILIPINO
TEGIDOS Y NOVEDADES DE EUROPA.

Inmenso surtido en Lanas Francesas, Inglesas.

PERCALES DE VARIAS CLASES

VISITAD NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.

Escolta No. 101

Manila, P. I.

MÁQUINAS
PARA COSER

PAGOS
SEMANALES

-P-2'00

SINGER

ESCOLTA 33, MANILA

SEWING
MACHINES

WEEKLY
PAYMENTS

-P-2'00

BIENAVENTURANZA

Yo he abierto la puerta al mendigo
y he dado el dinero que tengo;
El pobre es mi padre y mi amigo,
y es pobre el hogar de que vengo.

He dado mi plata á los ruegos
del viejo que llama á mi puerta
y clava sus ojos ya ciegos
en mi alma al amor siempre abierto.

Yo he dado mi plata ¿qué importa?
no lloren por mí los abuelos
La vida es muy triste y muy corta
y hay algo que premian los cielos.

Y no ha de faltarme á la mesa
el triste mendrugo que he dado,
que un angel de Dios siempre besa
la mesa del que es desgraciado.

Bendiga mi frente la muerta
la madre que lloro y bendigo
Por ella yo he abierto mi puerta
y he dado mi plata al mendigo.

JESÚS BALMORI.

LUZON BARBER SHOP

440 NOZALED, PACO

JUST AT THE FOOT OF PACO BRIDGE
HAIR CUT—SHAVING

Regular prices

DOMINGO M. SANTOS, Prop.

Sir! —

If your teeth ache and need
be extracted, direct to

Juan Villanueva

415 Lemery, Tondo, Manila.

He will do it *ABSOLUTELY*
without pain and at the *LOWEST*
WEST prices.

AGUEDO VELARDE

ABOGADO

4 Salcedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila—Calumpit, Buiacan, I. F.

Hinulugan taktak

En las faldas de la montaña, donde la cascada hermosísima: *Hinulugan Taktak* se derrumba, hay una posada, para los *touristas*, curiosos de escalar la cima excelsa, cuyo posadero, llamado *Bombay*, hombre brutal y de malos sentimientos se dá la mano, en carácter y en empinar el codo hasta que diga Dios basta, con *Malupit*, guía para los excursionistas, que con él convive.

Una mañana, cargada de viento oloroso y sol, chárían posadero y guía en el interior de la casa con un amigo hospedado allí desde hace días, cuando dán recios golpes á la puerta y un elegante *tourista*, ante el posadero que se presenta á recibirle, pide un guía *para almorzar en la meceta de la cascada de Hinulugan Taktak*.

—Inmediatamente será V. servido. Haga el favor de sentarse.

El posadero llama al guía, mientras el *tourista* toma asiento en un rústico banco que bajo la media agua de la casa, se enclava á un extremo del jardinillo, tan de fragancias y flores lleno, que podría decirse, cuidado por manos de Hada.

Acude el guía al llamamiento y enterado del asunto, vuelve á la casa á prepararse para la expedición.

Y mientras al *tourista* contempla en lontananza las verdes cimas destacadas al sol como seno de virgen, por el jardín, llenas las manos de *ilang-ilang*, *kabiki*, y *kamuning* cantando alegremente, entra una gentil daga, hermosa como una sampaguita.

—A quién buscáis?

—Al posadero; pero ya le he visto.

—Váis á subir á la montaña?

—Sí, hermosa niña ¿quién eres tú?

—Yo soy la hija del posadero.

—Pues voy á felicitarle, por tener una hija, tan como tu, preciosa.

Vaya! exageráis!... ¿venís de muy lejos?

—De Manila.

¿De Manila? Oh, Manila! dicen que es muy bella, muy llena de luz y encantos.

The Oldest Distillery in the Philippines

Received Medals at the Expositions in Paris, Amsterdam and Philippines

AYALA & CO.

All Brands of Anisado, Anis Extra,
Carabanchel, Mallorca, Gin, Anisette,
Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

PRICE BEYOND COMPETITION

Central Office

216 San Miguel

- Más bella que Manila eres tú con tus flores.
 —¿Os gustan mis flores? tomadlas.
 —No, gracias. Te privaría de ellas, hermanas tuyas.
 —Pues, no; tomadlas; os las ofrezco con todo el corazón.
 —Cómo te llamas, niña tan hermosa como hospitalaria.
 —*Ilog*.
 —*Ilog*, significará cascada de belleza, de simpatías, de atracciones...

La dalaguita se sonrió cariciosamente.

Toma el galante *tourista* las flores, cuyo perfume le embriaga, en tanto ella, la ingénua é inocente *Ilog*, se sienta á su lado y charla como si no fuera campesina, ni tagala; y al cabo de cinco minutos simpatizan y se atraen tanto el alma del uno al otro, que ella, tagala natural de Cainta, pero vehementísima de carácter, consiente en abandonar al *tourista* su blanca mano, cuyas yemas de los dedos él oprime con los suyos -dulcemente.

El Amor transforma aún á las tímidas y delicadas tagalas, aunque fueren campesinas.

En tanto el guía, que adora, loco de amores y sueños á la sin par dalaga campesina, y que llega de pronto á la puerta preparado para acompañar al excursionista se detiene ante el amor forastero que ven sus ojos, y una mueca horrible, como idea de celos... de crimen, contrae su rostro.

Despacio, sin que los embelesados jóvenes adviertan ha presenciado su introito de amores, vuelve atrás. Por una seña, llama al posadero; y sentados ambos ante una mesa sobre la que descansa un enorme frasco de *basi*, dos saros de barro entablan el siguiente diálogo:

—El extraño viajero abusa de tu hospedaje. Le he visto acariciando á tú hija abandonada á él, en el banco del jardín.

—¿Qué dices? ¡*lintik!* acariciar á mi *Ilog* ese vago sin vergüenza, ¡un vagabundo había de ser!...

—Como lo oyes.

Se llaman los saros de vino y deben como muertos de sed

Sus ojos brillan relampagueantes y en el fondo de sus almas miserables la bestia roja despierta herida á ligazos de alcohol.

—¿Y qué hacer de él?

—No hay otra solución, *Bombay* matarlo.

—Tú lo has dicho.

—Y yo lo haré; en cuanto lleguemos á la explanada de *Hinulugan Taktak* le empujo y se estrella...

—Eso es.

—Bebamos.

Vuelven á llenarse de *basi* los saros.

Ambos, *Malupit* y *Bombay* se levantan ébrios, chocan los bordes de los soros y luego de jurar la muerte del atrevido forastero beben hasta la última gota...

Entonces entra la ingénua *Ilog*, pálida, ansiosa; pues detrás de la puerta, cuando iba á entrar, ha sorprendido las criminales palabras.

—Padre, ¿porqué van á hacer eso? ¿qué mal os ha hecho el forastero? ¿qué tiene que ver que yo le haya dado mis flores y él me haya galanteado por eso y cogido de la mano?...

—¡Calla, hija del diablo! Ahora verás tú. *Lintik!*... *Lintik!*...

Cogen, entre *Malupit* y *Bombay* á la dalaga; la amarran y la meten en su *silid*, cuya puerta tranca en el

posadero. Después encargan al amigo huésped que ignoren todo, que cuide de la niña encerrada en el *silid* y se van el guía *Malupit* con el *tourista* incógnito en ascensión á la montaña, y el posadero *Bombay* con sus ideas de venganza y crimen por otro sendero que le conduzca al mismo punto en que ha de desarrollarse el drama.

La mañana es azul, netamente oriental, encantadora. Las *mayas* y *pipit baticolas* van volando y cantando de rama en rama, al arullo de los *báto-bátos* que se posan sobre las ondulantes cañas. El *tourista* y su guía siguen subiéndolo, escalando cimas en ascenso peligrosísimo, hasta que al fin y al cabo de una hora llegan á la planicie que el infame *Malupit* cree oportuno satisfacer su odio bestial; y un golpe de bastón *plásan tak*, y otro *tak*, con empujón á un tiempo por las espaldas, arroja al joven hasta el fondo del barranco (*hinulugan*).

Con tan diluida y profunda caída, en todas las veces y ocasiones, perecieron carabaw, venado, caballo al tocar su fondo. Allá en aquel fondo queda muerto también el atrevido conquistador de *Ilog*, pensó *Malupit*, después de su acto criminal.

Y así lo contempla allá abajo, inmóvil petrificado.

Sonríe satisfecho de su audaz acto, y con *Bombay* el posadero vengador, que ya se le ha juntado, para ver por sus ojos la venganza, torna á la posada lentamente, mientras el sol, como una antorcha se apaga en el espacio.

Pero en tanto, la dalaguita, que ha quedado sujeta y encerrada en el *silid*, logra en soberanía de esfuerzos desahucarse de sus ligaduras. Corre á la puerta; pero imposible salir por ella, tan fuertemente atracada. Queda un instante pensativa y ahogando un sordo grito de alegría, comienza á buzar el rollo de *yentok* que ha guardado su padre en el *silid*. Allí lo encuentra, y con el *yentok* forma una larga cuerda que amarra á la ventana, y por la que se desliza hasta el suelo. Entonces llama al amigo, huésped de su padre y le cuenta cuando ocurre.

(Se Continuará)

APOLONIO ROSAL, DENTISTA

San Roque, Cavite

Fine gold crowns and bridge work a speciality

All work done at the lowest prices and guaranteed to give a complete satisfaction.
Teeth extracted without pain.

TRY ONCE

J. Y. PINZON

ABOGADO-LAWYER.

ARSENAL-17 CAVITE.

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUWANAN.

Tagapamansag ng "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Namamahala: MANUEL AGUINALDO.

PASULATAN: 464 REAL MALATE. LALAGYAN SA CORREO: BOX 1090, MAYNILA, K. P.

PATNUGOT-TUDLING

Hinggil pa rin sa "Urbanidad"

LUMÚLUBHANG PAGTATALO.

Sa nakaraang bilang namin, ay nakápagsalita na kami ng hinggil sa pagpapawalang saysay ng isang ginoo sa mga nangagsisipag-aral sa inglés.

Hanggang sa mga sandaling itó, ay di pa nasisiahán ang mga katungali namin, kung hindi ngà itinúturò ang *urbanidad* sa páaralang ingglés. Makáilan na kaming magpaliwanag dito at sa TALIBA, ng hinggil sa bagay na itó. Nguni't tila di pa silá naliliwanagan, bagay na ang matwid ay parang liwanag ng araw na namamalas. Nagwawalang bahalà kayá silá sa ganitó? Hindi matwid. Ang katotohanan na siyang maayos na katwiran, ay siyang dapat mamaibabaw sa kabulaanan, sa lisyang paratang. Ang paratang, ó ang pagsasabing *ang mga nangagsisipag-aral sa ingglés ay pawang walang namumuanġan kundì kabastusan at walà ni muntì mang urbanidad na natututuhan*, ay isang bintang na dapat lamang pumulas sa mga labi ng isang kaaway ng bayan, ng isang walang kinámuangġan sa ipinagtatangġol niyang urbanidad. Pagka't kung ang nagsasabi ng ganitó ay maalam ng urbanidad, ó natatarók niya ang kapalakaran, ay malayò ni sa gunitá ang mabigkás niya ang ganitóng mahalay na katagá.

Kaya't dapat sanang pagkátandáang ng sino man, na, kung magpaparatang, na, sa loob ng paaralang ingglés ay di itinuturo ang urbanidad atbp., ay dapat sanang sa pagsasalita niya ay tagláy niya ang kalinisan ng urbanidad, at di katulad ng nangyari.

Sa pagtuligsa namin sa bagay na itó, maging noóng sa una, ay dapat matatalastás, na kami

kailán mán, ay di naghahanġad—ni sa gunitá—ni manirang puri sa kanino man, bagay na ang inúsig namin ay ang matwid at katotohanan lamang.

Nguni't sa ganang amin, ay yamang nakapagpaliwanag na kami ng sa bagay na itó, ay hindi na dapat pang paggugulan ng panahon, upang magtunggalian tuwina. Sinabi na naming *ang liwanag ng araw, ay dapat na maghawì ng dilim...*

Ngayon, upang masiyahan ang sino man, ó upang huwag mapalayò ng pagtatalo sa bagay na ito, ay aming iúulat na muli ang pinagmumulan ng ganito, na, sa ganang amin ay isang bagay na di dapat paggugulan ng kaunting panahon, pagka't isang pag-aaksaya lamang.

Walang ibang sanhi, kundì sa dalawang gurong babaeng ng mga sandaling nagsasaya sa Pateros, ay naandoón. Naandoón upang makipagsaya at bilang paunlák sa anyaya ng pagdiriwang.

Ang nangyari sa mga gurong itó sa ingglés, ay parang hiniyá. Hiniyá, pagka't ibinilang silang magtatalumpati na hindi na ipinagbigay alam sa una't una pa. At nangahiyá namán ang tumawag ng kanilang pangalan, pagka't hindi pinaunlakán man lamang.

Ngayon, ay anó ngà ang dapat nating paghahaban ng usap? anó ang dapat nating paggugulan ng sarisaring pagkukurò? At bakit tayo mag-aaksaya ng panahón? Sa alam nating kung kanyá nagtalumpati ang isang ginoo ng ganitóng masagwang katagá, ay silá'y nangahiyá, at pagka't nangahiyá ay nadungisan ng puri; kung kaniyá namán gumáganti. Nguni't sa pagganti ay di napatapat sa dapat pag-ukulan, kundì sa kainitan nga ng tuktók, ay nilahát na tulóy ang mga nangagsisipag-aral sa ingglés. Ito bagá ang dapat pakipatulan? Sayang ang panahong nakaraan!

Kayá't bago namin tiklupín ang mga talatàng ito ay amin lamang ilalahad ang sumusunod:

PATAWARIN NATIN ANG TAONG NAGKASALA, DAMIL SA DI KÁ ALAMÁN NG GINAGAWA...

Mga dumi nang bayan

DAPAT KASUKLAMAN

(Katapusan.)

At kayó, kayóng mga matatandâng hukluban, na di-wà'y pikít pa ang matá; na di-wà'y dí nalalaman kung ilán ang araw sa isang linggó; kung anóng oras ang kanyang itinulog at ang kanyang iginising, na tuwi-tiwina'y ang pagtitirik ng kandilá sa harap ng mga walang kibo ang ginúgunitâ, datapwa't nagkakangkakahog sa kanyang pamumuhay na, idinaraíng ang kanyang kahirapan, na walang pananghalian kung minsan, ay anong matwid ngayon sa pamumuhay ang inyong hinihintáy? Makapagtirik kayo ng kandilá (jintindihng magaling!)—dapwa't iniluluhà ninyo ang isang butil na kaing isusubò sa kahirapan; janong laking katiwalian nito? janóng laking sagabal sa pagsulong ng bayan? ¿dí ba't ang inyo ring sarili ang inúlól ninyó? Magmunimuni kayó!

At kayó, kayóng mga mapagharharian, kayóng mapagdiyusdiyusan sa kanyang kapwà, na dí yatà alám na siya'y may kamatayan, na dí alám yatàng ang araw ay nababago: hindi kasaganàan at kaligayahan tuwina, hindi malinaw at mainit tuwina ang sikat ng araw, hindi tuwina'y maningning ang kisláp ng buwán at mga bituin, kundí, may araw rin ng kasalátan, may araw rin ng kahirapan, may araw at oras na ang araw ay malamlam at malamig, ang buwán at bituin ay malabò na natatakpan ó kinákain ng lahò... Ang lahát ng itó ay pawàng nagkakahulugán ng *ang lahát ay may hang-ganang...* Kayá't dapat magdilidili, dapat kasuklamán ang ganitó pagka't isáng karimarimarim na *dumi ng bayan.*

¿At dí ba *dumi ng bayan* ang paghahalalan ó pagkatapos ng halalan ay magtataniman ang dating mga magkakapatíd dahil lamang sa isáng tungkulin? ¿dí baga sáang kasalau'áan sa polítika ang ganitó? ¿Bakit dí pag-

labanin ang kanilang karunungan ó katarungan sa isáng bagay at huwag ang sa kalooban na siyang daang ipinagkakatiwalag ng dating magkakasama? Ganitó baga ang uugaliin ng mga nagnanais na lumayà ang bayan? ¿Ganitó baga ang pagtulong sa pag-unlad sa isang bayan naghihikahós? At itó ba ang maayos na pamamyán? Ah, hindinghidí! ¿Hindi iyán ang kabayanihan, hindi iyán ang tinatawag na pagtubós sa isang bayang gaya nitóng Pilipinas, hindi ngá at makapupúng hindi!

Ang lahát ng aking binanggit, ang lahát ng aking iniulat sa unahán nitó na pawang sagabal sa pagsulong ng bayan, na, sa madalí at malinaw na sabi'y *Dumi ng Bayan* ay kinákailangan ang bawa't isá sa aliy itakwil, kasuklamán at pakasumpafng huwag makikitang gawín ng sino at alin man, pagka't kung hindi, ay pakasahan at paniwalàang dí tayo magkakaroón ng isáng bayang lakip ang tatlong sagisag na DAKILA MALAYA AT MALUSOG.

Kaya't kasuklamán natin ang gangganitóng dumi ng bayan.

MATÚBUSING-ANÁK.

Maalat, 27—VI—10.

HOURS:
10 TO 11:30 A. M.
3 TO 5, P. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL 8 TO 9 A. M.
TELEPHONE 217

DR. W. LANKOWSKY.

Calle Palacio No. 182

Intramuros, Manila



SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER

Ang tangìng makina na madaling isulat sa wikang ingglés
at kastila na may hustóng titik * * * * *

Sprungli at Ka.

Tańging Katiwala

Teléfono 175

28 Daang David, Maynila.

SA BAGONG PANAHOON

Masaklap na mga Katotohanan

Ang pagdami ngayon ng mga nagsisipag-aral ay dapat ikalugod ng sino mang pilipino. Saan man ilingap ang ating mga mata kung u.naga ay walâ tayong makikita sa mga tanyag na lansangan kungdi, ang langkay-langkay na mga batang bitbit ay aklat. Sila ay masasaya at nagkakatwâ; pawang mukhâng kalugodlugod, mukhâng nagpapatunay ng isang pagbabagong-buhay, iyang pagbabagong-buhay na dito sa atin ay di na kailangang pi'titin at ipagtabuyan pa ang mga bata sa mga paaralan. At sino ang makapagsasabing walâ *kusang loob* pa ang bayan? Masdan ang mga paaralang pawang siksisikan at punuan na wala tuloy paglagyan palibhasa'y kulang sa gurò at di sapat sa ganitong pangangailangan, hanggang sa ang mga tagapamahala ay tumatangi na tuloy hindi, sa ayaw silang tanggapin, kungdi sa talagang kaliitan ng bilang ng mga tagapagturo.

¡Kalugodlugod! ¡kapuripuril... at ¡sino ang di dapat malugod at magkapuri sa pagdaming itò ng nagsisipag-aral?

¡Kami ay nagagalak!—inuulit namin; datapwa't sa likod ng ganitong kagalakan at kapurihan dapat na matamo ng atin, bayan, ay sinasaklot ang aming guniting, ginigiyagis ang aming damdamin ng di karaniwang kalungkutan, at kami ay natitira sa mga palaisipang di namin ikapalagay.

—¡Bakit?—marahil ang maitatanong sa amin ng mga mangbabasa. Ialahad naming isaisa.

Una: Sinabi naming dahil sa karamihan ng mga nagsisipag-aral ay walâ na tuloy paglagyan sa kanila at ito'y sapagkat hindi maaaring makaya ng isang gurò ang lubhâng napakaraming bata sa kanyang klase, at isá pa'y sa kasahulan ng mga tagapagturo.

At ngayon: ang mga magulang ng batang hindi mapasok, dahil sa mga kabagayang nabanggit na, bumabayad ng buwis, at kahit anong hirap ay tinitii, huwag na di makasunod sa mga kautusang pinaifral ng pamahalaan palibhasa'y may pag-asa naman silang, may mga anak na papag-aralin sa pamamagitan ng kumwaltang iyan ng bayan, at kung magkakaganito na, ang kanilang mga anak ay di makaka'asap ng biyang dapat na matamo, ay maiaalis kayâng huwag manghinayang sa kanilang binabayad at mapataka sa ganitong pagkukulang ng pamahalaan?

Nagkukulang ang pamahalaan at ito'y di namin dapat ipangimang sabihin sapagkat katotohanang nadadama.

Nagkukulang ang pamahalaan, sapagkat kungdi disin sa mga pagtitipid at pagkakait ng lingap sa mga gurong pilipino ay di sana mangyayari ang ganitong katiwalian. At dahil sa pagtitipid na ito at pagkakait ng lingap ay, dili ang mayroon din ngang mga gurò, datapwa't ang masasabi namin ay bihira ang mananatili at lalong bihira ang maghahangad pang tunguhin sa kanlang pag-aaral ang napakadakilang tungkuling itò.

At kung magkaganito na'y jano ang magiging bunga? —Ang pagkapinsala ng maraming ibig mangatuto; pagkapinsalang di dapat mangyari sa isang pamahalaang nagpapala ng salapi—¡pilak!— ng salaping halos ay nauubos lamang sa mga pasahod sa mga kawaning nakasasakmal ng; malaking pabiyaya ng ating pamahalaan. ¡Saksi ang mga nangyayari!...

Ikalawa:—Inuulit naming dumarami ang mga nagsisipag-aral at dahil sa pagdaming ito ay di maikakait na dumarami naman at darami pa ang ating mga marurunong. ¡Kapuripuril... datapwa't may isa lamang kaming napupuna sa ganitong masiglang kilusan ng ating mga kabataan, at ito'y kung pumasagunitâ namin ay di makapagpalagay, palibhasa'y isang sugat na makapagpapalubhâ sa atin, sa ating lahat na pilipino kungdi maaapapan ng masidhing kagamutan. Dumarami ang ating marurunong at ito'y di mapasisinungalingan, datapwa't pagdaming nagkakahulugang tayong mga pilipino ay pabaya sa mga kayamanan sa lupa at walang pagmamalasakit kahit nakikitang sinisibisib ng mga lintang dayuhan ang mga kayamanang batis ng ating ikagiginhawa.

Malungkot ngang guniting marami sa atin mga kabataan ang naghahangad pumitas ng mga karunungan puro na lamang sa, *pag-áabogado*, *pag-paparmasutiko*, *pag-memediko* atbp., at lalong marami sa *pag-eempleado*, at bihirâ, bihirang bihira ang ukol sa *Pagsasaka*, para bagang ang karunungan ito ay di marangal at makapagpapapusyaw sa uri ng isang tao; nagkakamali ang ganitong palagay sapagkat ang karunungan ito ay dakilâ, isa sa lalong pinadakilâ, at mahalaga sa lalong pinakamahalaga. Huwag nang urirain kung bakit, at ito'y gunitain na lamang na makapagsasabi, hindi lamang sa ganang sarili kungdi sa bayang dapat na pagsibihan.

Upang ang isang bayan ay guminhawa at huwag magipit sa masungit na tadhana ng palad, kinakailangang huwag pabaya ang mahalagang kayamanan sa lupa, sapagkat kung hindi, lalo't sa kasalukuyang lagay ng ating mga lupain sa kamay ng masusugid na kampon ng masasakim na *trusts*, ay walang pagsalang darating at sasapit ang masungit, napakasungit na palad nitong ating bayan. ¡Kahabaghabag tayol

At ngayo'y ibig naming mangyari'y himukin, akitin, akitin hanggang maaari ang mga masiglang kabataan ng bagong panahon, lalong lalo na ang mga taga-lalawigan na kanilang pagsumakitang huwag mapasakamay ng mga *trusts* na iyan ang bukal ng ating kayamanan upang sa ganito'y huwag mahitit ang ating dugo at makain tayong buongbuo.

Kumilos tayo nt napapanahon sa pakikihamak sa mga kaaway ng ating Kalayaan at Kaginhawahan! Tunguhin natin ang dawag ng ating ikalalayâ. Iwasak ang tanikalâ ng pagkaalipin at pilitin huwag ipakamkam ang katutobong atin!

¡Ang Pilipinas ay para sa mga pilipino at di para sa mga amerikano!...

MIGANT.

ANTONIO M. MAÑALAK
MÉDICO

Manila, P. I.

Trinidad, No. 50, Sta. Cruz

Tulang Tagalog

TUKSO...

Akó'y napápasok sa isáng simbahan, doon sa urían ng sa taong asal, doon sa ang lahát, kung sa isip lamang papagdadaani'y pawàng kabanalan... pawàng kabaitang di mangangalanan... nguni't kung sa matá mapapahatulan lahát ng naroo'y pawang kasalanan.

Ako'y naparoon, walang ibáng hangád kundi magdasal di't ang sala'y iiyák; ako'y lumuhód na sa haráp ng altar upang masimulan ang dasál... dátapwa't ako'y napahinto't nagtindig na kagyat at lumingalinga sa likód at haráp at waring may bagay akóng tiutuklas.

Sa liningalinga'y aking napanood na doon sa isang natatagong sulok ay isang babae yaong natutulog... nalimutan yata sa pagkayukayok na nasa bahay siya niyong Mananakop at walá sa silid ng lamok at surot ó sa tataguán ng banig at kumot.

Sa kabilang dako, sa aking likurán ay dalawang tinig ang nag-aanasan tinig binibini ang unang nagsaysay ng wikang: "Paroon ka mamaya sa bahay at may parurunan ang nanay at tatay... masasarili ta ang pag-uusapan wala ni isa mang makasasagabal.

Ang tinig lalaki naman ang magsaad: "¡Bakit ba hindi pa kita ay humarap ng lihim sa isang may tungkuling ganap, pakasal na kita kahit di talastas ng ama mo't ina.. at ng kung matupad ito, ay hindi na tayo mangingilag... " At saka noon din ay sabay lumabas.

Sa kabilang dako naman ay naroon ang isang dalaga na bubulongbulong wari'y nagdarasal, wari'y nananaghoy ang buntong hininga'y ibig magkabuhol... may hawak pang aklat at pawang paungol ¡Pagkabanal-banal ng babaeng yaon! ang aking nasabi ng aking malingon.

At pinagmasdan kong mabuti ang hawak ng dalagang banal na aking namalas... datapwa't... ¡adilos. ! ako ay nagulat, pagka't yaon pala'y may ipit na sulat na: "Taksil kong Nena" ang paunang saad, at may karugtong pang: "Inam mong lumiyag ayaw kr sa isa't ibig mo'y sa lahat".

Dapat ngang maiiyak, dapat ngang tumulò ang luhang malaong itinagotagò, at dapat iluha ng luha ng pusò ng may karamdaman dibdib sa siphayò; ang ganggayong sala'y tudlang tumitimò na di mapapaknit ng ngiti at birò ni di makakatkat ng paraya't hibò.

Ang ngiti ay sapi ng pagsintang tunay na habang nalaon ay nakatitibay sa tali at bigkis ng pag-iibigan, datapwa't ang ngiti'y kapagsa taksilan ay ningas ng apoy na nakagugunaw sa anyos ng pusò ay nakauhaw at tuyong panggatong sa kalan ng buhay,

Binasa pang muli mandin ng dalaga ang huling talata: "*Kay sukab mo Nena di ko akalaing ang aking pag-asa ay ipagbibili mo sa halagang mura...*" ¡Kay sakit nga naman ..! ¡Bigat ng parusa na ilinalapat sa ganitong sala na salang kailan ma'y walang pagtitika.

"¡ITE MISA EST...! ¡Oh, at ang misa pala natapos at sukat; di ko nahalatang nagtitindigan na ang bata't matanda ay ako'y wif pa sa pagka-tulala sa nangyaring yaong di ko sinasadya. Ang pag iisip ko, wari noo'y walat na sa himpapawid ng mga himala.

Ako ay nagsimba't upang mabawasan ang nangagawa kong mga kasalanan nguni't hanggang loob palá ng simbahan ay may mga sagwil yaong kabanalan... ¡Pano kaya ako ... aling kayang daan ang tutuntunin ko maging banal lamang kung saan mang dako TUKSO'Y naghambalang. ?

HULING-BAYANI:

RESTAURANT "LA ROSA"

Carriedo Núm 117, Quiapo

DESAYUNOS COMIDAS Y MERIENDAS

Precios baratísimos-Cubiertos de ₱0.30 o 40 y 0.50

MENÚ EXTRAORDINARIO

Los Domingos - Empanada de Jamón y carne.
Los Lunes - Lengua de Vaca.
Los Martes - Cabrito en Cardereta.
Los Miercoles - Cocido a la Española.
Los Jueves - Arroz a la Valenciana.
Los Viernes - Bacalao a la Vizcaina.
Los Sabados Gallina en relleno.

SORBETES RIQUÍSIMOS TODAS LAS NOCHES

A. Castañeda

Propietaria

Ang Kabayanihan!...

(Katapusán)

"Aling matwid ito?—Ito ang matwid ng sino mang tao, kahit anong lahi; ito ang karapatan ng sino mang naapi sa kanyang kalagayan na tumutol, ihuwag matatakot! ipaglaban, humawak ng sandata kung kinakailangan, alang-alang sa ngalan ng katwiran at katotohanan"

—Elias! may napupuna ako sa iyong salaysay.

—Ano po yaon?

—Tantuin mong, hindi lahat ng Kabayanihan ay sa larangan na lamang ng digma maipakikilala. Hindi. Para ngayon, ang katahimikan ang naghahari sa Sangdaigdig; talusin mong hindi dahil sa walang digmaan ay wala pang mga bayani ng kanilang bayan. Mayroon din.

—Siya pong totoo; datapwa't di sa lahat ng panahon ay wala ng digmaan; darating ang araw na babangon ang mga api at salanta at hihingin ang kanilang matwid; darating ang digmaan at maghahari ang kaligaligan.

"At ang Pilipinas, ang Pilipinas ay isang maliit na pulo, mahina at kayankayanan ng maraming lahi, at kung walang mga bayaning, bukas makalawa ay magtatanggol ng aming matwid, at walang kahabag-habag na buhay na paris ng amin at walang kaabababa na paris ng aming kalagayan. Di sa lahat ng gabí ay aliwalas ang langit!

"Sapagkat may kapaniwalaan ako, na, habang tuma-tanda ang panahon at hanggang di pa dumarating ang huling araw, ang araw ng paghuhukom ang pag-aapihan ay di lilipas, at ang pag-iimbot ng malalaki at malalakas sa maliliit at mahihina ay di mawawala.

—Tunay; nguni't di iyan ang dapat-iturong tiyakan, kung di gaya nitong mga sumusunod:

Sa sabing ito ni Mr. Gilbert ay umiling si Elias, samantalang ang nangungusap ay nagpatuloy:

"Kailangang iturò sa mga batà ang pagkamabuting mamamayan: ng paggalang tuwina sa alin mang kautusang pinaiiral ng pamahalaan; ang pag-ilag sa paggawà ng masamà laban sa kanino pa man at ibá pang katulad nitó."

—Sang-ayon akó sa sinabi ninyong turuan ng pagkamabuting mamamayan; nguni't may pagaalinglangan akó sa pagtukoy ninyo sa paggalang sa alin mang kautusang pinaiiral ng pamahalaan. Kung magkakagayon po, ay walà, sino mang naapi na babangon at hihingi ng kanilang matwid sapagkat sukat na lamang ang paggalang, kahit ang paggalang na itó ay bunga lamang ng katakutan sa pagtutol. May paniniwalà po ako, na hindi sapagkat kautusan na, ay matwid na, at ang pagsunod at paggalang sa masasamang kautusan ay kabayanihan na. Ito ang masasabi kong karuagan at pagkawalang muang sa paggamit ng matwid.

"Kaya't kinakailangan, hindi lamang paggalang ang dapat iturò sa kanila, kungdi pati pagtutol kung inakala nilang ang kautusang ay laban sa matwid at karampatan ng kanilang bayan.

"Gaya po halimbawà ng *Bill Payne* at ang pagbibili ng pamahalaan sa mga lupang prayle sa mga trusts. Ito'y dapat tutulan ng buong higpit sapagkat di matwid at labanglaban sa damdami't kalooban ng buong bayang pilipino."

—Ah... ang ibig mong sabihin sa akin ay sapagkat tumututol na ay bayani nang matatawag!

—Siya pong totoo, kung ang pagtutol ay salig sa matwid.

—Samakatwid ay kabayanihan din ang ginagawa ng maraming pilipino, sapagkat humihingi ng kanilang matwid at karapatan?

—Di po ako alinglangan. Ah!.. natahò ko na ang ibig ninyong sabihin; nguni't ang kabayanihan po ay sa gawà makikilala. Marami nga riyan ang nagsisitutol, marami ang humihingi ng aming matwid at karapatan at nagpapanggap na mga makabayan; datapwa't ang kanilang pagtutol at paghingi ng matwid na itó ay di buhat sa kaibuturan ng kanilang pusò at, ito'y upang masabi na lamang na sila ay may pag-ibig sa bayan at gawin pagpanhuk doon sa mataas na likmuan ng pamahalaan. Ang masasabi ko sa inyo ay dalawang bagay ang kabayanihan: Ang paimbabaw na kabayanihan at ang tapat, tunay at wagas na kabayanihan. Itong huli ay ang kabayanihang nula sa kaibuturan ng pusò, sapagkat nagtatanggol, ng aming matwid, kahit ano kahinatnan.

—Iyan, iyan Elias ay hinihintay kong marinig sa iyo. Pinupuri kita. At ngayon nama'y ibalita mo sa akin kung anoanong kabayanihan ang inaakalà mong dapat na iturò sa mga páaralan

—Sinabi ko na sa inyong katatapos pa lamang, nguni't ihananay ko sa ganito: Iturò at iaryl na, huwag matatakot sa pagpapakilala at pagtutol sa kanilang matwid at karapatan, anoman ang mangyari; Ipagsangalang ang puri ng kanilang bayan; ibigin, pakamahalin at huwag tatalikdan ang watawat ng kanilang bayan; huwag kalilimutan ang mga aral at halimbawà ng mga bayani ng iba't ibang lahi; igalang ang kalayaan ng ibá; huwag mang-aapi, huwag manggagahis, huwag mangangamkam at huwag yuyurakan ang matwid ng ibá; Huwag ipagkakanulo ang bayang tinubuan; pakamahalin ang Wikang Sarili, iyang wikang minana, sinuso at kinagisnan naming mga pilipino at iba't iba pa.

—Elias!... ngayon ko nakilala ka at ang inyong paghahaka. Ngayon ko natalos at ngayon ko pinaniwalaan ang sabi ni Rizal na anya: "Nasa kabataan ang Pag-asa ng Bayan."

"Hari na ngang huwag maunsiyami ang iyong mahalagang munakalà at siya kong hangad na sumibol, tumubò, mamulaklak at magbunga ang binhi ng iyong mga aral: Ito ang nasa ko at aking pag-asa."

Kinamayan ni Mr. Gilbert ang ating binatà at bago sila naghiwalay ay nagpasalamat si Elias sa ipinamalas ng kaniyang kapanayam sa mga sinabi niya.

MIGUEL ANTONIO.

La Rosario Distillery

Received Medals at the American, Hanoy and Philippine EXPOSITIONS

TUAZON, LEGARDA & CO.

All current brands of Anisado ANIS SUPERIOR

Mallorca Carabanchel. Gins, Deer and Esquila rands Rum; Anisette; Whiskey; Brandy

Rectified Alcohol, 36°, 42°, 46°.—Burning Alcohol, 36°, 42°.

204-220 San Sebastian

Ang Wikang Tagalog

(Karugtóng.)

Ang D ay may dalawang tunóg: isáng banayad na tahás na *d* sa mga tingig na kapara ng *dami*, *dunong*, *sábadó*, *addá*, at isáng magalás na kapara ng *r* kung tumatayo sa pagitan ng mga pantinig (*vowels*), gaya ng *marami*, *karunungan*, *araw*, *akó-rin*, *tayo-raw*. Dapat talastasing ang *d* at *r* ay isang letra lamang sa matandang alpabetong tagalog, kaparis din ng *e* at *i*, at ng *o* at *u*. Totoong nagkákalapit ang tunóg ng *d* at *r*, kaya't nagkákapatit ang dalawang titik na itó sa pag-aangkáp ng mga salitá, gaya ng, *mabuti rin*, *ma bait din*, *dilág*, *marilág*, *bukid*, *kabukíran*, atbp.

Ang K ay parating tumútlad sa ngalangalá buhat sa lalamunan, gaya ng *kalapati*, *kilikili*, *yapak*, *sabik*.

Ang tunóg G ay palaging banayad gaya ng sa kastilang *ga-go-gu* at ng sa mga salitang inglés na *get*, *bag*, p. h.: *gandá*, *gintó*, *giling*, *lamig*, *habág*. Ang *u* sa mga tingig kastilang *aguina do*, *águila*, *Miguél*, ay nindi na kailangan ilagáy kung ipápaanyóng tagalog ang gayóng mga tingig, at maisúsulat na ng *aginaldo*, *ágila*, *Migél*, na di nagbábago ng tunóg.

Ang Ġ ay may tunóg na pangalangalá at pahumál, na náhahangig sa inglés na *ng* sa mga tingig na gaya ng *sinjing hangin* p. h.: *kalawangin*, *alinsangan*, *libingan*, *pulungin*, *kagalingan*. Ang titik na itó ay kahalagá ng kabinluang *ng*, kaya't ang mga salitang tagalog na natátapos sa kabinluang itó (*combination*), gaya ng *dukong*, *dalang*, *sahing*, *sulong*, *kináng*, ay maisúsulat, at dapat dising isulat, na palitán na ng *g* ang *ng*; *dunog*, *dalag*, *sahig*, *sulog*, *kinág*, *mulng pagsilag*. At ang mga salitang kapara ng *kalawangin*, *alinsangan*, *libingan*, ay maisúsulat ng *kalawagin*, *alinsogan*, *libigan*.

Ang tunóg ng H ay pahingá gaya ng likás na tunóg ng *h* sa inglés, at ng *j* at *ge gi* ng kastilá, bagama't banayad na palagi, p. h.: *hará*, *hilaw*, *hirin*, *tuhod*.

Ang titik na W ay katumbás ng diptonggong kastilá na *ua*, *ui*, *uo*, bagama't tuwina'y katinig (*consonant*) ang uri ng titik na itó, gaya rin ng *y* tagalog; p. h.: *lawag*, *wará*, *wili*, *tawo* ó *tao*, *araw*, *aliw*, *sisiw*.

Ayon sa lahat ng tunóg na nábanggit, ang ating kasalukuyang alpabeto ó *abakadá*, ay may dalawangpung titik, na ang mga itó: A, B, K, D, E, G, Ġ, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, W, at Y. Ito ngayón ang bagong alpabetong tagalog, na matátawag din namáng *Abakadang Pilipino*, at magágamit sa lahat ng wikang gamit ng Sangkapilipinuhan. Itóng bagong alpabeto ay násususog sa matandang katitikang, ayon sa mga pahám na mánunurf. galing sa India, at sa paraáng itó mahúhulò ang katandátandáng sibilisasyon ng Bayang Tagalog

ANG KASALUKUYANG LAGÁY NG WIKANG TAGALOG AT
ANG WALANG UDLÓT NIYÁNG PAGSULONG

Ang isang wiká, yayamang isá sa lalong matibay na sangkáp ng Kabihasnán, ay umúunlad at yumáya-

bong ding para nitó sa gitná ng pakikitunggali sa lahat ng sakuná at kabagayán ng panahón; at kapág siya'y ari ng isáng bayang bayani na maalam magmalasakit sa sariling dangal at matwíd, ay namámayani rin at sumúsulong, lumúlusóg, gaya ng mga litaw at marurunong na wiká ng mga batibot na bayan sa Europa. At saán di gayón; kung ang mga wiká ng mga bayan nina Cervantes at Shakespeare ay nalináng, yumabong, at namámalagi, nang wiká kayá ng bayan nina Balagtás at Rizal ay hindi ma'flináng, yáyabong at mamámalagi? ¿May pilipino kayang nag-ísip lumimot sa káluluwá ng kan'yáng lahi? Sa damdám ko'y walá, sapagka't bawát pilipinong tunay ay magsísikap sa ikasúsulong at ikadadakilá ng sariling Bayan. Dahil dito'y kung gaano ang pagsisikap ng pilipino sa pag-aaral ng karuungan at mga dayuhang wiká (Inglés, Kastilá, Latín), ay gayondín ang anking pagsisikap ng maraming kababayan sa ikáunlad ng wikang sarili.

B. ILAW.

(Itutulóy.)

¡Ikaw ang bahala!...

Sa iyo lamang N...:

¡Ikaw ang bahalá!... ganyan ka lamang palá kung maginahál. Di ko akalàing sa mga pakitang loob at pagsasabi mo ng *“mihá mahal kita ng higit sa buhay”* ay kung malaunan ay nag-íiba.

Tila sa iyo ay walá na ngayon ang malalambing na pangungusap; tila ngayon ay walá na sa iyo ang ma-ítamis na ngiti at malalagkit na titig; tila ngayon ay walá na sa iyo ang pagsamò sa akin na akó'y huwág makálilimot na di ka dalawin gabigabi, ah? tila walá na.

Bakit? ¿anóng himalá ang sumagi sa iyong isip? Pina-bayaan mo ako't sukat na di mo na lamang sinabi ang kadahilanan. Tila ako'y naging isáng kaaway ng iyong damdamin, tila akó'y isang munting bagay na natitisd mo lamang sa lansangan, ha? ¡Ikaw ang bahalá!...

Ang mga pangungusap mong noóng dati'y nakáaliw ng aking mga kalumbayan; ang mga titig mong nakawawalá ng aking gunitang ikaw ay di nagmamahál sa akin; ang mga kilos mong pawang nakáaliw sa aking paningín; ang mga ngiti mong tila nagkakahulugán ng “oo”, ay pawang sa ngayo'y tila nawalá, tila napawí na sa mataas na palásipán. ¿Ano ang dahil? ¿Bakit di mo ipagtapát?

¡Ikaw ang bahalá!...

Tila ikinikintál mo na sa iyong alaala ang ating pagpapasiyalan sa la'óng maalíw na poók ng Kamaynilaan; tila nililimot mo na ang singsing na isinuut mo sa kalingkingan ko na ika mo'y saksí ng tunay mong pagmamahál, ha? ¿Bakit?

¡Ikaw ang baha'al... Alalahanin mo sanang lahit itó at sandali kang mag-nunimuni, hané?

Ang iyong iyo lamang na si,

DIWANG-GINTO.

START LIFE RIGHT!

YOU SHOULD BEGIN LIFE, OR AT LEAST SCHOOL LIFE BY SLEEPING ON ONE OF OUR FAMOUS "E. Z. SLEEP" BEDS * * * * * WITHOUT SLEEP YOU ARE WITHOUT A HEALTHY BODY AND WITHOUT A HEALTHY BODY YOU CAN'T DEVELOPE YOUR MIND PROPERLY * * * * * Our beds are made by us *right here in Manila* and the springs are made with great care, so as to give the greatest amount of comfort * * * * * BEDS P-9.00 TO P-40.00 ACCORDING TO SIZE * * * * * ASK FOR CATALOG * * * * *

WRIGHT'S E. Z. SLEEP
BED FACTORY

(THE BARGAIN STORE)

58 Echague, Manila.

EL PROGRESO SOMBRERERIA DE PLACIDO ONG

Se vende toda clase de sombreros del pais á precios baratísimos.

Acudid á los sombrería "EL PROGRESO" donde se hace toda clase de trabajos; especialidad en el blanqueo.

NOZALEDA 438, PACO

La Funeraria PAZ NI P. DEL ROSARIO Binuksan noon pang 1900

*Nasa daang Paz, blg. 513-515 Sta. Cruz, Maynila
Telefono blg. 1256.*

Bagong lahat ang mga karro ang mga ataul ay nagdikitan mayroong yari sa Amerika at may yari dito sa atin. Pili ang mga kahoy na ginagamit.

Sa mga kalandás; ang maibigang bala na. Tumatangap ng libing kahit sa mga lalawigan.

Sa mga karro ay nagsisinkaw ng kabayong Australya ó kabayo sa atin, ayon sa pagkasunduan.

Lahat ng palamuting ibiguin ay mayroon.

Murang sumingil kay sa ibang Funeraria.

ANG MGA HALAGA RITO AY PARANG UPA LAMANG SA KASANGKAPANG GINAGAMIT DAHIL SA KAMVRAHAN.

Hnwg kayong magkakamali, daang Paz 513 at 515
Sta. Cruz, Maynila.

Manila and the Provinces are filled with Schools and Colleges. Thousands of Teachers and Pupils are attending those institutions.

OUR ADS REACH THEM ALL

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Box 1090 Manila

SASTRERIA DE S. LIWANAG

Se confecciona con brevedad y economía toda clase de trajes para Caballeros y Niños, con arreglo á los últimos modelos de Paris y América.

UNIFORMES PARA COLEGIALES Y MILITARES

126 Solana y 150 Anda

Intramuros

SOMBRERIA DE M. EVANGELISTA

100 y 102 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Constante existencia de Sombreros del pais —Varias clases y formas.

Especialidad en el blanqueo de Sombreros.

PRECIO BARATÍSIMO

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA

DE

VENANCIO ABELLA

SE RECIBE TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS CONCERNIENTES AL RAMO

Nº 82, Alcalá, Sta. Cruz

Manila.

BRILLIANTSHINE LIQUID METAL POLISH

A Perfectly, Easily :-
Applied and Non—
Injurious Metal :- :-
Polish :- :-



Producing a Quick, :-
Brilliant and Lasting :-
Lustre :- :-
Once used—Always used

QUICK SHINE-NO DUST-NO MUSS.

IT IS FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY POLISH NOW IN USE

IT WORKS EASILY AND QUICKLY

PRODUCES A WONDERFUL BRILLIANT LUSTRE ON

Brass, Copper, Silver, Tin, and all kinds of Metals

BRILLIANTSHINE CONTAINS NO ACID NOR ANYTHING INJURIOUS
TO METAL OR HANDS.

WRITE US FOR BOOKLET AND PRICES ON THIS WONDERFUL METAL POLISH

LAMBERT-SPRINGER COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS

99-107 Plaza Sta. Cruz

MANILA, P. I.

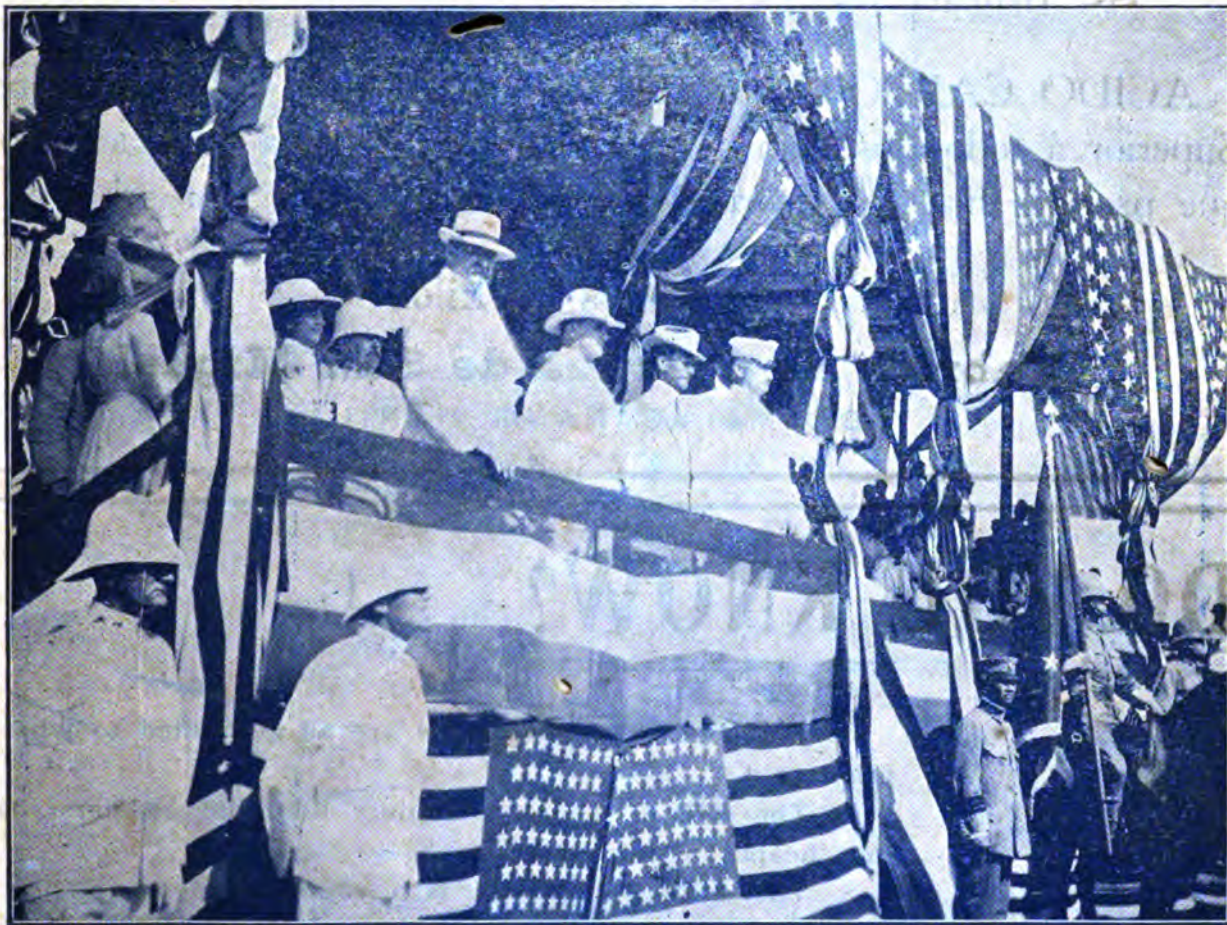
J. Juliana

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. IV

AUGUST, 1910

No. 3.



HON. SEC. OF WAR, MR. DICKINSON AT THE REVIEWING STAND JULY 25TH, 1910.
(From the left—Hon. Dickinson, Gov. Cen. Forbes, Hon. Osmena and Gen. Edwards.)

25 Centavos a copy

Office: 142 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz. P. O. Box 1090 Manila

Only -P- 2.00 Year

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

ESTABLISHED 1898
145-147 ESCOJA, MANILA.

Kodas, Cámaras, Films, Plates, Cramer, Illford, & Seed's Tropical.
Developing and printing. Aristo Platino P. O. P. Bromida & Velox,
Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Send for Catalog - - - - F. O. ROBERTS, Prop.

SAN MIGUEL BREWERY

MALACAÑANG MANILA, P. I.

GRAN FARICA DE CERVEZAS

SUS PRODUCTOS SON MUY CONOCIDOS

Se hallan de venta en todas las Almacenes

ACIDO CARBONICO para la fabricación de bebidas gaseosas Superior á todos los demás ingredientes para dicha fabricación porque produce mayor número de botellas y presta mayor sabor.

-P-5.00 los 12 kilos

Fabrica de Cerveza de San Miguel

168—MALACAÑANG MANILA.

DO YOU KNOW?

The shoes bought from us are all guaranteed to what the price paid.

The "HIKE" shoe costs more than the ordinary but is the cheaper in the end.

The "LITTLE DUKE" is a young Gentleman's shoe and by far the most Stylest shoes sold in Manila for

-P-8.00 and 8.50

See our window display, get acquainted with our staff

We are always glad to extend credit to reliable people

The American Shoe Store

PLAZA GOITI

HIKE SHOE PALACE

118 ESCOLTA

Manila, P. I.

R. A. McGRATH, Prop.

The Filipino Teacher

Published by the Philippine Teachers' Association

VOL. IV

MANILA, AUGUST, 1910

No. 3

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE OF MANILA AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER

ADDRESS all communications regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to The Manager of
"THE FILIPINO TEACHER", P. O. Box No. 1090 Manila, P. I.

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are sent on request.
Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.
Change of address:—Subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITOR'S PAGE

OUR WORKINGMEN

Much has been done to uplift the intellectual development of our youth. The constantly ever increasing number of public and private schools throughout the Islands is indeed marvelous. But, how many have turned their views to the unfortunate workingmen, to our laboring classes who were kept to ignorance during their youth, to them who now-a-day are subject to the caprices and oppressions of the capitals? Indeed, very few. They have been almost entirely neglected. We do not believe however that the government considers the uplifting of the masses along educational line impossible. In fact, we have at present some night schools maintained by the government, but how many are they? They are almost meaningless considering that the great majority of our people are workingmen. Undoubtedly, the greatest and most sacred duty our present government could put into realization is to place at least the educational standard of our workingmen at the same level with those laboring classes of the outside civilized world. We do not think it beyond the government's power to make them read and write at least. Most of our workingmen as we daily observe are yet young and vigorous willing to improve themselves.

MORE NIGHT SCHOOLS

But if remains on the hand of the government to facilitate them better chance, and we think

this can easily be done by establishing more night schools, not only in the cities, as it now is, but also in all our provincial capitals and municipalities. Should our suggestions be heard we think the government will thrice be blessed. At present we have in the City of Manila private night schools specially organized to suit the needs of ours laboring class. The existance of this night schools to deal with so sacred an enterprise is really worthy of praise.

On the other hand we call the attention of our workingmen to the fact that there still remains a way to scape out of their limited field of action by cultivating the habit of attending night schools with an untiring energy and fruitful perseverance by sacrificing a little of their spare-time for their own absolute good. We think it the best way to be able to lift themselves up above the level of ignorance that had ever since been the source of countless hardships and innumerable sufferings.

NEWS-PAPER IN FACTORIES

It is worthwhile to state here that our corporations owning large factories where hundreds of workingmen are daily working in the same room or department can do much by subscribing to some newspapers of world wide circulation to be read during the laboring hours by one who is specially assigned to

this duty.—Thus, the common daily gossip and useless conversation in our factories will be extinguished and acustom themselves hearing the current events and instructive news from the different corners of the Islands and abroad. This practice is fully observed by the capitalists out-side, a practice that we believe worthy of imitation.

OUR SHOE-SHINERS

Unfortunately we meet throughout the parks and streets of the City a great many of these rugged, oddlooking boys. We are fully aware to know that most of them have left school as suggested by their parents. Some have not seen school at all. This practice, we think, is the greatest abuse of paternal authority a parent could exercise. This is simply cutting the way of these boys to success. The parents can send their children to school no matter how impoverished and miserable they are. This is a duty to be fulfilled. Let us gather the fruits later, not before we send our children to school. The parents must certainly cooperate to work for the realization of our aim. Indeed, we need your helping hand, and you can easily do it by sending your children to school, not only for one or two months, as it practically happens, but for years. Without this help, it is useless for us to expect the coming generation to be a vigorous, prosperous and appy people. For we

are fully convinced that true happiness can only be attained through industry, learning and education.

WILL FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

Recently was organized in Manila a society worthy of all favorable comments. It has but one aim in view, to fight tuberculosis, that silent and yet the most destructive enemy of our people. Its founders are mostly Government officials and distinguished scientists of the day. If we are to consider to governmental authority vested on its many membres and the influence they have upon the community we will not be mistaken to hope that this society can do much to realize its aim. The purpose of the society is not beyond possibility as others think. It is not impossible at all. In some countries this terrible disease is unknown, due perhaps to a better and more hygienic ways of living. Now the Filipinos can sweep it too if all will give their helping hands. But, we believe the teachers in particular can do more than any other. All instructive measures can be taken by them beginning with the pupils of the school, such as ventilation, cleanliness on dress, bed, food, body and etc. We grieve to have seen teachers who neglect entirely the hygienic side. They think their mission is nothing more than teaching language or arithmetic. No, indeed, for as secondary parents we are res-



PICKETT HARNESS CO.

TALABARTEROS

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS.

36 Echague-Largest stock in the Orient-Manila, P. I.

Bernabe Studio ✂

Se regala una ampliación á los que tomen una docena de retratos de tarjetas americanas para arriba. — Peinadora gratis.
Izquierdo No. 379, Trozo.

possible in part for the health of the children. It is a duty to be attained just as we are called upon to teach arithmetic daily. Thus we conclude to say that teachers are the best helpers of the above mentioned society, and so we expect them to put in practice all due cooperation.

A HELPER

At last the text book we are awaiting for has now appeared. We mean the "METHODS FOR YOUNG TEACHERS" by Mr. A. W. Cain, Principal of the Normal Training Department and now Acting Superintendent of the Philippine Normal School. Nothing can be more gratifying than the publication of this book. It is a great helper, indeed a helping-hand at every hour. An excellent guide not only for the young teachers as the title says but also for the old ones. Its existence will no longer discourage those teachers who find themselves new to their sacred professions. To quote, Mr. Cain says: "It is little less than a shame for either pupil or teacher to forget what was assigned for a lesson." We think Mr. Cain has struck the point. The Pilipino Teacher recommends it to all teachers specially to those who teach in remote "barrios," and hopes that each will try to secure a copy. This will really do them much good.



PROF. MARIANO F. JHOCSON.

Director of the "Colegio Mercantil" under whose management the school was able to inaugurate last month its IX anniversary. He is one of those whose time is absolutely dedicated to the instruction of the youth. He is also taking much interest in the education of our workingmen.

^{**}
Do not say you want to help *The Filipino Teacher*, what you have to do is to mention THE FILIPINO TEACHER whenever you buy from our advertisers.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER

The only visible machine, with full keyboard
for writing English & Spanish ❁ ❁ ❁

SPRUNGLI & CO.

Sole Agents.

Telephone 175

28 Calle David.

Embroidery threads of different kinds, needles, crochet hooks and other articles for embroidery work, LA PUERTA DEL SOL—Manila.

PROMPT REMITTANCE

Teachers who are subscribers to THE FILIPINO TEACHER and are still indebted to us should make immediate remittance of their subscription payments. By neglecting such no patron can reasonably object to receiving a statement from us. We are pleased to state herein that teachers in general are getting into the habit of paying their subscriptions to THE FILIPINO TEACHER in advance. There are, however, a few teachers who are still indebted to us. We are confident that they will respond promptly to our request as to settlement.

EXTENDING THE CIRCULATION

As evidence of the fact that THE FILIPINO TEACHER continues extending its circulation throughout the Philippine archipelago we venture to publish a few extracts from letters sent to us. They are as follows:

Mambajao, Misamis, July 19, 1910.

I received the samples you sent me for the teachers of this locality. I have already distributed them all. Teachers and pupils like to read the paper and they wish to subscribe. Payments will be sent by the next mail. Their names are: 1. Cresencio Gamali, 2. Felisa Gamali, 3. Juan Dayon, 4. Nieves Bulawin, 5. Valeriana Ranuda, 6. Modesta Maestrado, 7. Diego Abanil, 8. Dolores Bollozos, 9. Dionisia Bayucut, 10. Pedro Anatin, 11. Felix Yamba, 12. Restituto Estrada, 13. Liberato Maestrado, 14. Donata Rivera, 15. Ysabel Romero, 16. Eortunato Ynglis.

(Signed) V. BOLLOZOS.

Mr. V. Bollozos was formerly a teacher of Sta. Mesa School, Manila. He was well steemed by his superiors and pupils. At the opening of the school year he was transferred to Mambajao School, Misamis, his native town, where he is presently doing good work. We thank Mr. Bollozos for his cooperation to the Filipino Teacher and wish him success.—Editor.

Malolos, Bulacan, July 31, 1910

Please send The Filipino Teacher to the following: 1. Angel Villa Ignacio, 2. José Catindig, 3. Bartolome Santos, 4. Tomas Alano, 5. Domingo Rivera, 6. Brigida Ignacio, 7. Severino Polintan, 8. Vicente Lopez, 9. Marcelo Tablan, 10. Agapito Cruz, 11. Francisco Viri, 12. Artemio Aabaya.

(Signed) M. Cruz.

Mr. M. Cruz is the President of the Provincial Committee of the P. T. A. in Bulacan and Acting Supervising Teacher of Malolos and Hagonoy. He is well known in the Province of Bulacan for his great interest and activity concerning education.—Editor.

Baules mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cabas Sacos para ropas sucias Maletas para viaje, Correas etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Aringay, Union, P. I. July 13, 1910.

Inclosed please find the amount of ₱ 8 00 for which I have the honor to request that you would send one year subscription to each of the following persons: 1. Santiago Bacungan, Caba, 2. Hipolito Rulloda, Aringay, 3. Delfina Calica, Aringay, 5. Antonia Estioco, Aringay. (Signed) Juan Garcia.

Mr. Garcia teaches in Aringay School and one of the best co-workers of The Filipino Teacher.—Editor.
Iba, Zambales, July, 1910.

Inclosed herewith money order as payment of four subscriptions to The Filipino Teacher. Please include the following names in your list of subscribers:—Celerina Jamias, Castillejos;—Isabel Manego, Sta. Cruz;—Calixto Panes, Botolan;—Angela Unipig, San Antonio;—Mateo E. Perez, Masinloc;—Pedro Galindez, Cabaingan, —Juan Monje, Sta. Cruz,—Hermogenes Pascual, San Marcelino,—Alejandro Mauricio, Cabangan,—Placido Farin, Iba, —Raymundo Valente, San Antonio, José M. Maestre Sta. Cruz,—Pedro Urbano, Sta. Cruz,—Cecilia Hermoso, Candelaria,—Cesarco Zabala, San Antonio,—Gabriel Regadio, San Marcelino,—Rufino Manuel, San Marcelino,—Pedro Campos, San Narciso,—Apolonio Academia, San Narciso,—Eugenio Encarnación, Botolan,—Victoriano Almazan, Subic,—Mariano Peral, Subic,—Faustino G. Corpus San Marcelino,—Hospicio A. Doble, Botolan,—Maria P. Archacoso, Iba,—Eusebio A Apostol, Castillejos,—Bernardo Mora, Cabangan, Pablo Canagas, San Narciso,—Delfin Corpus, Olongapo,—Nemesio Caba, San Felipe,—Perfecta Amos, San Narciso,—Benito Ebuen, San Narciso, Proceso Cabal, Iba,—Francisca de los Reyes, San Felipe,—Silverio Dinoso, Candelaria,—Pastor Edrosolo, Candelaria,—José Misa, Sta. Cruz,—Melanio V. Buenaventura, San Antonio,—Demetria de Leon, Iba,—Mariano Bundang, San Marcelino,—Simeon Vengua, Masinloc.

(Signed) B. Elayda.

Mr. Bernardo Elayda is teaching Spanish in the High School of Zambales. He is the President of the Committee of P. T. A. in Zambales and Agent of The Filipino Teacher. His popularity and unselfish aid toward the progress of The Filipino Teacher enables this magazine to reach the most humble homes of the Zambaleños. Lord praise Mr. Elayda's work.—Editor.

There are still many encouraging letters which ought to be published but the lack of space prevents us to reprint them.

Alberto F. Barretto

ABOGADO

Bufete:—528 Sta. Mesa
Manila

Apartado de Correos 104
Tel. 1108

COLOBORATIONS

Should a Teacher Celebrate Occupation Day

By *Simplicio de los Santos Principal of the Gaga'angin school.*

I believe that a teacher ought to make an effort to introduce the celebration of Occuoation Day in this Achipelago. This is the day, the 13 of August 1898, on which the American army first took possession of the Philippines. We should celebrate it because Occupation Day is the birthday of liberal education the foundation stone on which we hope to build individual chatacter and national prosperity.

The American army marched into Manila. The Spanish colors were lowered and in its place rose the starry banner which now floats over the people proclaiming free education to all.

It is true that Americans and Filipinos fought against each other, due to the honest mistake of our compatriots who failed to believe in the good intention of the American. Since that time we can easily trace what benefits were given us in order to raise the educational progres of our country, a necessary step for the betterment of our own common wealth.

Let us compare the growth of our prosperity under American tutelage and the prosperity obtained from Spain who ruled us about three hundred years. How did education progress in Spanih time? School were very few and estudies limited, teachers poorly equipped for their vocation, and in remote parts of the islands education was altogether neglected. Most schools in those days were only for the chosen few who could afford to pay. The girls education being strictly limited. To send apt and ambitions students of both sexes ten thousand miles away to college to pursue there studies was not dreamt of.

After the memorable fourth of February, 1898, when distrust of Amarian motives cansed our country men

to take up arms in insurrection, even then within the sound and sometimes even in sticking distance of the conflict our benafactors organized the school and ever after, as the fighting line pressed forward, the school house followed. The people were taught by khakiclad soldiers fresh from the ranks of the army, and thus our first Filipino teachers were made. Then followed that grand civil army of teachers from America. Men and women who left luxurious homes and friends and relatives to cast their lot with us ten thousand miles away among strange people, strange customs, and strange tongues. What they have accomplished is well known to us all. How they have set about their herculean tasks, to win the confidence of a prejudiced people, to learn different languages, to become accustomed to their surrounding and conditions is a guarantee of the ability of the reconstructors of our country.

Not only by a teacher should Occupation day be celebrated, but rather by all the people of these islands, since Occupaion Day are mile stones of our progress to independent manhood. Knowledge is power, and the more we learn the further we leave servitude and slavery behind, and a people who bestows this on us in abundance, as the Americans have done, I can believe, have no bad motives. It therefore behooves us all to celebrate this day of their occupation of these islands, as a dawn of a bright future for us all.

THE STORY OF A FRIEND

Many years ago when I was yet a boy, I had a friend whose name was Emiliano Bituin. He was 11 years old. He did not go to school and so he did not know how to write and how to count.

One day her morher asked him to go to market and buy some food. Her mother give him one peso. This boy bought some rice and some fish for 70 centavos and gave his peso to the saleman. The saleman gave him only 20 centavos. But my friend did not know how to count so he lost 10 centavos. When he went home her mother was very angry and scolded him. I think if this boy knew how to count he will never lose any centavos. Since that time I began to think that to study is very important, so I study now.

A. JAVIER, IV Grade Pupil.

MANILA FASHION

ESCOLTA NO. 73

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices.

Gentlemen's good as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICANS SHOES & Handkerchiefs

A complete assortment of woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth and drill.

The department of TAYLORING is the best equipped. In the Orient TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende más barato artículos para caballeros

Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas Cacetines, Camisetas, Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.

Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodon, Drill Algodon.

Este establecimiento cueota tambien con Talleres de Sastre-
ría y Camisería y Garantiza la Perfección en corte de los trajes y camisas.

Text books

We have a complete of these in stock—Any thing you may need dont' fail to buy from us. Our prices are cheap. School books always in stock.—

Perry pictures

We have in stock in three sizes.—10 per cent discount will be allowed to students and teachers.

Postcards

We receive a good assortment every mail, and held in stock a good variety of thousand postcards—Mail orders are promptly attended.—

Stationery

We can supply all your needs—Our prices are the lowest—We dont' care the quantity you buy, can sell you a penpoint or a sheet of paper.

Centro Postal Filatélico

LIBRERÍA Y PAPELERÍA

Carriedo 109—Santa Cruz—Manila.

Philippine Teachers' Association

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF MANILA

(Reorganized on May 28th. 1910)

BY-LAWS

ART. I. NAME AND OBJECT:—

Sec. 1—The name of this committee shall be Provincial Committee of Manila of THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sec. 2—This provincial Committee shall be divided into as many Local Committees as the number of School Districts into which the City of Manila is divided.

Sec. 3—The object of this committee shall be the same as that of the grand association, called PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION of which it is a part, and it is the following: (a) to promote among the members of the association social intercourse; (b) to establish more nearly perfect community of interest of the teachers; (c) to assist the government to advance the interest of the people, to bring before the people in the most effective way the purposes of the government as represented by the Department of Public Instruction; (d) to mutually protect and benefit the members of the association in every respect.

ART. II. MEMBERS AND THEIR RIGHTS—

Sec. 1—All persons presenting satisfactory evidence to the fact that they are engaged in the profession of teaching in the city of Manila and with irreproachable character shall be eligible for membership in the Local Committee to which he desires to apply by a written application afforded by the Provincial Committee.

Sec. 2—A majority vote of the members of the Provincial Board, and the oath of faithfulness of the applicant administered by the Local Board shall give effectiveness to his membership.

Sec. 3—Members shall be divided into two classes; (a) Active members are those permanent and temporary teachers who regularly paid their monthly fees of P. .50 in advance; work effectively for the welfare of the association and subject to all duties, obligations and limitations of the Provincial and Local Committees; (b) Honorary members are those, to home by their disinterested labor for the association and for the com-

mittee in particular are given a Certificate of Honor by the Provincial Board and O. K. by the Executive Board of the P. T. A. and shall not be subject to any duties, obligations, and limitations of the committee.

Sec. 4—Any active members who dwelt properly in the committee (a) shall, in case of sickness without salary for a period of seven days at least, receive from the fund of the Committee a relief at the rate of Fifty centavos (P.50) a day; (b) in case of death his family shall be looked after its welfare by the association and by the Provincial Committee in particular as far as may be possible; (c) shall, in case of discharge whenever his civil right are in danger, be defended by the Provincial Committee; (d) shall enjoy all rights on the properties for the Provincial and Local Committee; (e) shall have the right to eligibility and to talk and vote.

Sec. 5—Any honorary member with good standing in the association shall have the right as stated on phrases (b), (c), (d) but not financially, and (c) but not to vote and eligibility.

ART. III. GOVERNMENT, BRANCHES, OFFICERS AND VACANCIES.

Sec. 1—The governing bodies of the Provincial Committee shall be divided into Local committees whose officers shall be composed of a Chairman, Financial Secretary and three advisors. The first two officers shall be directors of the Provincial Board.

Sec. 2—The offices of the of the Local Committee shall be elected annually from the members and by the members of the Local Committee sometime during the month of September; the result of which shall be approved entirely or partly by the Board of Justice which will be composed of the first five officers of the Provincial Board. The decision of the Board of Justice shall be final.

Sec. 3—The provincial Board shall consist of a President a Vice President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Vice-Secretary, and eight directors. The first five officers shall be elected annually in general ordinary meeting of all the members of the Provincial Committee by secret ballots in a day of August.

Sec. 4—In all election of officers all ballots shall

RUBBER & METAL STAMPS

NOTARIAL SEALS

PLAIN OR AUTOMATIC

DATERS & NUMBERERS

RUBBER TYPE SETS AT SIZES.—INDELIBLE MARKING OUTFITS

SIGN MAKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Frank & Co. Sucrs to
A. Grossman & Co.

COR ESCOLTA
PASAJE DE PEREZ

be given personally or handed by a representative of each Local Committee in case of sickness. The Provincial and Local Boards shall serve without compensation during a year or when their successors are duly elected and qualified

ART. IV. DUTIES

Sec. 1—The President shall call and preside all meetings of the Provincial Committee and of the Provincial Board; be ex-officio member of Local and Temporary committees; appoint an Auditing committee to consist of three members which shall audit every six months the account of the Provincial and Local Treasurer, and make a written report of the same to the Provincial Board which shall be opened to the inspection of all the members; enforce this BY-LAWS and other resolutions properly approved, and preserve order and harmony at all meetings.

Sec. 2—During the absence or inability of the President, the Vice-President shall in the order of his President, perform the duties and execute the authority of the President. In the absence of the President and Vice-President the duties shall be performed by one of the directors, who will be selected by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 3—The Treasurer shall receive and make receipts of moneys collected and send by the financial secretaries; and disburse the same upon proper authorization of the Board of Directors and conduct all correspondencies relating to same. He shall keep the account of the Provincial Committee, and books belonging to it, which at all the time shall be opened to the inspection of the Board of Directors and auditing committee. He shall submit at the ordinary meetings of the Provincial Board a statement of his account, and at the end of each year, to the general meeting, which shall show the receipts and expenditures of all money under the different heads, the balance on hand, and as far as possible, the outstanding obligations of the Provincial Committee, and submit a report of the financial condition of the Committee in accordance with the requirements of Act. 701 of the Philippine Commission to the Treasurer of the P. I.

Sec. 4—In case of absence or inability of the Treasurer one of the Financial Secretaries selected by the Board of Directors shall substitute him.

Sec. 5—The Secretary shall give timely notice of all extraordinary meetings of the Board of Directors or of all members; shall keep the minutes. He shall con-

duct the correspondences with the exception noted in Sec. 3 and 6 of this Art and keep the records of the Provincial Committee, which records shall at all times be opened to the inspections of the Board of Directors. He shall be the keeper of the seal.

Sec. 6—The Vice-Secretary shall perform the duties and exercise the authority of the Secretary in his absences; shall conduct the applications for membership shall furnish the Treasurer and Secretary with the names of the persons elected to membership; shall keep a roll of all members and shall be the responsible of Library, Banges Flag, and other properties of the association

Sec. 7—The chairman of the Local Committee shall be one of the directors of the Provincial Board; shall call and preside and preserve order and harmony at all meetings, shall take with the order officers in his committee the oath of faithfulness of all applicants; shall endorse to the Provincial Board all requests for relief; and shall endeavor to look after the welfare and success of the committee in particular and of the Provincial Committee in general.

Sec. 8—The financial Secretary shall be one of the directors of the Provincial Board; shall keep a record of all the members in his committee; call extraordinary meetings; keep the minutes of all sessions; attend all correspondences pertaining to the Local Committee; shall collect the monthly fees of the members in the Local committee and keep for the subsistence of the Local Committee one fifth (1/5) of it and the rest to be forwarded to the Provincial Treasurer of the Provincial Board at the very next meeting of this; shall keep an exact account of the fund of the Local Committee.

Sec. 9—The Advisors shall have the duties to help the chairman and Financial Secretary in their works, to recommend the best matter to be done in the Local Committee for its benefits and for the welfare of the PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Josue Soncuya

LAWYER-ABOGADO

77 Legaspi

Walled City Manila

"THE YOKOHAMA"

*INMENSO Y VARIADO SURTIDO DE EFECTOS JAPONESES. V. NUNCA LLEGARÁ A
APRECIAR LA CUALIDAD, ELEGANCIA Y BARATURA DE SUS EFECTOS
HASTA QUE V. VENGA A VERLOS.
LE INVITAMOS PARA QUE VISITE NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.
SE RECIBEN PEDIDOS POR CORREO.*

Calle Carriedo, Nos. 42 y 44
Apartado de correos, 216

Sta. Cruz, Manila, I. F.
Teléfono 216

If you need embroidery and Lace making stuffs write to us and we will furnish you the things you want. LA PUERTA DEL SOL - Manila.

Sec. 10—It is the duty of each active member to pay regularly his monthly fees at all ordinary meetings; to attend punctually and regularly all ordinary and extraordinary meetings; to revise often times the books of the Provincial and Local Committees; and to submit propositions tending to the prosperity of the Committee.

ART. V. MEETINGS.

Sec. 1—The General Ordinary meetings shall be held three times a year, on the last Saturday of August, November and February at 9 a. m. in the Office of the Provincial Committee.

Sec. 2—The Local Committees shall meet ordinarily on the Second Saturday, and the Provincial Board on the Last Saturday of each month.

Sec. 3—The extraordinary meetings of the Provincial Committee can be held by the call of the President or by an unanimous resolutions of the two Local Committees.

Sec. 4—Extraordinary meetings of the Local Committee shall be held by the call of the chairman or by written request of eight (8) members of the society.

Sec. 5—Meetings shall be conducted by the Parliamentary Laws of "Robert's Rules of Orders.

ART. VI. OFFENSES AND PENALTIES.

Sec. 1—Members shall cease to be in good standing and spelled from the Committee for any of the following causes:—

- a) A wilful unexcused to perform any of the duties herein included to the obligations of members and officers.
- b) Any act of omissions where by public desency may be shocked and the association brought into disrepute.
- c) A dishonorable discharge from the service of the government or of any educational institutions of good standing.

d) By failure to pay two (2) monthly fees successively and not to attend three successive meetings without reasonable excuse; understanding, that said member shall notify the Secretary or Financial Secretary about his absence.

ART. VII. AMMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

In order to ammend any portion of this By-Laws it shall be necessary that a proposition contemplating such amendment signed by at least two-thirds of the active members of the Committee, be submitted by an extraordinary meeting of the Provinceial Committee and that all members be notified by the Secretary that said propositin of amendment will be considered and vote upon at the next extraordinary meeting of the Provincial Committee. A two-third votes of the members present at said second meeting shall be required to carry such ammendment.

Approved on June 18th, 1910.

STEPHENS, DENTITS

63 ESCOLTA, MANILA

Painless extraction -P- 1.00
 Gold crowns -P- 10.00

Imprenta, Libreria y Papeleria

DE

J. MARTINEZ

Morga.- Sucesos de las Islas Fillipinas (Retana) -	₱ 12.50
Retana.—Vida y Escritos del Dr. Rizal -	" 7.50
Rizal.—Noli me tângere desde ₱1.00-1.30 y	" 1.80
" El Filebusterisme " " 1.00-1.30 y	" 1.80
R. Navas.—Diccionario completo de la lengua castellana	" 4.00
Calleja.—Diccionario Enciclopédico ilustrado castellana -	" 2.50
" " Popular de la lengua castellana -	" 1.50
Toro y Gomez.—Nuevo Diccionario enciclopédico castellana -	" 4.00
Bustamante.—Diccionario inglés, español y Viceversa, 2 tomos -	" 4.00
Salva Webster.—Diccionario inglés español y Viceversa -	" 1.50
Salva.—Diccionario francés español y Viceversa -	" 2.50

34 36 Plaza Moraga y Plaza Calderon 263

Binondo, Manila

Algodones de diferentes clases para bordar, agujas ganchillos y otros efectos para bordar y marcar, se vende muy barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL, Manila.

Teachers' Department

Counsels to School teachers

1—Hung up in visible place the daily program of recitations. If there is an abundance of black boards one or two of them will be sufficient to have your program written on with intelligible writing.

2—Visitors and pupils have the right to know the program of your class, for it is the time table of the school and should be followed as closely as a modern railroad follows its schedule.

3—Get your pupils into the habit of saying, "Yes Sir" or "No Sir" and "Yes Madam" or "No Madam", and never "Yes teacher" or "No teacher".

4—Generations ago, the school discipline consisted entirely of *Don'ts*. It was not successful. The *Don't* that is not followed by a *Do* is usually useless.

5—Exercise your efforts to do things right and properly, for it is the best safe—guard against the wrong.

6—It is generally a poor teacher that keeps pupils after school. A Principal tells his teachers that "*Before school is better than after school work.*"

7—Without the cooperation of pupils' parents you can not run school successfully. Get their acquaintances, meet them now and then, and it will surely result in great good for the school and country.

8—A pleasing voice, freshness and vivacity about the teacher, quickens and inspires the school. The questions come as if she were seeking information. They are crisp and to the point. Her face beams at a good answer, and leaves an impression on the class that she is learning something from them. Discussions are bright and animated and full of life, yet always respectful and courteous. She is just the reverse of the teacher who is always pouring in information instead of calling out and getting pupils to express their own thoughts on the subject. One dulls the intellect, the other sharpens it.

9—Systematic placing of the seats of pupils, the calling of classes, the distribution of wraps, the collection of scraps, the passing of classes, the dismissal of

school all these do much to make or mar the success of the school. A well arranged program that indicated not only the time and order of the recitation, but also the study periods. Woeful failure are made because the teacher does not plan carefully in advance just what to do, how to do it, and when it should be done.

10—Dismissal of the school has its effect upon the whole school. Often teachers hurry to dismiss the children quickly to be relieved of the responsibility. Pupils leave the building with a jump, a shout, and as boisterous as a lot of market people. Of all the periods of the day, the one just preceding dismissal is the one when the teacher should be the most deliberate. If ever pupils are at the teacher's mercy it is at this period. Let them understand that quiet precedes all dismissals. If it requires fifteen minutes or half an hour to get quiet, let them understand they do not leave until they are quiet. Then at a quiet signal the pupils rise in orderly manner and pass out respectfully.

11—I might enumerate a number of other things detrimental to school work. One is of special importance, and that is the running and jumping in the school-room at playtime. Without exception, I have always found that a noisy room at recess was a noisy room after recess. The school-room should be a place for work, or quiet, home like conversation, but never a place for romping and rudeness.

MINERVA.

ART OF QUESTIONING

BY RICHARD PARK.

1. Be spirited and enthusiastic.
2. State the question clearly, then designate the one to answer.
3. Seldom repeat a question.
4. Constantly direct questions to those who are inattentive.

Do you wish a portrait that will be a Christmas remembrance many years hence :- :- :- :- :- :- :- :-

If so our 30 years experience in the art can guarantee this result

Photos that do not fade

INTERNATIONAL STUDIO

39 ESCOLTA

Hair dresser free—Enlargement free with dozen cabinets

Best Equiped Studio in the Orient

Cristalería buena para uso diario—Cristalería fina superior Francesa—Manteles y servilletas muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

REQUISITES OF A GOOD ANSWER

1. Pupils should stand erect.
2. Pupils should speak so all can hear.
3. Pupils should answer in good, clear, well-rounded sentences.

ALPHABET OF HEALTH.

Let your pupils learn this health alphabet by heart.
 Abstain from intoxicating liquors.
 Breath good air.
 Consume no more food than the baby requires.
 Drink pure water.
 Exercise daily.
 Find congenial occupation.
 Give the body frequent baths.
 Have regular habits.
 Insure good digestion by proper mastication.
 Justify right living by living right.
 Keep your head cool and your feet warm.
 Make definite hours of sleep.
 Never volt your food.
 Overexercise is as bad as underexercise.
 Preserve an even temperament.
 Question the benefit of too much medicine.
 Remember, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."
 Sacrifice money, not health.
 Temperance in all things.
 Under no condition allow the teeth to decay.
 Vanish superstition.
 Worry not at all.
 X-tend the teachings of this alphabet to others.
 Yield not to discouragement.
 Zealously labor in the cause of health and gain everlasting reward.

From EDDUCATOR JOURNAL.

III A. ARITHMETIC

1. A dealer bought 1000 cavanés of rice at ₱1.75 a cavan. He paid ₱.33 a cavan for transportation. and ₱.14 a cavan for cleaning. He sold the whole for ₱2825. How much did he gain? Solution.
2. Reduce to their lowest terms:

$$\frac{15}{45}, \frac{18}{40}, \frac{5}{75}, \frac{36}{100}, \frac{27}{180}$$
3. Change to a whole or mixed number:

$$\frac{38}{8}, \frac{53}{7}, \frac{65}{9}, \frac{42}{8}, \frac{25}{5}$$
4. I buy 50 sheep at ₱4.50 each and sell them for ₱5.75 each, what do I gain? Solution.
5. Juana paid ₱13.80 for a dress and $\frac{1}{13}$ as much for a pair of shoes. What did both cost?

ARITHMETIC FOR IV B.

- I. If I get 360 piculs of rice from 5 kek how much will I get from 8 hek? Analize,
- II. How many meters of fence will it take to inclose a farm 475 meters long and 368 meters wide (Solution.)

- III. A farmer raised 736 hektoliters of corn and sold $\frac{3}{4}$ of it. How many hektoliters had he left. (Solution)
- IV. At ₱6- $\frac{2}{3}$ a ton, how much will 8- $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of coal cost (Solution)
- V. What is the interest on ₱400 for 3 yrs. at 5%?
- VI. John spent 60 centavos which was $\frac{3}{5}$ of all his money, how much money had he.
- VII. Add, 22- $\frac{1}{2}$, 5- $\frac{3}{8}$, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$, and 450.
- VIII. Subtract 30609- $\frac{2}{3}$ from 48759.
- IX. $25 \times 3 - \frac{3}{5} =$.
- X. $2 - 1\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \div 8 \times 1 - 1\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \div 4 =$.
- XI. A steamer sails 990 miles 3 days how far will it sail in 12 days? (Solution)
- XII. If it takes 16 yrds of piña for a dress, how many dresses can be made from 6 rolls, 24 yrd. in each roll? (Solution)
- XIII. Change to decimals and add: 7- $\frac{7}{10}$, 25- $\frac{1}{4}$, 12- $\frac{1}{5}$, 6- $\frac{4}{20}$.
- XIV. I sell 160 horses at ₱40 each. How many sheep can I buy at ₱30 each? (Anal.)

GEOGRAPHY FOR IV B.

1. What and where is the most important country of N. America?
2. Locate London, Paris, Berlin, Peking, Yokohama?
3. Define Transportation, Mining, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacturing?
4. How are goods brought into the Philippine Island from the United States?
 How are products taken from one part of a province to the markets of the towns in the Philippine Islands? Name one railroad?
5. Name 3 imports from the U. S. to Manila? 3 exports from the Philippine Islands to U. S?
6. Diagram the five largest of the Phil. Is.?
7. Locate Panama and Suez canals?
8. For what products is Brazil noted?
9. Name 1 large river and city in South America?
10. Where are these rivers? Mississippi, Nile, Danube, Yangtse and Yukon?

IMPORTANT

We respectfully request our subscribers to pay their subscription to THE FILIPINO TEACHER for the present year, Volume IV, as soon as possible but not later than September 1910. Subscribers failing to pay within this time, their names will no longer continue in our list of subscriptions.

We send free a copy of our Special Edition dedicated in honor of the Provincial teachers who attended the Philippine Normal School, to the subscriber who pays his subscription in advance.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Sillera de Viena, de América Hongkon; sueltos y por juegos muy baratos, siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

LITERARY PAGE

Dreams of the past

When Nature wraps this world with gloom,
And evening tide is rising high,
On vision's wings appears the form
Of "Days that are gone by".

And as I live it o'er again
The sweetness of the happy past,
The joy that quits my waking hours,
Comes oh! to me at last!

Along the borders of a stream,
And on a bank, with carpet green,
Two lovers sit in silence deep
While fades the Golden Sheen.

They thus, remain in muteness long
Till twilight settles on the strand,
And full-moon's lustre breaks the east
With silver colored wand.

And walking from her reverie
The "beauty" of this river scene,
She looks at him with Love's sweet gaze,
The Love of "Fairy Queen".

A heavy sight breaks that calm air,
The moon beams light on pearly tears,
As she is trying to declare
Her sorrows and her fears.

"My brother dear," she says, "alas!
The time has come when you shall part

And leave behind a lonesome soul,
A sorrow-stricken heart!"

"The happy hours I spent with you,
Our joys; I'll search for them in vain,
And they will never come to me
Till you are here again."

"If in that distant land you'll find
That beauty's smile is lavished free,
A "Cup of Bliss" filled to the brim,
My love, remember me!"

"In idle thoughts, waste not your time,
From pleasures vain, yourself refrain,
For in this shore you will still find
True love, a sweeter strain".

"Farewell, my brother dear, farewell!
My last remembrance ever wear."
And falling, like a rose's leaf,
A kiss sounds thru the air.

Reality's awaking touch
A sudden end my dream it gives,
And waking, ah! What have I found?
—A vision that deceives!

She has not kept her promise true,
A wealthy man has won her hand;
But giving him her tender heart
She did her sire's command.

FLORE.

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



“GERMINAL”

CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
It is "**Germinal**" Cigars and Cigarettes which make
the **Philippines** Famous.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE
Manila, I. F.

MAIN OFFICE
4 Marques de Comillas

Calzado Superior Americano y Español. Inmenso surtido y fresco en cada correo.
Hay mucho para niños, muy barato y siempre barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

My School days

I well recall those happy days—
 Those golden days when I was young!
 When I was fond to run and chase
 In school the boys who did me wrong.
 I seem to see my teacher smile
 Before the class beside the chart
 Which she insisted all the while
 That we must learn it all by heart.
 At early morn I left my home
 And went to school with lessons learned:
 Around the school we used to roam
 With all the zest our hearts have yearned.
 And when the classes were begun,
 All boys and girls were still and quiet;
 Our teacher called us one by one,
 For that's the best way to recite.
 And when the time came for recess,
 We ran again around the school
 And played like brothers more or less,
 For we were taught the golden rule.
 When school was o'er and task was done,
 We yelled and cried a ringing cheer!
 As if our voices were but one
 We bade good-bye our teachers dear!
 While I was on my homeward way,
 I fain would sing or hum a song
 Which we have practiced every day
 In school where all of us belong.
 One day we had a spelling match,
 And I was chosen captain then!
 My side was closely on the watch
 For I have picked the best of men!

But later come the fatal blow!
 The teacher gave a word to spell
 To me and which I did not know—
 How I was puzzled none can tell!

One day in March we had a test;
 The subject was geography;
 But it was only merry jest
 For us, the boys especially!

Our teacher said: You must not cheat,
 If you don't know, you have to guess,
 For if you cheat 'twill be defeat
 For all of you and not success.

Of course we all had to obey,
 Because we knew that she was right;
 "You must be good", she used to say
 Whenever naughty boys would fight.

What more to say? Oh! yes, some more
 About the man who cared the school;
 He's always been our janitor
 And proved himself a useful tool.

Another thing that I have seen
 While in the school with friendly boys,
 Is that we must be always clean
 And fill our hearts with childish joys.

Those glorious days are past and gone!
 My teachers, friends, I meet no more!
 We left our tasks completely done
 To search with faith another shore.

I keep those days in memory.
 And there they always shall remain;
 These happy days had nourished me—
 I wish I were a boy again!

JUAN F. SALAZAR.

NOTICE

TO ALL HEAD TEACHERS and MANAGERS of ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS and BASE BALL TEAMS:—WRITE TO US and we will show you how to MAKE MONEY and SAVE MONEY when you need anything in SPORTING GOODS.

•GOLDSMITH BRAND• Beats every other brand in price and quality.

Agents for same—

I. Beck, Prop.--AMERICAN BAZAAR.

Box 412

Manila.

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapas Paja inglesa últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chaffeurs, ascos de Corcho para el Sol, Gorras para viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

SCHOOL NEWS

IN THE "COLEGIO MERCANTIL"

Last Sunday, July 30th, 1910, the Colegio Mercantil gave a velada in honor of her ninth anniversary under the auspices of its Assembly Hall.

The college was artistically decorated. The Molina orchestra gave the music.

At 8 o'clock p. m. the guests began to arrive and the reception committee ushered them at their respective places. Soon the hall was diminutive in size to contain all. There were scarcely enough seats for ladies.

It was 9 o'clock when Hon. Sergio Osmeña, the Honorary President of the college arrived. He entered the room amidst the applause of the public while the orchestra resounded the Filipino National Hymn.

The inaugural speech was delivered in English by the Profesor Mr. F. A. Cosio. A historical drama was represented and acted by the students of the college. Miss C Jhocson recited a poem under the accompaniment of piano. The last number was a thanksgiving by Mr. J Jhocson.

Through the initiation of the public the Speaker delivered a speech which gathered many applauses. At the end of the program the guests were taken to the court where a lunch was served to them. All the guests went home satisfied and so did I.

A. GUEST.

MANILA HIGH SCHOOL

This school has 865 students at present, of which there are 140 in the fourth year, 151 in the third year, 216 in the second year and 358 in the first year.

There are 20 teachers in all and a vacancy has not been filled yet.

The pupils have just organized a High School Orchestra of which Mr. King is the Director. They will also soon organize a new well equipped base ball team.

ENGLISH LAW SCHOOL

This is the only English Law School in the Islands. It is a private, protestant school under the care of the Y. M. C. A. Three years work are needed to graduate. A whole course of one year costs P150.00. Classes are held in the evening at the Manila High School. The faculties are prominent American judges and lawyers of Manila. No entrance examination is required. Any High School graduate can have three years preparation and be ready for the Bar. Those who have vocation to follow this career would better make up.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN JOSE

It seems as if this noted center of learning will soon have its dawn according to reliable informations and authoritative news that surround us. To lose a co-worker while in this wide field of teaching, while educating the masses, is grievous indeed. We hope however that we have been misinformed and that the University of San Jose will continue to exist.

GABALDON SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN LEYTE

Gabaldon Law is a bless to the Province of Leyte. It gives a marvelous aid. Just read the following notes we extracted from the school bulletin sent to us and we will know how it works. All provinces ought to get their shares from Gabaldon Law.

The Leyte School Bulletin says:

Tolosa central is finished, the first one in this province completed with aid from the Gabaldon Law.

COMBINATION RATES

Normal Instructor	P-2.00
The Filipino Teacher	2.00

Total. 4.00

Our rate for both only	3.20
----------------------------------	------

Primary Plans	P-2.00
The Filipino Teacher	2.00

Total. 4.00

Our rate for both only	3.20
----------------------------------	------

Normal Instructor	P-2.00
Primary Plans	2.00
The Filipino Teacher	2.00

Total. 6.00

Our price only	4.50
--------------------------	------

The Elementary School Teacher	P-3.00
The Filipino Teacher	2.00

Total. 5.00

Our price only	4.00
--------------------------	------

We also send to our subscribers the following books with the very low price of P1.60 each post paid:—

Seeley's Question Book.

Every Day Plans.

The Year's Entertainment.

The Year's Entertainments is a set of ten Entertainment Books—One for Each Month of the School Year. Compiled and Arranged by Inez N. McFee.

The contents of these books are arranged under complete programs for different grades, appropriate to the month, or for various Holidays, Birthdays of Noted Persons, or other special occasions. With these programs as a basis, the books provide a vast amount of Entertainment Material, made up of Recitations, Songs Music, Dialogues, Tableau, Memory Gems with directions to Teachers, Hints for Decoration, etc.

Teachers—take advantage of this combination prices. Send us your orders at once. Tomorrow is too late.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

P. O. Box 1090—Manila.

Sole Agent in the Philippines.

Tacloban central is well under way. Mr. Pedro A. Flores is the contractor and he is doing a fine job.

Baybay will inaugurate a new ₱34,000.00 reinforced concrete municipal school building soon; The inspector reports the building eighty per cent completed.

Carigara central is in the hands of contractor José Vega, ₱16,467.00. He has the cement work finished and the super-structure well started

Road foreman A. W. Austin is building a standard plan N.º 2 school building by administration at Tunga, a barrio of Barugo on the Jaro-Carigara road. There is ₱4,500.00 available for the work.

Mr. Austin is also finishing the Jaro central school building by administration. New work will consist of a reinforced concrete wall to first floor, painting, and new partitions ₱5,500.00 available.

Mr. E. Womack has been awarded contract to reconstruct and complete schools at Amparo and Macrohon central in the town of Macrohon, and the central school (tribunal building) in Hinundayan.

Alangalang central school building is under construction. Sr. José Vega is the constructor and the price ₱3,400.00.

Work is booming on the Ormoc central under the skillful supervision of contractor D. H. Hahn. Contract price ₱5,400.00

The central school building at Bato will be built by contractor Manuel Martinez for ₱3,825.00.

Advertisement of bids will be made as soon as possible for the reconstruction of school buildings in Palompon, Dagami, and Caybiran centrals and Santa Rosa, a barrio of Barugo.

Standard plan school buildings in the towns of Palo (2), Dulag (1), Hinunangan (1), Hinundayan (1), Cabalian (1), Hilongos (1), Kawayan (4), San Isidro (1) have been turned over to the District Engineer for construction.

Funds have been provided for the erection of thirty-six new school buildings in the province of Leyte and several more pending.

—A domestic science building, 24' by 36' and a lumber kiln, 14' by 40' are being erected on the High School grounds. Mr. David H. Warner and the High School boys will construct the building.

LEYTE PENSIONED STUDENTS IN MANILA.

NAMES.	SCHOOL.
Ceferina Tárcela	Hospital
Florencia Espina	"
Cristeta Montejo	"
Visitación Pérez	"
Fabiana Cobacha	"
Juana Nuevo	"
Alejandro Montejo	Philippine Normal School
Fructuoso Almaden	" " "
Fortunato M. Sevilla	" " "
Iñigo A. Gonzales	" " "
Mamerto Seron	" " "
Froilan A. Bayona	" " "
Andres Acuin	Phi. Sch. of Arts and Trades.
Felix Avilla	" " " " " "
Juan Pérez	Agricultural School

LEYTE PENSIONED TEACHERS IN MANILA.

NAMES.	SCHOOL.
Saturnino Mari	Philippine Normal School
Emilio Pundavela	" " "
Bernardino D. Amago	Phi. Sch. of Arts and Trades.
Raymundo Fabi	" " " " " "

NURSES' SCHOLARSHIPS.

These four Leyte girls have been awarded Nurses' Scholarships and will leave in September for Manila.

Francisca Villamor	Jaro
Catalina Callaron	Tanauan
Constancia Fama	Carigara
Gregoria Espeleta	Palo

Manufacturers

of uniforms for schools and colleges as — CAPS, SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DEVICES etc.

Arms and Ammunition

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

AGENTS FOR

A. G. Spalding & Bros., Sporting Goods

Alfred Roensch & Co.

65-67 Escolta, Manila.

General Outfitters

LEYTE SCHOLARSHIP IN THE LEYTE PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL

Four girls and three boys are at present in the High School dormitories, as pensionados from several municipalities of Leyte. They are as follows:

Isidro D. Enclona	Abuyog
Segunda Almendra	"
Felicidad Aparis	Ormoc
Justo Pacheco	"
Dorotea Rosales	Malitbog
Apolonia Bendijo	"
Jesús Barrantes	"

Balanga the capital of Bataan province will soon erect a magnificent building for an Intermediate School that will cost ₱19,000, ₱15,000 of which was given by the Department of Education according to Bill Gabaldon. Balanga will have something was to be proud of.

NOTES FROM PANGASINAN

—The Supervising teacher in San Nicolas, Mr. Euban will be transferred to Binalonan to teach in the Intermediate school. To his effort the Fifth District is partly indebted for its advancement in athletic meets.

—It is said that Miss Segundina Gamboa, and Miss Sixta Orallo, both teachers in Asingan intent to resign to resume their studies.

—The celebration of the fiestas of the towns of San Quintin, Tayug and San Manuel was suspended owing to the existing cholera in the Province.

—A school house of ₱6000.00 is expected to be built in Santa Maria. The municipality raised ₱2000.00 for this purpose and is waiting for the aid of the Gabaldon Act.

—The well-known teacher of Malasiqui, Miss Rosario Menor, will be transferred to Tayug to teach V Grade.

—Miss Eugenia Cabrera formerly a teacher in Tayug, graduated in Biblical College at Lingayen and is now at her home.

—On June 8, 1910 Mr. Antonio Quintos from Binalonan will weed Miss Maria Serapia from Mangaldan. She is a successful teacher in Domestic Science at the Intermediate in Binalonan. Prosperity and perennial honey moon.—T. B.

NOTES FROM MALABON INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

Under the direction of the Supervisor, several school-boys are now constructing a cistern adjacent to the school building, which will hold about 1000 pails of water. To understand the importance of such a tank, we must bear in mind that the only easy sources of fresh water in Malabon are the artesian well and the rain water. Since the school is very far from the well, it has to rely upon the rain water when such is available. At present, the school is spending seven centavos water every day, and more will perhaps be spent when school plants are obtained. It is therefore expected that after a year ~~the~~ expenses in building this tank may be recovered and at the end of such time, the school will be supplied with water at no cost, and if desired, it can sell some.

The industrial classes with their industrial teacher, Mr. Brigido Santos are at present working hard to beautify and improve the school grounds, together with the baseball diamond and the tennis courts. It must be remembered that it is this school that won the prize offered by the Governor General which consists of a baseball outfit. Such a success was due to the ever increasing activities of both pupils and teachers in dealing with their ground works.

Much attention is paid to the physical welfare of both girls and boys in this school. There are two tennis courts available and every afternoon, lady teachers and pupils practice with the tennis manager, Mr. B. Santos. Two baseball teams have recently been organized by their manager, Mr. Nemesio Mendiola, and they are also practicing almost every afternoon when there is a favorable weather. This school expects to give a good show at the coming Pasig Carnival Meet.

Maximino Mina

LAWYER—ABOGADO

52 Magallanes, Walled City, Manila, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur.

VENTA DE ANIMALES

Karabaos resistentes
Karaballas parenderas
Karaballas con chotos ó erias

Vacunos para carros
Vacas parenderas
Vacas con chotos ó erias

30 Tanduay, Quiapo, Manila

Faustino Lichauco, Propietario.

Vajillas de porcelana, Vajillas de loza, Servicio para Té y Café. Platos sueltos de porcelana desde -P.1.80 DOCENA. JUEGOS de LAVABOS vende baratos y siempre baratos en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Normal School Notes

Superintendent Geo. N. Briggs has gone to the United States on leave. Mr. A. W. Cain, Principal of the Training Department, will be acting superintendent during the absence of Mr. Briggs.

Mr. José Espíritu who has a diploma from the State Normal School of New Jersey and has been supervisor of Angeles, Pampanga, is now a model teacher in the Training Department.

Mrs. Mary E. Gordon-Dunster who spent her long vacation in Germany is back at her post as head of the Music Department. She reports an enjoyable vacation.

Mr. A. Granados, for many years the efficient and popular record clerk of the Normal School, has resigned and gone to the United States. Every one regrets the loss of Granados. He has been succeeded by Mr. A. Bautista as record clerk.

Mr. Ortis W. Calvin, formerly of Santa Cruz, Laguna, has been transferred to the Normal School as teacher of botany.

José Cerberó, who delivered the valedictory address for the Intermediate graduates, Class '10, is now assistant property clerk in the Normal School. He is also pursuing certain studies as he is ambitious to obtain more education.

Mr. Charles H. Storms, formerly Principal of Sampaloc Intermediate School, he is now at the head of the history department. Mr. Craig who formerly held this position has gone to Japan.

Mr. Eutiquiano Garcia, a graduate from the Normal School, Class '10, has recently been appointed librarian. He uses his spare time in the study of law. Garcia would make an honored addition to the bar as he is good looking and a forceful speaker.

Miss Gertrude McVenn, formerly of the Camarines High School, now has a position in the English Department. The Normal School is fortunate in having the services of Miss McVenn, as she is a teacher of long and successful experience.

Vicente Canlas, Class '08, is stationed at Apalit Pampanga, where he is rapidly making a reputation as a good teacher.

Miss Martha Cretcher, who was formerly head teacher in the Department of Domestic Science, has been transferred to Zamboanga. She is succeeded by Mrs.

Susie M. Butts, formerly Domestic Science teacher at Bacolor.

Miss Paz Guzman, formerly of Nueva Ecija, is now a model teacher in the Training Department. Miss Guzman has quiet reputation as a teacher. Moreover, she is one the most charming young ladies to be found anywhere. It was hardly fair for us to take her away from the good people of San Isidro, but they should remember that their loss is our gain.

Mr. Chester Murray, formerly Principal of Union High School, is now a critic teacher in the Training Department. Mr. Murray organized the famous San Fernando band. We trust that he may see his way clear to organize such a band for the Normal School.

Miss Maria Magtoto and Miss Olimpia Nuguid have recently been added to the faculty. They were both assigned to the department of fiber weaving.

Mr. P. S. O'Reilly, Supervisor of the private schools of the Philippines, and Miss Dixon of California recently paid the school a visit. Miss Dixon is making a tour of inspection for the benefit of the educational department of her state.

The Senior class was recently organized with the following corps of officers; President, Fortunato Sevilla; Vice-President, Domingo Torralva; Secretary, Encarnación Ungson; Treasurer, Tarcila Malabanan. This bids fair to be an efficient organization exhibit a marked degree of class spirit.

Mrs. Carrie E. Anderson, industrial Supervisor of the Philippines, was a recent caller at the Normal School.

At a recent election of the Normal Literary Society, the following officers were selected: President, José E. Cerveró; Vice-President, Gregorio Angustia; Secretary, Eufracio Castillo; Treasurer, Amparo L. Katigbag; Sergeant-at-Arms, José Tinsay. This society is wide awake and we should not be surprised if it runs the Junior Assembly a close race before the end of the year.

The official staff of the Junior Philippine Assembly is as follows: Speaker, Teofilo de las Alas; Secretary, Valentin S. Juan; Treasurer, Simeon Madlansacay; Sergeant-at-Arms, Candido Agdamag. This Assembly is composed solely of young men of high attainments. In fact, they are the Solons of the Normal School; and mark our prediction. Some of them will be numbered among the future Solons of the Country.

MÁQUINAS
PARA COSER

PAGOS
SEMANALES

-P-2'00

SINGER

ESCOLTA 33, MANILA

SEWING
MACHINES

WEEKLY
PAYMENTS

-P-2'00

SOCIETIES

SURIGAO LITERARY ASSOCIATION

The Surigao Provincial High School pupils organized a society called Surigao Literary Association. The following members are elected officers as follows: Santiago Villafior, President; Andres Enano, Vice-Pres.; Gregoria Canda, Secretary; Querico Silay, Treasurer; Frank Lomancas and Domingo Acosta; Sergeants-at-arms. At the inauguration of the society a selected program was given.

YOUNG FOLKS LITERARY SOCIETY

This society has for its aim to develop the use of the English language, to practice parliamentary laws and to promote the general welfare and mutual friendship of the members. Its members are composed of both Normal and High School pupils. It gives a program once a week. We are informed that any government student from outside who shows good school work and moral character shall be admitted as member of the society. Its motto is the following: IT IS NOT BIRTH NOR RANK NOR STATE, BUT GET UP AND GET THAT MAKES MAN GREAT.

"FELIPE CALDERON"

This is the name of the society recently organized by the students of law in the ESCUELA DE DERECHO, the largest law-school in the Islands. At present it counts the most students.

MINERVA CLUB

The Minerva Club in Cavite is getting busy. She spends her spare time at night in educating its many members most of whom are workingmen. We hope that the activity of her members will last long.

An Association named "Sangre Roja" was recently organized in the town of San Narciso.

The tendency of this society is:

- (1) Recreative.
- (2) Instructive.

The following are officers of the society:

President, Mr. Victor Amos Altardino.
 Secretary, Mr. Marcos Fuerte.
 Treasurer, Miss Maria Guidilla.
 Vocales: Mr. Gervacio Fedalizo.
 Miss Marcelina Academia.
 Miss Perfecta Amos.
 Miss Francisca Firme.
 Mr. Alejandro Dumlas.
 Mr. Esteban Guidilla.

The meeting of this society was held in the hall of the Presidencia, and an interesting program was rendered.

PROGRAM

1. Preliminary talk by the President of the association "Sangre Roja" Mr. Victor Amos Altardino.
2. Recitation, the Book of the year, by Miss Maria Villanueva.
3. Flores Orientales, Waltz by the band of the Municipality.
4. Conference about the important of Poultry Raising by Mr. Victorio Rosadas
5. Morena Carmen, Waltz by the Band of the Municipality.
6. Debate Resolved that it is more beneficial for a girl to stay at home than to go to school
 Affirmative—Miss Perfecta Amos.
 Mr. Benito Ebreon.
 Mr. Apolonio Academia.
 Negative—Miss Marcelina Academia.
 Mr. Donato Amon.
 Mr. Pablo Cawagas.
7. Star Spangle Banner and Marcha Nacional Filipina.

Para adquirir un retrato muy parecido y baratisimo, es preciso acudir a la Fotografia

"BOREAL STUDIO"

JOLO 313, BINONDO, MANILA—TEL. NO. 270

BAJO LA DIRECCION DE B. GOMEZ

"Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografia Zafra"
 PEINADORA GRATIS TODOS LOS DIAS

NOTICE

Provincial Committees and members of the Philippine Teachers' Association are hereby notified that the CONSTITUTION of the P. T. A., approved and amended by the last Annual Convention of Delegates of Provincial Committees are already printed.

Members who desire to have copies of it may do so by sending us a 10-centavo coin in an envelope.

PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
 BOX 1090 - MANILA.

Bernabe Studio 

Se regala una ampliación a los que tomen una docena de retratos de tarjetas americanas para arriba.—Peinadora gratis.
 Izquierdo No. 379, Trozo.

THE WAY HOW TO SUPPORT AN ASSOCIATION

To all teachers of Imus Cavite.

It has been the practice followed by some schools to organize Library Associations for the benefit of both the students and teachers I find myself obliged to talk about this matter, calling the attention of my fellow teachers, specially the teachers of Imus District as to the manner how a Library Association may be kept progressive in regards to its economical conditions. Of course, it is very hard to support such an Association on account of the lack of funds upon which the existence of any Association depends.

The Imus Library Association is one of those that are lacking of progressive standings which I think can be easily remedied by duplicating the activities of its directors in many ways.

One of the many propositions that I desire to suggest to my fellow teachers, specially to the directors of Imus Library Association is as follows.

(1) That a teacher in charge of a class with his or her pupils, while attending the Domestic Science period, be assigned to prepare any kind of foods for sale to the pupils at the recess time, the net profit of which is to be invested in Library purposes, and by doing so the teachers will not only help themselves to train the pupils in Domestic Science but to instruct them in market business, the two principal and practical knowledges that the pupils must be familiar with.

(2) That a series of entertainments such as "Literary recitation" consisting of comic, vocal or instrumental play, and the like, be held in any time for the benefit of the Association, thus the teachers will not only help to improve and enlarge the financial conditions of an Association, but to train the pupils mentally and practically in public entertainments.

In these two ways, I think we will discover the path through which the enlargements of, not only the Imus Library Association in special, but any kind of instructive Association in general, are based upon. I then cordially invite the attention of my fellow teachers to put my propositions in practice in order that we may demonstrate once more that we are not only devoting our time to cultivate the minds of the children, but also for the betterments of their social and intellectual conditions.

C. S. XAVIER.

Ex-Principal, Imus Central Primary School.

ANTONIO M. MAÑALAK
MÉDICO

Manila, P. I.

Trinidad, No. 50, Sta. Cruz

PERSONAL MENTION

The Director of Education Mr. Frank White has chosen Miss Eva Scheide for a wife. It is said that the future couple will soon bind themselves with that unbroken tie of matrimony. THE FILIPINO TEACHER in the name of all the teachers of the Islands wishes them a perfect honey moon and a life overloaded with happiness and prosperity.

After the military parade given before the presence of Hon. Secretary Dickinson the crowd poured in the Luneta to hear the song of 5,000 City-school children dressed in red, white and blue, so placed together that they formed the biggest flag the people of Manila ever saw. It is indeed grand and beautiful. We congratulate Mr. G. E. O'Reilly, and Miss Katherine Black for this grand show.

The Hon. Secretary of War Mr. Dickinson with her wife is making his visits in the provinces. We expect him to visit the schools and see the rapid progress they make.

Mr. Justo Juliano, Principal of San Sebastian School has been transferred to Sampaloc intermediate School. Mr. Gervasio Eraña, teacher of San Nicolas School succeeded him as principal.

On July 30th Mr. Rufino Maglake, a teacher of Galangin School married to Miss Alejandra Evangelista a lady from Meycawayan, Bulacan, and on August 12th Miss Mercedes de Guia, a teacher of Tondo Intermediate School, married to Benito Banaag, a medical student—The Filipino Teacher send its most hearty congratulations to all of them.

Mr. Luis Saracho our coworker in the Spanish Edition has suffered the loss of her charming daughter who died of convulsion on August 3rd. The Filipino Teacher associates the sentiments of Mr. and Mrs. Saracho.

The Oldest Distillery in the Philippines	
Received Medals at the Expositions in Paris, Amsterdam and Philippines	
AYALA & CO.	
All Brands of Anisado, Anis Extra, Carabanchel, Mallorca, Gin, Anisette, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.	
PRICE BEYOND COMPETITION	
Central Office	216 San Miguel.

Camiss blancas y de color, Corbatas, Calzoncillos, Cuellos, Puños, Camisetas, Botones. Salida para baño, Tohallas. Inmenso surtido de todo. Hay camisetas y calzoncillos de pura lana para garantizarse de los Nortés. Vende muy barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

de precavernos contra las consecuencias funestas de la desunión, vamos á lanzar á los cuatro vientos nuestro humilde pensamiento (acariado ya por nosotros de largos dias atras), de fundar una "Asociación Pedagógica," en cuyo seno, tengan entrada no solamente los maestros públicos sino tambien los privados. Su objeto, cual será? El cultivo del trato personal y la defensa de los intereses de la clase. Creemos que de realizarse tamaño pensamiento, lejos de presentarse el fantasma de las banderías, hará que todos marchemos hácia el progreso, derramando bienes sobre la humanidad sedienta de riquezas intelectuales; y asidos de la mano, hará tambien que levantemos al caido y ayudemos al débil á llegar al término de sus aspiraciones. Pero ¿será posible la existencia de esa Asociación Pedagógica, considerando por un momento que los que han de formar parte de ella poseen lenguas distintas? En las discusiones, ¿como se las arreglarán ellos? Les falta un medio de comunicación igual. Direis. Semejantes observaciones encierran un fondo de verdad aparente. Las lenguas distintas no constituyen óbice alguno para acometer una empresa por elevada que fuera. El hombre, estudiando las cosas, sortea los escollos con habilidad y encuentra solución de eso que se llama dificultades.

Qué? ¿No podremos por ventura dividir esa Asociación en dos partes, de modo que la una sea gobernada por los que hablan el inglés y

la otra dirigida por los que se expresan en español? Si nosotros elijiéramos cuerpos directivos para ambas, no tendríamos resuelto el problema? Si la naturaleza de los asuntos que se han de tratar fuera general, y hubiese por ésto, necesidad de celebrar una Asamblea Conjunta, para que nuestros pensamientos se entiendan por todos, ¿no podríamos demandar el auxilio de un intérprete? Le hay en todas partes, y no nos costará un ojo de la cara el encontrarlo. ¡Y quien sabe si nosotros, andando el tiempo, y á Dios rogando y con el mazo dando, consiguiéramos hablar los dos idiomas! Las explicaciones precedentes, han despejado la incógnita de la cuestión y desvanecido nebulosidades de la misma. No cabe duda, que se puede fundar una Asociación Pedagógica conforme á nuestras indicaciones. Y cual será nuestra conducta? La razón nos aconseja que no nos crucemos de brazos. Urge que el pensamiento se traduzca en hermosa realidad, porque todos nosotros quien más quien menos, necesitamos mantener incólume y glorioso el nombre de nuestra familia. ¿No sabeis profesores, que estamos recibiendo muchas veces humillaciones de los de arriba? ¿Ignorais que nuestro haber es mezquino apesar de nuestros desvelos y sacrificios? Vosotros, ó maestros públicos, ¿qué cargos importantes, ni qué sueldos justos habeis percibido desde que aparecisteis en el estadio augusto del magisterio? Y voso-

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER



La única máquina de escribir visible con teclado completo para escribir en inglés y en castellano 樂 樂 樂 樂 樂 樂 樂 樂

SPRUNGLI & CO.

Unicos Agentes

Teléfono 175

28 Calle David, Manila.

tros, maestros privados, ¿no os dais cuenta de esa acusación que dice que algunos de vuestros compañeros trafican con la pedagogía? Vientos de fronda amenazan derribar ese magnífico palacio de vuestra enseñanza. El gobierno penetra en él, sin respetar vuestras instituciones venerandas. Habeis aceptado el control, no porque mereceis estar bajo el control de nadie, sino porque queréis demostrar al gobierno, que no especulais con la enseñanza; que de vuestros colegios, há salido una brillante pléyade de jóvenes, los cuales brillan en la actualidad en las diversas manifestaciones de la sabiduría humana.

¿No es ésta ocasión la más oportuna, para excitaros á que llevemos á cabo la fundación de esa sociedad? Obrando juntos, pondrémos coto á las demasias del Poder, rodearémos de prestigio á nuestra clase y cuantas peticiones justas formulemos, serán atendidas por aquellos, ante quienes las elevamos. Tomando las medidas á la menor indicación de todos nosotros, medidas encaminadas á velar por la dignidad y honradez de los colegios privados y la bondad del plan de enseñanza que en ellos se desarrolla anualmente, desharémos prejuicios y sospechas tal vez sin fundamento. Por el contrario, despreciando esa coyuntura que se nos presenta, cualquier acuerdo que adoptemos, no revestirá ese carácter imponente y autorizado. Nuestra sustantividad quedaría anulada por un significativo encogimiento de hombros de los que mandan. Entónces, no nos asistiría el derecho de pedir que se mejore nuestro estado actual, pues, hemos querido uncir la personalidad pedagógica al carro señoril.

Pensemos en lo que somos y en lo que habrémos de ser el día en que nazca ó nos nazca á la vida pública esa Asociación. Si naciera robusta y vigorosa, gracias á nuestros cuidados y viviera feliz y contenta y mucho tiempo, operiase un cambio radical en nuestra manera de ser; si en clenque y raquítica, y luego de haber nacido muriera, nos cubriríamos de oprobio porque el Inri de la incapacidad, se vería marcado en nuestras frentes. Y toda tentativa por vindicar nuestra dignidad mancillada con el lodo del desprestigio, será tarde, por no decir inútil. Por lo tanto, para conseguir lo primero y evitar lo segundo, precisa que tengamos mucho entusiasmo y sacudamos las indolencias y sobre todo la indiferencia. Habreis observado por propia experiencia, que sin el entusiasmo no logramos dar cima á nuestras obras comenzadas, y que las indolencias y la indiferencia esterilizan el germen de los planes en proyecto. Ya que hemos hablado del entusiasmo, bueno es que advirtamos que hay

dos clases de entusiasmo: entusiasmo transitorio ó pasajero y entusiasmo firme. Aquel, comienza los trabajos sin acabarlos. Este los lleva á término hasta poder cantar el finis coronat opus.

El entusiasmo transitorio ó pasajero es engendro de los veleidosos. El entusiasmo firme, peculiar y exclusivo de los hombres grandes. Por ese entusiasmo, cuyo fuego se mantuvo vivo en muchos corazones, el insigne genovés Cristobal Colon protegido por la reina Isabel la Católica, descubrió un nuevo Mundo. Gracias á ese entusiasmo, se inventaron los vapores, escribiéronse muchos libros, de los cuales, el mercado científico y literario está imundado. Al calor de ese entusiasmo, la agricultura, la industria y el comercio florecen y siguen floreciendo.

El entusiasmo transitorio ó pasajero, suelen cultivarlo los perezosos, los que notienen valor suficiente para orillar el menor de los obstáculos. Esos son los esclavos de la holganza. Este entusiasmo á reducido á la miseria á muchos, puesto que no han sabido usar de las facultades que el Supremo Hacedor les diera. Há quitado la vida de tantas asociaciones y tantas empresas que debieron haber florecido á tener un poco de entusiasmo firme sus directores.

La Asociación Pedagógica que vamos á fundar sino teneis ningún inconveniente, requiere el entusiasmo firme. Con el entusiasmo firme, vivirá esa Asociación Pedagógica porque el entusiasmo firme obra milagros.

Ahora bien; mientras nosotros pensamos en como preparar el terreno de modo que no fracase el ideal santo; mientras nosotros constituimos como deber de conciencia el ser propagandistas de él; vamos á emplear el espacio que queda en consideraciones de otra indole.

Esta modesta Revista espera la colaboración de los profesores privados. Nosotros, los maestros públicos, no queremos ser egoistas, porque el egoismo no nos va á llevar á ninguna parte. Siempre que veamos hollados los derechos de los instructores de nuestra juventud, lo decimos aquí y en todas partes, sabrémos salir en defensa de esos derechos hollados, no considerando el hecho de si las víctimas son maestros públicos ó privados. Es nuestro deseo para que haya mútua inteligencia entre ambos elementos profesoriales, que en éstas columnas aparezcan las plumas brillantes de viejos y jóvenes pedagógos.

Honremos á nuestra Patria con nuestros trabajos en el campo de Minerva, ya que muchos de nosotros no hemos podido servirla en las fortalezas de Marte, donde se oyeron el estampido de los cañones y el silbar de las balas.

6

Hablemos de cada cosa por vez

Al comprar una máquina de escribir, hágase Vd. siempre esta regla excelente: **YO EXAMINARÉ LAS BARRAS DE TIPOS.**

La barra de tipo — es decir, la barra que lleva el tipo — es la pieza que hace el trabajo arduo de una máquina de escribir.

Ninguna máquina de escribir puede ser más fuerte que sus barras de tipos, ni mejor que sus barras de tipos, porque la medida de la fuerza de cualquier máquina de escribir es la fuerza de sus barras de tipos.

Teniendo presente este hecho, rogamos á Vd. examine cuidadosamente las barras de tipos de la máquina de escribir Remington.

La sólida barra de tipo forjada de la Remington es y siempre ha sido uno de los fundamentos de su supremacía. Compare esta barra Remington, hecha de una forja caliente de acero, *exigiendo treinta y tres operaciones distintas en su manufactura*—compare esta barra fuerte y rígida con la delgada barra ordinaria hecha de acero laminado, y comprenderá Vd. entonces una razón porque

El nombre mismo de

“Remington”

significa fuerza y confianza en una máquina de escribir.

Los nuevos modelos 10 y 11 de la máquina de escribir Remington tienen la famosa barra de tipo forjada de la Remington. Además, estos modelos representan la unión de los principios históricos y la excelencia tradicional de la Remington con todas las ideas más recientes y más progresivas en la construcción de máquinas de escribir. Como combinación de lo mejor de lo viejo con lo mejor de lo nuevo, los nuevos modelos de la Remington son el triunfo más alto de la máquina de escribir.



E. C. McCullough & Co.
Plaza Goiti, Manila.

BAZAR SIGLO XX

Plaza del Conde N.^{os} 2-16,

BINONDO, MANILA.

Gran Depósito de Efectos de Construcción

Planchas de hierro galvanizado, planas y acanaladas de todas clases y marcas á precio sin competencia.

Herramientas para obras manuales y para la Agricultura. Somos los únicos agentes de los *Arados* legítimos de Angát, (Sudsúd y Lipia).

Tenemos tambien un gran surtido da Comestibles y bebidas de calidad superior y á precios más baratos.

Percales y Lanas una especialidad.

Somos los únicos Representantes de la renombrada *Máquina de Coser.*—**STANDART**

No olvidarse -- Cuando quereis alguna cosa diríjase personalmente ó por correo al

Bazar Siglo XX

2-16 Plaza del Conde Binondo Manila.

SECCION PEDAGOGICA

EL DEBER

(Palabras del Sr. Sobral Profesor de la Facultad de Derecho)

Pídeme la Redacción del periódico THE FILIPINO TEACHER un artículo pedagógico, sobre el tema que me sea más simpático, y como ninguno me lo es tanto como el que encabeza estas líneas, y como creo que de su enseñanza en las escuelas depende, más que de ninguna otra disciplina, la formación de los buenos ciudadanos y de una patria futura que sea honra del mundo y de los que le formamos, allá van estas mal trazadas líneas, para que las aproveche el que quiera, y el que no, le sirva al menos de mental entretenimiento.

Existe una obra, la que me ha inspirado, no solo á escribir este artículo, sino en muchos actos de mi vida, que yo desearia ver declarada de texto en todas las escuelas del Archipiélago. Titúlase "El Deber por Samuel Smiles. Su lectura grata hasta parecer la de la novela heroica, más entretenida, contiene un fondo de doctrina tan sana y sinceramente expuesta que cautiva enseguida tanto al entendimiento como á la voluntad. Porque no se trata allí del deber filosófico ó abstractamente considerado, como una idealidad difusa y sin colorido aparente, ardua de comprender y mucho más de ejecutar, sino del deber practica y humanamente considerado, del deber al alcance de todos, de ejemplos de hombres que han sentido y vivido como nosotros y que en la hora de la prueba han sabido cumplir con su deber.

Por que, eso sí, todos estamos dispuestos siempre á ejercer nuestros derechos, á obligar á los demás á respetar nuestras prerrogativas, á evitar y reprimir con mano dura cualquier atentado ó sombra de él contra nuestras personas ó bienes, pero en cuan poca estima solemos considerar el exacto y fiel cumplimiento de nuestros deberes para con Dios, los hombres y nosotros mismos.

Y no es que el cumplimiento del deber sea carga superior á nuestras fuerzas. Deberes y derechos son correlativos y el ejercicio de un derecho en un individuo supone siempre el cumplimiento de un deber por parte de otro ó de la sociedad en general. Más aun,

Dios mismo que está muy por encima de las altas potestades del cielo ó de la tierra, con ser el creador y dueño de todas las cosas, con no deberles nada y ellas debérselo todo, cumple sin embargo sus deberes para con ellas, puesto que las ha creado, de darles constantemente los medio adecuados á su desarrollo y conservación.

Salgamos al campo y meditemos un momento á la vista de las grandes obras del Creador y de la potentes fuerzas de la naturaleza y veremos al sol en primer término, vigorizando con sus cálidos rayos el germen que late en las plantas y los animales y la idea que vibra en nuestros cerebros. En su diaria labor, no se retrasa un segundo, no nos escatima uno solo de sus rayos huminosos, no falta en una palabra al cumplimiento de su deber. Contemplemos despues los demas mundos y soles que nos rodean y veremos que todos ellos trazando sin descanso las órbitas que les fueron marcadas, consumando sin demoras, ni escatimos el fin para que fueron creados, cumplen tambien en todos los momentos de su existencia con el deber que les fué impuesto por su creador.

Bajemos la vista al suelo, y la humilde abeja, la industriosa hormiga, los insectos y animales todos de la creación nos darian un ejemplo constante y visible del más exstricto cumplimiento del deber.

Solo el hombre, el ser más perfecto del mundo visible, el que debiera dar el mejor ejemplo á todos los demás, es el que se muestra un tanto remiso en el cumplimiento de su deber. ¿Cual es, entonces, la causa de esta anomalia? Vamos á exponerla brevemente y á indicar el remedio.

La causa á nuestro humilde juicio, esta en la falta de ejemplo y de enseñanza. El astro, el insecto, la flor y todos los demás seres, cumplen con su deber porque así lo han visto cumplir constantemente á sus congéneros obedeciendo á las leyes más ó menos fatalistas que gobiernan su existencia.

**

Los cuellos y corbatas de venta en EL CENTRO DE MODAS 94 Escolta no tienen comparación en calidad y precio.

EL CENTRO DE MODAS 94 ESCOLTA MANILA

CONFECCION de trajes de Lana á la moda del dia. Nuestros operarios son expertos en el arte de cortar trajes para caballeros.

También confeccionamos Camisas á precios muy baratísimos.

Depósito de telas de lana de diferentes precios. Dril en diversos colores apropiado para la época de lluvia, cuellos y corbatas.

PARA SEÑORAS—Tenemos un gran surtido de Percales de la última novedad á precios reducidos.

Fuera de nuestro ánimo el discutir ahora si estos seres obran con mayor ó menor libertad, si es para ellos un bien ó un mal un mérito ó demérito el cumplimiento estricto del deber que les ha sido impuesto. El hecho es que lo ejecutan sin protesta y cumplidamente, y como ninguno falta á él, el mal ejemplo no les hace variar de conducta. Tampoco les falta la enseñanza porque ¿que mejor *Texto* que el gran libro de la Naturaleza constantemente abierto y resplandeciente ante sus ojos, que tal vez ven más de las magnificencias de su Creador que los nuestros orgullosos?

Sigamos, pues, su ejemplo, y puesto que el remedio está al alcance de nuestra mano, procure cada cual estudiar la trascendencia de sus deberes oficiales y particulares, para con Dios y para con los hombres, para con la Sociedad, la familia, y el individuo, para con la Patria grande y para con la Patria chica, procurando sobre todo, dar constantemente ejemplo del cumplimiento de nuestro deber en cada caso particular.

No creemos necesario aquí definir el deber ni apuntar como se ha de cumplir, El concepto del deber está en la *conciencia* de todos y para saber cual es nuestro deber en cada momento de nuestra existencia, basta solamente escuchar sus dictados y dejarse guiar por sus impulsos. No obsta sin embargo, y es por el contrario muy conveniente, que en todas las escuelas se destine una hora al día, por lo menos, á la enseñanza del Deber á los pequeños y futuros ciudadanos para despertar sus conciencias adormecidas como se despierta también á sus inteligencias; y á parte del buen ejemplo y comportamiento de los profesores, sería de desear que, alguno de estos escribiese para los escolares filipinos, una obra parecida á la de Smiles, en lo que se les relatasen los hechos heroicos ú honrosos de nuestros antepasados, sin distinción de razas ni de ideas políticas ó religiosas, los hechos de los grandes y de los pequeños, de ricos propietarios y humildes obreros, de soldados y marineros, de hombres y mujeres en fin que en todos los estados de la vida han sabido cumplir con su deber, y declarar dicha obra de texto para todas las escuelas del Archipiélago.

La enseñanza del Deber en Filipinas, es tanto ó más necesaria que en ningun otro país, sobre todo en las clases obreras ó asalariadas, para quienes el concepto del Deber no es siempre todo lo claro y preciso que debiera ser; para quienes el trabajar ó no trabajar, guardar ó no guardar sus compromisos depende del capricho momentaneo del más obligado á no faltar á lo prometido. Porque, aunque reconocemos que, en ciertos casos, los obreros tendrán razón para faltar á sus deberes, estos serán los menos, una vez que, al patrón más que á ninguno otro, le conviene cumplir bien con sus obreros para que estos á su vez cumplan bien con él y, sobre todo, porque antes de que nosotros podamos demandar de los demás el cumplimiento de sus deberes para con nosotros, es preciso que primero cumplamos nosotros con exceso si cabe el nuestro para con ellos.

Si quereis ser muy distinguido y respetado en cualquier sociedad, usad los Trajes de Lana confeccionado en EL CENTRO DE MODAS.—94 Escolta.

La enseñanza del Deber debe ser igual para todos es cierto; pero hay que hacer comprender al humilde, sobre todo, que cumpla el primero con su deber, puesto que está desgraciadamente más abajo en la escala de la vida y así, el poderoso, no tendrá más remedio que cumplir también con el suyo, porque entonces, la razón, la justicia, la opinión pública y hasta el de coro personal le obligarán de grado ó por fuerza ó é ello, y como en las escuelas públicas (es donde más bien se educan los humildes de aquí, que encarezca á todos los maestros de dichas escuelas la importancia indiscutible de la enseñanza á sus alumnos del concepto del Deber.

Manila, Agosto 23 1910.

C. ALVAREZ SOBRAL.

Maestras! La elegancia atrae el respeto y aprecio de vuestras alumnas. Usad los Percales de EL CENTRO DE MODAS y seréis elegantes.

PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE

ZAMBALES, P. I.

Iba, August 17, 1910

IN MEMORIAM—RAY COPPAGE.

WHEREAS, by the early death of our friend, Ray Coppage on August 14, 1910, the School Division of Zambales has lost one of the best teachers in its educational field; and,

WHEREAS, his friendship, and kind treatment with the native teachers in Iba, have endeared him to them; and,

WHEREAS, the "Juventud Estudiosa" in Zambales has known him within two months as tireless and helpful worker in his profession, and therefore looked upon him as a devoted leader in the educational campaign in Zambales province;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the tenderest sympathy of the members of the PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION in Iba, Zambales be extended to the bereaved wife, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. M. R. Coppage; and that another copy be sent to "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" for publication.

COMMITTEE.

BERNARDO ELAYDA.

President of P. T. A.

CANUTO MERCADO.

Secretary of the P. T. A.

Percales de la última novedad se halla de venta á precios reducidos en EL CENTRO DE MODAS.—94 Escolta.

SECCION LITERARIA

COMBATIENDO MALES SOCIALES

¿Porque mueren muchos de nuestras periódicos y revistas?

Este fenómeno reconoce varias causas: muchos de nuestros compatriotas, hasta la fecha, no conocen la verdadera importancia de lo que son los periódicos y revistas. Crean que estos son unos papeles que deben leerse en los momentos de ocio, y cuando la curiosidad le invita á uno á fijar por un instante su atención en los tipos de la imprenta. No cabe dudar que hay hombres que piensan de tal modo. Por este motivo, rara vez podrémos ver entre sus manos ciertas y determinadas publicaciones.

Por otra parte, existe en nuestro pais la mala costumbre que tienen algunos intelectuales de leer periódicos y revistas á costa ajena. Esto que decimos es una verdad de á folio ó como un templo. Si les invitais á que se suscriban á algún periódico ó revista, os contestarán tranquilamente diciendo que sus vecinos ya están suscritos. Quizás ésto haga sonrojar de vergüenza á esa familia de hombres que tienen por costumbre enriquecer sus cerebros con materiales sobre los que no ejercen derecho dominical. Nadie se dé por ofendido. Estamos combatiendo males que si no desaparecieran del Pueblo Filipino, darían al traste con todas aquellas émpresas que influyen en cierta manera en la marcha del progreso nacional.

La indiferencia, ese vicio que ha echado raices profundas en los corazones de muchos filipinos, nos está haciendo palpar lo funesto de sus consecuencias.

Aquí, contemplamos con dolor la desaparición de sociedades sin poder obtener los fines que se han propuesto realizar. Allí, mueren las ideas y los proyectos levantados desde el momento mismo de su concepción.

Esa indiferencia que tronchó en flor el ideal de tantas sociedades, esa indiferencia que opuso dique y valla-dar á la franca realización de las ideas y los proyectos levantados, está socavando con sus dientes agudos los cimientos sobre que descansa el edificio de la prensa filipina. Cuanto queda dicho arriba, constituye las causas de la muerte de nuestros periódicos y revistas. Por lo visto, están reducidas al número de tres, número criminal porque corresponde á tres males que llevan consigo los gérmenes de la destrucción y de la muerte.

Ante estos males, no es posible que nuestros periódicos y revistas puedan vivir.

Sabemos que las publicaciones de cualquiera clase que sean, viven del favor pecunario que les dispensa el publico. Los que leen periódicos y revistas por vía de distracción, los que creen que esas hojas volanderas del Cuarto poder del Estado no sirven más que para recrear el espíritu en los ratos de ocio, no tienen interés ni entusiasmo por sostener la vida de la prensa. Que interés ni que entusiasmo pueden sentir por los periódicos y revistas esos que no saben avalorarlos y les relegan á segundo termino?

¿Como podrían contribuir á la manutención de nues-

tros periodicos y revistas los acostumbrados á leerlos á costa de un tercero? ¿Cómo dar impulsos á nuestros periódicos y revistas si la indiferencia lo primero que hace es detener sus pasos hácia el bienestar económico? Mientras existan estos males en nuestro país, nuestros periódicos y revistas no podrán mantenerse firmes en el puesto que habían ocupado al salir á la luz pública.

Es necesario hablar siempre de la importancia de los periódicos y revistas, ésto es de la prensa. La prensa es el terror de los gobiernos déspotas, el mazo de plomo que cae sobre las cabezas caciques. Encauza la opinión pública é incrusta en el cerebro popular ideas llenas de enseñanza:

Odia la adulación, condena la nicutira y ensalza las virtudes. La prensa no realiza tan solo éstos actos dignos de loa. Como vehículo de instrucción, en nuestro sentir, es el más eficaz, pues en lenguaje ameno nos habla de artes, ciencias y letras, y de los demás ramos del saber humano.

Si se comprendiera el valor de la prensa, tal como es en si, nuestros periódicos y revistas vivirían, pues, todo el mundo le prestaría su valioso apoyo económico á cambio de los beneficios que pudiera hacerle.

QUIMANTONG.

Sección Noticiera

Los estudiantes del Instituto Burgos dirigido por D. Enrique están haciendo preparativos para llevar á cabo una excursión de carácter recreativo é instructivo. La excursión pasará por los varios arrabales de la Capital y últimamente tocará á Malabon en donde los estudiantes pronunciarán discursos y varios encantadoras Señoritas amenazarán el acto con los timbes de su voz armoniosa y angelical. Dícenos que se improvisará un baile.

Los escolares universitarios secundados por todos los alumnos de los Colegios privados están trabajando mucho porque el Colegio de S. José y sus haciendas no se traspasen á los P. P. Jesuitas. Para conseguir esto, los universitarios se han declarado en huelga.

La Señorita Mary P. Daniels recientemente llegada de Estados Unidos ha sido destinada á la Escuela Normal en calidad de profesora de la Ciencia Doméstica.

El Sr. Rafael Acosta ha sido trasladado á Sorsogon, Interiormente era maestro del Gobierno en Cebú.

EL DR. P. VICTORIANO

Ha dimitido el cargo de Director de ésta Revista, pues sus ocupaciones de Médico no le permiten dedicarse á la vida periodística. En su lugar, sustitúyete el Sr. Filomeno Maravillas.

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUWANAN

Tagapamansag ng "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Namamahala: MANUEL AGUINALDO.

PASULATAN: 464 REAL MALATE. LALAGYAN SA CORREO: BOX 1090, MAYNILA, K. P.



PAÑGULONG-TUDLING



URBANIDAD SA PAARALAN (*)

¡Putlin na ang pagtatalo!

Sa araw araw halos ay nábabasa sa pahayagáng TALIBA ang tungkól sa Urbanidad: pinagtatalunan nilá kung itinuturo ngá ó hindi sa pá-aralang ingglés.

Láhat ay nákikitaan ng maiinam at maaayos na pangangatwiran, nguni't pangangatwirang sa ngayo'y hindi lubusang matahò kung sino sa kani-la ang lalong may matwid na kailan ma'y siyang dapat na mamaibabaw.

¿May matwid si gayón?

Oo.

¿May matwid si ganitó?

Oo rin.

¿Papaano ang katotohanan? Hindi maaaring magkálaban ang dalawang itó, ang matwid. Hindi maáring sila'y magkasalungatan, pagka't isa ang kahulugan nila, ang tuntunin. Maná pa'y ang matwid at kabulaanan, ang katotohanan at kasinuugalingan, pagka't itó'y kailan ma'y sadyang magkalaban.

Ngayon, ¿sino ang pag-uukulan natin sa dalawang pangkat na pagtatalo na siya'y walang matwid at si gayon ay may matwid? Mahirap manding isaysay ang ganitó, pagka't di mimsan ni mámakalawang nangyayari, na, kung magpapaliwanag ka at sadyang matwid namán ang iyong isinasaysay, ay niwawalán ng kabuluhán kung ang pagtatalo rin lamang ay sa pamamagitan ng pahayagan.

¿Papaano ngá?

Humatol ang bayang mambabasa.

¿Ang bayang mambabasa?

Oo ngá; nguni't sa ganáng akin ó sa ganáng amin, ay lalong wastò at nagpatibay ng aming damdamin na ang bagay na itó ay pagtatalunan na ngá ng pámulkaan at hayagan. Nguni't ang kalalawigan kong *Tuerto* ay di man lamang kami pinairugan, bagay na ipinakilala sa tanáng mambabasa, na, waring nanglalata na siya, nanglalambot at walang ibáng paraáng dapat gawín kungdi ang tumahimik at huwag nang tumoto pang muli.

Dahil sa di niya pagpayo sa aming kahilingan, ay naging bulungbulungan tulóy ng mga mambabasa, na, si *Tuerto* palá ay gayón lamang... Na, kung tunay na siya'y di nalalabag sa katotohanan, na, kung tunay na may pinanghahawakan siyang matwid, disi'y pumayag siya sa aming kahilingan.

¿Na, aayaw siyang makipagtalo, pagka't mga batà kami?

¿Na, aayaw siyang makipatol, pagka't siya'y may uban na?

¿Na, di siya pumayag, pagka't anya'y naikawatwiran na niya sa pahayagan ang katotohanan?

Hindi matwid ang ganitó. Hindi matwid itó kailán man. At pagka't hindi matwid, ay hindi dapat panghawakan ng katotong *Tuerto*.

Kung tunay na siya'y nangangapit sa katotohanan; kung tunay na siya'y nananalig at naniniwalang matwid ang sa kanya, ay di niya sana tinanggihan ang pakikipagtalo sa amin sa isá, sa mga tanyang na poók nitóng Maynilà.

¿At anó kung matandá man si *Tuerto*?

¿At anó kung may uban man siya sakali?

Sa hindi naman itó ang pagtatalunan, sa hindi naman itó ang pag-uusigin: na siya'y matandá,

(*) Napalathala sa Ag Mithi noóng unang araw ng Agosto.--P. ng N.

na siya'y may uban, na kami ay batà ó musmos at parang anak lamang niya. Hindi itó kailan man. Isang isa lamang: ang *katotohanan*.

¡Que barbaridad ngâ namán palâ!

Dahil dito ay dapat nang matalós ng sino man na ang usapíng itó ay may daan nang mapag-aani nawan..

¡Sukat na ang matwid!... ¡Sukat nâ ang liwanag na humawi sa makapal na ulap sa pang-anorin ang siyang tingalain, at naandoó't nakikisaliw ang katotohanan sa kalawakang bughaw ng langit! ¡Sukat na...!

¡At anó't di namán masisiyahan ang katotong *Tuerto*, sa kaniyang katalo, sa ang pangang-atwiran namán ay malinaw at matwid?

Anáng ibâ ay nagbibirô lamang siya.

Kami naman ay di nakikipagbirô.

Anáng ibâ ay nagbabalatkayô.

Kami naman ay di maalam magbalatkayô.

Kaya't umaasa akóng ang pagtatalong itó ay hahanggan na at masisiyahan na ang sino mang mambabasa.

Mayroong "Urbanidad" sa Paaralang Inglés

PATOTOÓ AT PALIWANAG

Pagkatapos kong mapakitunguhan ang kaibigan kong REY-TUERTO, ngayon nama'y kailangan ko ang pagpapakilala. Huli man sakali sa pagpapatúnay at pagpapahayag, ngunit sa hangad kong lalong dumingal ang uri ng aming ipinagtatangol, ay minarapat kong ihayag din sa ika-isiyang mabuti ng mga mambabasa, lalo't higit ng mga magulang na nagkakatiwala ng kanilang mga bunso sa mga paaralang-bayan.

Isang saksi kong maihaharap sa madla ay ang walang pukuat ng pagpatotoo ng maraming nakakita at nakakikitang may Urbanidad ngang itinuturo sa mga paaralang-bayan. Ngunit tangi pa rito ay babanggit ako ng iba pa; iba pang hindi mapasisinuugaliogan ng aking mga katalo, sapagkat katunayang nakikita at nadadamâ ng sino mang may masusing pagsusuri sa mga nangyayari.

Naito: ¿nasa 'plan de Enseñanza' ó walâ, ang pagtuturo ng Urbanidad?—Kung naaalaala pa ng madla, itó ang matibay na pinanghahawakan ng masigasig kong katalo. Sapagkat walâraw sa "plan de enseñanza" ay di naman nagtuturo ng Urbanidad sa mga paaralan. Dahil sa pagmamamatwid niyang ito, kung kaya't ang sagot isa kong kapanalig ay ganitô: "walâ man sa sa plan de enseñanza ang pagtuturo ng Urbanidad, sapagkat ang bagay na itó ay di kailangan pang matitik sa mga aklat upang "memoriahen" lamang, na walang iniwan sa «grapofono» gava ng nakikita, kungdi sapat na, ang mga guro magpakilala ng masama at mabuti sa mga batâ". At idinugtong pa: "masama pa bang Urbanidad ang nakikita ngayon sa paaralang bayan?... na ang mga batâ, kung humaharap sa kanilang mga gurô ay mahusay, malinis ang damit, hindi nakasimangot, hindi dumadabog at ibâ't ibâ pang gang-gaya nito? ¿Ano pa nga namang Urbanidad ang ibig?"

Susog sa pagmamamatwid na itó, ako nama'y maghahayag ng ganang akin.

¿Totoo nga bang walâ sa "plan de enseñanza" ang pagtuturo ng Urbanidad? Makikita natin. Kailangan munang sabihin kong Itinuturo ngang talaga ang Urbanidad sa paaralang Inglés sa ganitong pagmamamatwid: una, sa DISIPLINA; ikalawa, SA MGA AKLAT NA PINAG-AARALAN.

DISIPLINA

Ang alin mang lipunan, samahan ó kapisanan, klub at maging pamahalaan ay may kanikaniyang Palatuntunan at may DISIPLINA, sa sino mang sumisirâ sa ipinag uutos. Kung ano ang, "plan de enseñanza" sa mga paaralan ay siya rin ng mga Palatuntunan kong binanggit. May DISIPLINA ang mga yaon, kaparis din ng sa mga paaralan, na may disiplina, na maguusog sa mga SALARIN.



SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER

Ang tauging makina na madaling isulat sa wikang ingglés

at kastila na may hustong titik * * * * *

Sprungli at Ka.

Tauging Katiwala

Teléfono 175

28 Daang David, Maynila

Baga man ang "plan de enseñanza" ay isang pa-takaran sa pag-aaralan, gaya rin naman ng Palatuntunan sa mga susundin, ngunit sa likod ng ganitong Tun-tunin ay dapat matatáp na may isang Disiplinang mahigpit, totoong mahigpit para sa mga gurò at nag-nagsisipag-aral. At ano ang kahulugan ng Disipli-nang itó? Dalawa; dalawang dalawa lamang: "ipag-tanggol ang matwid ng bawat batà, at upang magka-roon naman ng MABUTING KAAYUSAN, (Good order) kung bakit? tingnan natin

Sa mga paaralang Inglés, ang sino mang batà ay may karapatang gumawà ng bawat maibigan, kung ang paggawang itó ay nababatáy sa mabuti lamang. Ma-aari siyang maglarò kung tinutulutan, makapag-aaral sa kaniyang sarili, makasusulat ng walang pangambalang sino man, makagagawà ng gayo't ganito, na di ma-aaring lapastanganin ng kahit sino, abala'in ó pag-bawalan kaya, sapagkat ang sino mang umalis ng ka-layaang itó ng mga batà ay may kapanyarihang ang-kin ang mga gurò upang pakialamán at paruḡahan ang may sala, ano ang itinuturò nito?.. malinaw na ma-lilirip!... ang pagbibigay ng mabuting halimbawa sa mga bata upang pagpitagán at igalang ang matwid ng kanilang kapwa bata, hindi ba itó, Urbanidad?

Magpatuloy ako:

ANO ANG MABUTING KAAYUSAN (Good Order)

—Susog sa mga nabanggit ko na, ay ano naman ang napapalá sa Mabuting Kaayusan? Bago natin linawin ito ay kailaogan muna nating unawain kung ano Ang Mabuting Kaayusan. Ang Mabuting Kaayusan ay mga paraan upang huwág magkaroon ng ano mang kagu-luhan: lahat ng bata ay sumusunod sa kanilang taga-pagturò ó sa malinaw na sabi ang lahat ng bagay ay nasa wastong palakad. Paris halimbawa, kung ang lahat ay magaaral ng tahimik, sumulat ng walang ingayan, hindi sinisuwág ang kanilang gurò at kahit sa lupa sa mga paaralan ay di nangbubulahaw sa mga kalapit-bahay: iniwawasák ó pinipintahán ng "yes" ang mga bakod at iba pa. Itó Maulit ko—ang tina-tawag na *mabuting kaayusan*.

ANO ANG NAGIGING BUNGA NG MABUTING KAAYUSAN.—Dahil sa kahigpitang itó ng Disiplina, kung kaya't ang mga batà ay nahihilig sa mabubuting gawain, unti-unting naiilagan ang pagbibigay ng ika-titisod sa kapwa, ano pa't nasasanay sila sa mga ga-waing nababatay sa Dakilang Asal. Dahil sa Mabu-ting Kaayusan, ang mga bata ay nagiging "masipag" (industrious); "tapat" (truthful) "magandang loob" (kind); "masunurin" (obedient); "mahinhin" (humble); "maga-lang" (polite); at "marangal" (reverent): mga kaasalang dapat taglayin ng sino mang taong may pinag-aralan.

At ngayon sa likod ng ganitong katotohanan ay maikakait kayang di-itinuturò at diumano'y walà sa "plan de enseñanza" ng mga paaralang bayan ang Urbanidad?... Linawin pa rin natin.

ANG PAARALANG-BAYAN KAYÁ AY MAY MA-BUTING KAAYUSAN.—Yayamang nakita na natin ang kabutihan ng Mabuting Kaayusan, ang mga pa-aralang bayan kaya ay may Mabuting Kaayusan? Ma-kita natin:

Ang mga paaralang bayan, palibhasà'y pinamumuhunanan ng angaw angaw na salapi ng mga mahihirap at mayayaman man, upang ibayad sa mga libolibong tagapagturò; ibili ng katakottakot na aklat at mga kasangkapang kailangan sa mabuti at wastong pama-

malakad ng pagtuturò; ipagtayo ng maaliwalas at ka-wiliwiling mga bahay-paaralan at ihanap ng mga ma-tatalino at masisipag na mga tagapamahala: ay ano't di magkakaroon ng Mabuting Kaayusan? mapapisinu-ngalingan pa kaya itó?.. at di pa ba namamalas? Ngunit bago pagtibaying may roon nga ay bayaan pang aking liwanagan kung bakit talagang may Mabuting Kaayusan.

MIGUEL ANTONIO.

(Itutuloy.)

Ang Wikang Tagalog

(Karugtong)

Ang kasalukuyang ayos ng wikang tagalog ay binubuo ng mga salitang hangong malayo, sanskrito, arabe, insik, kastila at inglés. Sa mga sangkáp na itó, ang nananaig sa dami ay ang *malayo* at *kastila*, ano pa't ang hanay ayón sa kapakanán ng isá at isá, ay gayón: *malayo, kastila, sanskrito, arabe, insik, inglés*. Sa kahulugán ng isang sadyang Diksionario sa bagay na itó, ay di pa matiyák ang ganang sa sangdaan ng bawat isang sangkáp.

Sa mga salitang malayo ay kabilang na ang mga salitang ita, kapangpangan, ilokano, bisaya, at iba pang dialekto sa Pilipinas na napalakip sa mga wagás na tagalog. Ang mga tingig na itó ang karamihan na siyang kinababatayan ng mga iba at *pinaka kdluluwa* kung bagá sa isang katawán.

Ang kastila, na tumatayóng kalakhang bahagi ng *pinaka katawán*, ay siyang makapál sa lahat na napanalò. Naitó ang ilán sa lubhang maraming tingig kastila na pumasok na sa tagalog at kasalukuyang ipinapasok pa ng maraming mananagalóg: *binata, mantika, sabón, santó ó santo, santa, lamesa, kutsara, kutsilyo, tenedor, kusina, balyá, labá, surá, burá, kabayo, baka (vaca), agild, k miseta, sapatos, kortso, sombrero ó sambalilo, laryó, labi, braso, pulso, habla, hibla, kumpuné, kumpil, kumpisal, dasal, Dios, anghel, birhen, purgatorio, impierno, kura, pari, sakristán, iglesia, estado, militar, sibil, siud' d, asamblea, konseho, hunta, sesión, papel, pluma, eskuela, maestros, tinta, kuaderno, kalatas, pastor ó pastór, presidente, katedral, tribundl, at iba pang lubhang marami, lalong-lalona sa mga salitang téknikó (technical words).*

Antonio P. Oliveros

DENTISTA

Tel. No. 1302
Manila, I. F.

Bajada del Puente de España
Escolta No. 23

J. Y. PINZON

ABOGADO-LAWYER.

ARSENAL—17 CAVITE.

Bilang ikatlo sa dami ay ang sanskrito. Naito ang mga ilang salita ng kahanangang wikang sagrado sa India: *sintá, kalapáti, Bathala, laksa, yuta, guro, hari, ladyá, lakán gadyá, lípi, díwa, mahál, mahadlika, kuta, kastuli*, atbp.

Ang sa wikang árabe ay itong sumusunod: *utak, utad, aral, libo, hukóm, asawa*, atbp.

Ang kinuha sa insik ay ang karamihang bagay bagay na kálakalin, gaya ng *susi, miki, sotanghón mangk'k, tinghoy, lumpiya, pisaw*, atbp.

Ang kinuha namán sa inglés ay ang mga salitang "tenis, miting, apidapit, estik, estebol, plebol, espeling, biskuit, dolar, report, boksing, tatsing, demurer, piknik, espiker, eskaut, huwiski."

Ang pagkakahalohalong ito ng mga iba't ibang tingig na pinagpisan sa isang wikang bago, ay siyang talagang nangyari at nangyari sa lahat ng wikang nalilíng at dumáakila, gaya ng inglés, kastila, alemán, italiano at ruso, at ang pangyayaring ito ay hindi man lamang ikinababawas ng katubong yaman at dilag ng literatura. At hinggil dito ay may bisang panglaguplóp ang kaaya-ayang wika ni Balagtás. Tingnan, paghalimbawa, ang mga salitang hangóng kastila na "labi, laryó, mantika, antilo," na lalo pang gumandá at dumilag kay sa pinaggalingang "labio, ladrillo, manteca, enterarse, entero," at kung sabihin nating "linálabian, lálabi labi, linariuhan, minámantika, aantiluhin," anaki'y lalong nag-ibayo ang likás na inám at dilag ng ating mayamang wika. Sa inglés namán, kung sabihin nating "nagmimiting, bint-biskuwit, nagbóboksing, ineespeling," ay hindi rin nasisira ang uri ng pagkatagalog. At kung sabihing, "sintsinta kita, susian mo, húhukuman tayo ng Dios," ay wálang mababakas na pagka sanskritos insik, árabe, ó kastila, kundi dalisay ng pagkapi-pino.

B. ILAW.

(Itutuloy)

“La Campana”		
CONFITERÍA Y REPOSTERÍA		
Especialidad en dulces finos elaborados todos los días por acreditados maestros.		Merengues helados, Sorbetes, Horchata de Almendras heladas.
DULUMBAYAN 114 Y 116, STA. CRUZ TELÉFONO 1116, MANILA.		

“LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS”	
DE	
VALLE. EVANGELISTA Y CA.	
ESTABLECIMIENTO GENUINAMENTE FILIPINO TEGIDOS Y NOVEDADES DE EUROPA.	
Inmenso surtido en Lanas Francesas, Inglesas. PERCALES DE VARIAS CLASES VISITAD NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.	
Escolta No. 101	Manila, P. I.

Hindi Mañgápapalathala

Dalawang artikulo ang aming tinanggáp na dinaramdam naming di mapapalathala. Dinaramdam namin, pagka't kailán ma'y di namin mapalalabás. Kung bakit, ay ma'y pinanghahawakan kaming katibayan.

Ang isá ay ma'y pamagát na ANG KASAPUEGO SA LIKOD na ma'y kalakip pang ANG PAGKA MAKABAYAN NI UGÓK na nilagdaán ng isang ma'y palayaw na LAWLAW, at ang isá'y DRÓP! na nilagdaán ni *Dr. Whip*.

Ang dalawang ginoóng ito ay maaaring makapagpalathala dito sa áming pahayagan, kailán ma't isasawastò lamang ang pananalitá at akalain ang nilalaman ay may tungang dapat na mapitas ang sino mang mambabasa, ó, sa matwid na sabi'y pakinabangon ng sino man at huwag ang pagsugat sa kanyang kapwa, ng walang anó mang kadahilanan.

Lubhá na't si *Dr. Whip* na aayaw maghayag ng tunay niyang pangalan, ay di namin mapai rugin kailán man, pagka't ang nasabi namin ay nasabi na, at di mababago kailán man.

Isang paalaala sa aming mga katulong

Napakaraming artikulo ang dumating sa amin noóng buwán nakaraan at lalò pa mandin ngayon. Itó ay di namin minámasamá at bagkús pa nga naming ikinagagalak, pagka't mga artikulong makabuluhán sa harap ng bayan.

Dinaramdam naming sa karamihang ito, ay di namin mapalabás na minsanan sa isang labás ng aming pahayagan, palibhasa'y alam ng sino man marahil, na, ang dahong tagalog ay makipot, ó sa malinaw na sabi ay aanim na tudling.

Inuulit namin at uulitin pang muli, na, kami ay ngdaramdam sa ganitóng pangyayari, palibhasa'y sa nais naming ang lahat ay ibig na makita at mabasa sa loob ng madaling panahón ang kanyang pinagpaguran sinulat, ay hindi't maluluatan. Kayá't sa aming paala'ang ito, ay umáasa kami ng malalaman na ng aming mga katulong ang: kung bakit nababalam ang kanyang artikulo.

Important

Cut out this coupon to give it to one of your friends.

The Filipino Teacher

Please send to my address a copy of THE FILIPINO TEACHER every month and for which I agree to pay the amount of P 2.00 pesos as yearly subscription, not later than 1910.

Name _____

No. _____ Street _____

Town _____ Province _____

NOBELANG TAGALOG

Walang maliw na umibig

Manuel Aguinaldo.

I.

Sa isang halamanan

Isáng hapon ng buwán ng Disiembre ng taóng 190...

Ang panahón noó'y maalinsangan; noó'y tila aayaw nang makitalamitam ang mga halaman sa bahagya nang simoy ng hangin dahil sa pagkakasagap ng manit na sikat ng araw sa kataughalian. Ang mga dahon ay nanatili sa pagka-waláng kibò... sa pagka-walang imik...

Isáng halamanan ang noó'y kagigiliwang tapunan ng tingín ng sino man, pagka't doó'y námamalas ang hindi lamang labát ng maririkít at lubhang mahalimuyak na halaman dito sa Pilipinas, kundi náandoón di't naku-kublí ang dalawáng kawal ni Pag-ibig na nasusukuban ng isáng panambíl. Silá'y kapwà náluluklók sa isang bangkóng kawayan na may isáng dipáng haba at dalawáng dangkal ang lúang. Sa pagmumukhá ng binata ay nababakás maminsanminsang ang kasayahan at kaliwán sa sandaling iyon at kung minsan namá'y kalumbayan, na napaghahalatá at napagkikilala sa mg anyó at kilos niyáng alangang luluhód. didipá... tatayó... at uupó sa kinalalagyán; samantalang ang dalaga nama'y nananatili sa pagka-waláng imik at babahagya nang tumugón sa mga sinasabi ng binatá.

Saán, sino, at anó ang ginagawá nilá?

Ang binaaggít na halamanan ay sa isáng bahay sa daang R.. sa Kiapò.

Ang binatá ay si Bayani, at ang dalaga'y si Mutyá. Kapwa silá kampón ni Pag-ibig, kawal ni Pagliyang na nagsasamantaká ng panahón at numanakaw ng isáng sandali sa napakabilís na pagsibsib ng araw sa Kalunuran.

Ang una'y isáng binatáng tubò sa Sta. Cruz. Nanasok sa *Normal School* sa Ermita at kasalukuyang nag-aaral ng *Farmacia*.

Ang huli ay isáng dalagang tubò sa Kiapò Sa páaralan díng pinápasukan ni Bayani siya nanasok at kasalukuyang *Primer Año*. Ang ayos ng pagmumukhá at tikas ng pangangatawán niya ay di na dapat masabi, bagay na mapagkikilala sa salitáng *Kayumangging maligat at patpating katawán*. Iyang pagka matamis at pagka-palangiti ng kanyang mukhá, na binábagayan ng kanyang magandang kilos; iyang kanyang pagka matáng tagalog, maitim, at malantik na pilik matá, na binabagayan ng kanyang tabas pusóng mukhá; iyang pagka-malagó at kulay uling niyang buhók at kilay na binábagayan ng kanyang mapupulang labi; iyang pagkakahanáy at pagkakaayos ng ipin niyang animo'y *marfil*, na binábagayan ng kanyang pagka palangiti. Jay sino ang di mabuhulog, mahihikayat at magkakasala sa ngalang pag-ibig? Isino ang di maghuhubad ng ábito upang handugan at putungan siya ng ngalang pagliyang isinong *mabait* sa ibabaw ng lupa ang di luluhóg sa haráp niya, tulad ng pagluhód ng mga banal sa haráp

ng dambana ni Dios *Walang-imik?* Bulaán ang di gumamit nitó! Bulaán iyang mga lalaki g di raw malam lumiyag sa isang babae, na di ihihibik ang pusó niya sa haráp ng isáng gaya ni Mutyá Bulaán!...

—Anót di ka mápalagáy sa pagkakaupó?—ang naitanóng ni Bayani ng maká ilán sandali—Sa mukhá mo'y tila ko nababakás ang kalumbayan, ang pagbahari ng kalungkutan. Naninibago akó sa ganitó mong kilos, kilos na kailán ma'y di ko nakikita mula't sapúl ng kita'y makilala, pagkakilalang hanggang sa sandaling itó'y buò pa at walá ni munti mang dungis, dungis na kailán ma'y pangwasák ng maayos na pag-ibig. Nguni't ikaw nga'y magsabi, kung ang ikinaparito ko at pagkakahilng na magkausap kitá rito ay siya mong ipinagdadalang lungkót sa sandaling itó? Nanatili ka ná sa di pag-imik, sa di pagkibò, at ang akalá mo yatá ang ganitó'y di isinísikdo ng aking pusó. Gayon ma'y una na ang aking pasasalamat at...

—Walá Bayani.. ang di ko pagkakaayos at pagkakaupalagáy sa piling mo, ay di sa anó pa man, kundi ang ganito'y tagláy lamang ng malaki kong pag-aalaala at panganib na baká dumatng ang nanay at makita kitá rito ay... ayw n ko ba, alám mo na ang nanay kung magalit. Kung sa bagay ay ang alilá namin ay pinaglihimang kong dumoon muna sa bintanà at abangán ang pagdatál ng nanay upang sa ganito'y makaiwas kitá agád; nguni't ang ikálawang panganib ay na kay Luningning.

—Ay anó si Luningning? Siya namá'y isang mabait mong kapatíd, jano ang ipangangamba mo sa kanya?

—Stú!.. isá iyang bitsará eh: iyang pagkakaroon yatá ng taling sa ngusò ay siyang nag-uutos ng pagkadalahirá.

(Itutulóy.)

APOLONIO ROSAL, DENTISTA

San Roque, Cavite

Fine gold crowns and bridge work a speciality

All work done at the lowest prices and guaranteed to give a complete satisfaction.
Teeth extracted without pain.

TRY ONCE

Fabricación de Sellos de goma y de metal.

IMPRENTA,
LIBRERIA,
PAPELERIA,

ENCUADERNACIONES,
Cuadros, Estuches de Pelus y Cajoneras de Cartón.

Lorenzo Cripe

Montaje y Barnizaje de Pianos
Precios muy reducidos

101—CRESPO—101

A la subida del puente de San Sebastian
QUIAPO, MANILA

Bukás na Liham

G. Manuel Aguinaldo,

Namamatnugot sa *The Filipino Teacher*,
Maynilà.

Iginagalang kong Ginoo:—

Nagkakapuri po akong magbalitâ sa inyó nitong sumusunod, palibhasa'y nakilala kong ang Kapisanang "Ang Kaliwanagan" dito sa amin sa Imus ay isâ sa mga tumutulong sa paaralang-bayan sa pagpapalaganap ng mga bagong karunungan.

Sa bahay pamahalaan (Presidencia) ng Imus ay ginanap noong ika unang Linggo ng Huniyong nagdaan, 1910 ang halalan ng mga mamumunò sa kapisanan sa taong itó. Ang halalan ay natutulad anaki sa halalang bayan kaya't noong malaman ang kinalabasan ng nasabing halalan ay mag-iikawalo na ng gabi, gayong noon simulan ay umaga pa ng araw na iyon

Matapos ngang mabilang ang mga boto ay nakilala na ang mga sumusunod ang siyang nangahalal:—

Pangulo	G. Patricio E. del Rosario. (gurò)
Pgl. Pangulo	„ Zósimo Topacio. (gurò)
Kalihim	„ Urbano Tagle
Pgl. Kalihim	„ German Dominguez.
Taga Ingat Yaman	„ Tomas Kamantigue.
Pgl. Taga Ingat Yaman	Gig. Josefa C. Cruz. (gurò)
Taga Usap	„ Felix B. Paredes. (konsehal)
	„ Teodoro Dawin (konsehal)
	„ Toribio Topacio
Mga Kagawad	„ Constantino Tirona.
	„ Macario Saval. (gurò)
	„ Teofilo Monzón („)

Sapagkat sinâ G. G. Tomas Kamantigue at Constantino Tirona ay nangasa Maynilà't nangag sisipag-aral ay nangahalinhin nila G. G. Cipriano Dominguez at

Sa pag-asa pong ang pahayagan ninyo'y magiliwin doon sa mga tumutulong sa pagpapalagò ng mga karunungan ay umaasa nga akong ito'y inyong ilathalâ at lakip sa aking mataos na pasasalamat ay mag-utos pò naman kayo ng makakaya nitong

Inyong linkod,

S. P. B.

Isang nag-aaral.

Talâ nang aking Kalupî

KUDYAPING TAGALOG.

“¿Anong panyo ito?”

Na, itó ay tanda ng dí mo paglimot,
Sanglâ ng pag-ibig sa akin .. há Irog?

.. ¿anóng panyô itó

Na, itó kaya mo sa akin iniabot,
Ay tandang akin na ang pusò mo't loot?

¿Anong panyô itó?... ¿ano't naisipan
Ibigay sa akin ang panyô mong iyán?...
na, itó ay tandâ

Ng iyong paggiliw?... nguni't ¿haggáng saán?
Tapatin mo ako't dí ko mahulâan.

...Ah!... ang panyóng iya'y gunita ng bukas!..
¿Ako'y lilimutin ng kasi ko't liyag?

ako'y litong-litò:

Hindí ko mahulâ, ni dí ko matiyák
Kung ang panyóng itó'y ligaya ó hirap.

Halá, túran mo ngál.. ako'y tapatin mo:
¿Anóng kahulugán ng panyô mong itó
at patí ng halik

Na iyong pabaon, bago ko natamó
Sa panyô mong itóng pagkabangobangó.

Ang pagkaalam ko'y, kapag isáng l'yag
Nag-iwan, nagbigay, anó mang pahiyás
sa isang katipan,

Butó ma'y madurog, buhay ma'y mautás
Ang sangláng ganito'y walâ sa pagkupas.

At kung panyô ma'y bubol ng pag-ibig,
Kama ng damdamin, taling waláng patid
sa magkasing-irog;

Panala, panapal ng isáng hinagpis,
Pamahid ng luhâ ng magkasing-ibig.

Nguni't, ¿ano itó?... ikaw ang magsulit,
Ayoko ng ganyán: ayaw kang umimik,
¿Ha?... Hé!... ayoko ngâ

Ng piping pagtugón ako'y nabubwisit..
¿Anóng panyô itó?... ¿Bakit pa may halik?..

Kay ulit ko, ¿ano?... parang dí pa talós,
Nguni't .. ¿aking buhay!... ako'y nalulugod
na paglambingan ka

Ng aking pag-ibig, ng aking himutok.
Ang panyô mong ito'y ¿hindí ba pag-irog?

Kay ulit ko, ¿ano?... parang dí pa alam
Ang halik ay sumpâ ng pagmamahalan;
nguni't hayâan mong

Ako ay umawit parang nahihibang:
Ang inaawit ko'y ating kabuhayan....

A. LEUGIM.

Tangos, Nabutas.

LA ROSA

RESTAURANT

Carriedo Núm. 117 Quiapo

DESAYUNOS COMIDAS Y MERIENDAS

SERVICIO ESPECIAL

SORBETES RIQUÍSIMOS TODAS LAS NOCHES

Precio al alcance de todos—Cubiertos de 0.30 0.40 y 0.50

COCINA ESPAÑOLA

A. Castañeda Propietaria.

START LIFE RIGHT!

YOU SHOULD BEGIN LIFE, OR AT LEAST SCHOOL LIFE BY SLEEPING ON ONE OF OUR FAMOUS "E. Z. SLEEP" BEDS
 WITHOUT SLEEP YOU ARE WITHOUT A HEALTHY BODY AND WITHOUT A HEALTHY BODY YOU CAN'T DEVELOPE YOUR MIND PROPERLY
 Our beds are made by us *right here in Manila* and the springs are made with great care, so as to give the greatest amount of comfort.
 BEDS P.9.00 TO P.40.00 ACCORDING TO SIZE
 ASK FOR CATALOG

WRIGHT'S E. Z. SLEEP
 BED FACTORY

(THE BARGAIN STORE)

58 Echague, Manila.

EL PROGRESO SOMBRERERIA DE PLACIDO ONG

Se vende toda clase de sombreros del pais á precios baratísimos.

Acudid á los sombreria "EL PROGRESO" donde se hace toda clase de trabajos; especialidad en el blanqueo.

NOZALEDA 438, PACO

La Rosario Distillery

Received Medals at the American, Hanoy and Philippine EXPOSITIONS

TUAZON, LEGARDA & CO.

All current brands of Anisado

ANIS SUPERIOR

Mallorca Carabanchel. Gins, Deer and Esquilla rands.

Rum; Anisette; Whiskey; Brandy

Rectified Alcohol, 36°, 42°, 46°,—Burning Alcohol, 36°, 42°.

204-220 San Sebastian

Manila and the Provinces are filled with Schools and Colleges. Thousands of Teachers and Pupils are attending those institutions.

OUR ADS REACH THEM ALL

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Box 1090 Manila

SASTRERIA DE S. LIWANAG

Se confecciona con brevedad y economia toda clase de trajes para Caballeros y Niños, con arreglo á los últimos modelos de Paris y América.

UNIFORMES PARA COLEGIALES Y MILITARES

126 Solana y 150 Anda

Intramuros

SOMBRERIA DE M. EVANGELISTA

100 y 102 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Constante existencia de Sombreros del pais —Varias clases y formas.

Especialidad en el blanqueo de Sombreros.

PRECIO BARATÍSIMO

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA

DE

VENANCIO ABELLA

SE RECIBE TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS CONCERNIENTES AL RAMO

N.º 82, Alcalá, Sta. Cruz

Manila.

BRILLIANTSHINE LIQUID METAL POLISH

A Perfectly, Easily :-
 Applied and Non—
 Injurious Metal :- :-
 Polish :- :-



Producing a Quick, :-
 Brilliant and Lasting :-
 Lustre :- :-
 Once used—Always used

QUICK SHINE-NO DUST-NO MUSS.

IT IS FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY POLISH NOW IN USE

IT WORKS EASILY AND QUICKLY

PRODUCES A WONDERFUL BRILLIANT LUSTRE ON

Brass, Copper, Silver, Tin, and all kinds of Metals

BRILLIANTSHINE CONTAINS NO ACID NOR ANYTHING INJURIOUS
 TO METAL OR HANDS.

WRITE US FOR BOOKLET AND PRICES ON THIS WONDERFUL METAL POLISH

LAMBERT-SPRINGER COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS

107 Plaza Sta. Cruz

MANILA, P. I.

The Filipino Teacher

Vol IV

SEPTEMBER, 1910

No. 4.



HON. RAFAEL PALMA,
Member of the Philippine Commission.

25 Centavos a copy

Office: 142 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz. P. O. Box 1090 Manila

Only -P- 2.00 Year

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

ESTABLISHED 1898

145-147 ESCOLTA, MANILA.

Kodas, Cámaras, Films, Plates, Cramer, Ilford, & Seed's Tropical.
Developing and printing Aristo Platino P. O. P. Bromida & Velox,
Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Send for Catalog - - - - F. O. ROBERTS, Prop.

SAN MIGUEL BREWERY

MALACAÑANG MANILA, P. I.

GRAN FARICA DE CERVEZAS

SUS PRODUCTOS SON MUY CONOCIDOS

Se hallan de venta en todas las Almacenes

ACIDO CARBONICO para la fabricación de bebidas gaseosas Superior á todos los demás ingredientes para dicha fabricación porque produce mayor número de botellas y presta mayor sabor.

-P-5.00 los 10 kilos

Fabrica de Cerveza de San Miguel

168—MALACAÑANG MANILA.

DO YOU KNOW?

The shoes bought from us are all guaranteed to what the price paid.

The "HIKE" shoe costs more than the ordinary but is the cheaper in the end.

The "LITTLE DUKE" is a young Gentleman's shoe and by far the most Stylest shoes sold in Manila for

-P-8.00 and 8.50

See our window display, get acquainted with our stuff

We are always glad to extend credit to reliable people

The American Shoe Store

PLAZA GOITI

HIKE SHOE PALACE

118 ESCOLTA

Manila, P. I.

R. A. McGRATH, Prop.

The Filipino Teacher

Published by the Philippine Teachers' Association

142 Dulumbayan St.—P. O. Box 1090, Manila P. I.

VOL. IV	MANILA, SEPTEMBER, 1910	No. 4
---------	-------------------------	-------

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE OF MANILA AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER

ADDRESS all communications regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to The Manager of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER", P. O. Box No. 1090 Manila, P. I.

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are sent on request.
Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.
Change of address:—Subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITOR'S PAGE

POINTER, NOT A WHIP

Protests of all kinds and the like were published this month in various local papers pointing now and then the unjust punishments that are still adopted by some of our school-room teachers, both in private and public schools. We do not want to discuss here the truth of the news, but whether they are true or not, that some teacher in Ateneo de Manila, Pandacan, San Sebastian, Malate schools, and others, have taken their pointers for whips or have used their hands in keeping order in their respective school-rooms, we however, would like to state here once more, just as we have stated some time before in these same columns our opposition against any attitude tending to introduce corporal punishment in our centers of learning. We are not in perfect accord with the opinion of Prosecuting Attorney Southworth that teacher may whip though we are but in a lesser degree. We mean to say that corporal punishments may be taken as an indispensable measure only in case of imminent and extreme danger, say that of self-defence. And if a teacher believes that it is beyond his power to improve a naughty pupil we deem it wise for him to dismiss such a pupil, but never adopt cruel punishments such as we have recently heard of.

Undoubtedly, still lies fresh in our minds the unfavorable results of such punishments applied to our children a decade ago. Our children of those days cursed schools and considered them to be a great sacrifice to attend regularly because corporal punishment was favorably exercised. Consequently a compulsory educational law was absolutely necessary in order to have the children at school at that time.

But this is not reasonable for the present under any circumstances whatsoever. We want to cultivate in their minds the love of school, so that they would consider it as their own home and feel easy and happy aside their second parent, the teacher. True it is that some boys are rascal while others are stupid, but, no matter how rascal or stupid they may be, self control should not be lost. Remember that the pointer we have in hand is a pointer and nothing else. Do not take it as a whip. A teacher is a sort of a guide, so let them follow your way, encourage them, mould their characters according to your own likings, but never with a blow, never with a strike; for, instead of getting the best of citizens out of them you will be liable to get the worst in spite of all.

.....?

We received a regretful news accounting dis-

missal of 50 pupils attending the High School of San Fernando on account of lack of accommodations and teachers. We can not hardly believe it and trust that the Director of Education will settle this important matter.

UNNECESSARY DELAY

THE FILIPINO TEACHER is in receipt of various communications from municipal teachers complaining as regard the tardiness in the receipt of their wages. The wages of these teachers vary from the sum of P.10 to P.15 per month.

Beside of the fact that said wages are so insignificant and that said Teachers depend on said wages for their subsistence, the tardiness added adds indeed another hardship on those unfortunates.

The Municipal Authorities, attention is hereby called with a view of bettering the prompt payment of wages earned by said municipal teachers for reasons stated above.

THE P. N. S. DIPLOMAS

It has become to be known through local papers the withdrawal of Government Seal on P. N. S. Diplomas as officially confirmed by the Hon. the Secretary of Public Instruction, Mr. Gilbert. It is said that this measure causes discouragement amongst the actual students pursuing their career for the teaching profession and this discouragement will also cause others contemplating to follow said career to discontinue same. We fail to understand the steps taken by the Hon. Secretary of Public Instruction, specially it being apparent that the Philippines are in great need and demand of competent Filipino teachers to render their services for the good of Educational purposes.

"THE LAND OF MAÑANA"

Have you ever heard this phrase? Many a time, while in a heart-to-heart talk with an American, or perhaps having a discussion with him, it often occurs to have the foregoing statement scape his lips. He means to say that the Philippines is the home of a people who does not work to-day's work, but commonly lays it down for the next day. "Do to-days work to-day"; is not yet put in practice. That a thoroughly planned work, or a well thought business like proposition will surely be accepted and positively seconded, but with this tail: "I will do it tomorrow". Whether this is true in fact, or in other word, whether there is reason for the above mentioned phrase to exist we leave it to the judgment of our readers.

"AMERICAN AND FILIPINO TIME"

Dear reader, this is another popular phrase. We often hear it in parties, in engagements, and, who knows if you yourself have sometimes used it. Strange it is to find here in the Philippines two exactly different times, namely: "American time and Filipino time". If you meet a friend at the station at a given hour, say at 8 o'clock sharp, it is American time, they call it; but if you arrive there one or two hours later, it is Filipino time. Is it not a shame to have our time slower than American's? We hope you will try your best to erase this bad habit of many of our young folks, if not that of our people as a whole, and have a little talk about this matter in your School room sometime this month. Will you do it please?

Buy advertised goods. Goods advertised in *The Filipino Teacher* are reliable.



PICKETT HARNESS CO.

TALABARTEROS

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS.

36 Echague-Largest stock in the Orient-Manila, P. I.

Bernabe Studio ✂

Se regala una ampliación á los que tomen una docena de retratos de tarjetas americanas para arriba.—Peinadora gratis.
Izquierdo No. 379, Trozo.

PROMPT REMITANCE

"More subscribers coming"

We know it interests our readers to hear that our Journal has been thus far successfully crowned, for the constant demand of the "FILIPINO TEACHER" has been indeed beyond our expectations. We take the pleasure of quoting the names of our new subscribers and patronizers from different provinces, as follows:

Miss Cirila Cristobal of San Isidro, N. E.
 ,, Marieta Sanpilok San Isidro, N. E.
 ,, Rosa Sumabat of Alcala, Cagayan.
 ,, Paula Dichoso, do do.
 Mr. Primitivo Sales, do do.
 ,, Leopoldo Paje, do do.
 ,, Faustino Toano, do do.
 ,, Juan Soriano, do do.
 ,, Aquilino Fernandez, do do.
 ,, Juan Antonio, do do.
 ,, Doroteo Abeila, do do.
 ,, Juan Siason, do do.
 ,, Tomas Yap, do do.
 Miss Florentina Franco, San Luis, Pampanga
 ,, Felisa Dayuan, do do.
 Mr. Carlos Lindo, Surigao, Surigao.
 ,, Consorcio Talicut, do do.
 Miss Valentina Lindo, do do.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER acknowledges receipts of the above new subscriptions and extends its thanks to all of them.

Ed.

"NO POST OFFICE"

Poor teachers of Hinatuan, they are not in contact with the outside world

They have no Post Office. The Director of Posts no doubt will look into this matter. Confirming the above we quote the following letter.

Hinatuan, Surigao July 17, 1910.

The Editor of the Filipino Teacher:

SIR:

It is too difficult to send money to Manila from this town, because there is no Post Office here. Two Municipal Teachers want to subscribe your paper. They are Valentina Lindo and Valentina Clark,

Very Respectfully,
 VICTOR ALFONSO.

Subscriptions are continually pouring in. Here are some more:—

Mr. Ramon Gonzaga of Alcala, Cagayan.
 ,, Mariano Arganoza of Alcala, Cagayan.
 ,, Sixto P. Lustre of San Isidro N. E.
 ,, Lazaro Cajucom of Santa Rosa N. E.
 Miss Joaquina del Barrio of Santa Rosa N. E.
 Mr. Felix R. Apellido of Santa Maria.
 ,, Severino Ortaliza of Santa Maria.
 Miss Angeles Pajares of Daet Camarines.
 Mr. Elias Magpok of Samal Bataan.
 ,, Agapito Rivera of Abucay Bataan.
 Miss Geronima Quijano of Abucay Bataan.
 Mr. Marcelo Jablan of Malolos, Bulacan.
 Miss Juliana Edralin of Girls' Dormitory (P. N. S.)

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER



The only visible machine, with full keyboard
 for writing English & Spanish

SPRUNGLI & CO.

Sole Agents.

Telephone 175

28 Calle David.

Embroidery threads of different kinds, needles, crochet hooks and other articles for embroidery work, LA PUERTA DEL SOL—Manila.

Teachers' Department

The Success of a Teacher

The expectation of every body has been gratified! At that night the theater was full to overflowing; and has been proclaimed a success from many lips.

The cantata had its fears and anxieties: in the outset the teacher has said, "To-night shall be the last time I'll give you an entertainment."

But the weary days and the sleepless nights have been rewarded; the players have proven equal to the parts they assumed.

In this sketch I am going to seize this opportunity in complimenting the children's cantata. That which took place Friday night, April 1, 1910. The one given by Miss Estella E. Murdock, the supervising teacher of District N.º 2, and ably assisted by Miss Katherine Black, supervisor of Music in Manila Primary Schools.

She was the soul that framed the play; and carried it to a successful conclusion.

One dear poet has said, "We seem to ignore the fact that triumph is the son of strife, that merriment is the blossom of many sufferings and sacrifices."

Well, that cantata was the fruit or product of the teacher's toil: it was a labor or toil of the right kind; the result of a true ambition.

The cantata was a grand success. Part of the latter was because of the music. For without music and emotion, man is nothing.

Yes, Miss Katherine Black was the director of the music; she had held the wand, whose touch turned the thing into magical result.

Miss Black was the heart of the cantata; because it was she who turned the melodious song

Many people have seen the entertainment. Many more have applauded it; until some one has said, "I am sure, there should be another success, if they would

repeat it in December"

But as there is nothing perfect in this world, so the cantata, as some one has said, had its faults. It was very short.

It was short; yes, it was short; but that was what made the cantata very good

It was the success of a teacher! It was a success in all sense of the word; both financial and moral.

A Malate Teacher.

COUNSEL TO SCHOOL TEACHERS

When anyone desires an education and is willing to work for it, and able to carry the work make the bars at his entrance as low as possible.

Be friendly with your pupils to make your work easy and happy. If you do not have the habit, get it.

"A teacher without enthusiasm is like a bird without wings."

When you assign a lesson to your pupils see that they know how to study it, if they do not understand how to do it, it is your duty to prepare him for it.

It requires a really strong personality and a high degree of power to teach school successfully. If you do not possess these, you better quit teaching.

A few vigorous statements to be remembered:—
"Avoid the habit of fraud, create the habit of hope. Avoid the habit of worry, create the habit of cheer. Avoid the habit of depression. Create the habit of joyful motion. Avoid the habit of anger. Create the habit of serenity. Avoid the habit of vagueness. Create the habit of decisive conclusion. Avoid the habit of haste. Create the habit of quietness."

MINERIA.

MANILA FASHION

ESCOLTA NO. 73

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices.

Gentlemen's good as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICANS SHOES & Handkerchiefs

A complete assortment of woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth and drill.

The department of TAYLORING is the best equipped. In the Orient TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende más barato artículos para caballeros

Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas, Cacetines, Camisetas, Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.

Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodón, Drill Algodón.

Este establecimiento cuenta también con Talleres de Sastrefía y Camisería y Garantiza la Perfección en corte de los trajes y camisas.

WHAT TO WORK FOR

One who works for himself alone is not working for himself. The more you are concerned about your own personal gain the less you will accomplish, and the less you accomplish the less you gain.

One who works for a great idea solely because he will secure great personal gain thereby is not working exclusively for his own gain; however upon going far he will find him promoting the gain of his race.

Stick and go along with a great idea and you will do more for yourself that you could thru any other way; but what you are doing for yourself is insignificant compared with what you are doing for your country. No person can therefore be called selfish who is promoting a great purpose in his country world. His personal gain is large but still he is giving more to the world in proportion to his gain than any other one whose purpose in life is of a lesser degree.

The man who carries out a great idea benefits everybody; therefore does not work solely for himself. But the man who has no other aim than to get some thing for himself does not benefit any one, not even himself. The reason why is found in the fact that when you are working solely for yourself you are placing only a small part of yourself. Base on great ideas and you arouse great ideas; great ideas produce great thoughts and things and these ("thoughts" and "things") great men. Look on the matter in a moment. The "School" is your "farm" and the children are your plants which you tend to grow well. The great ideas are the selected seeds and after you have planted them they produced the plants who are now the children so numerous under your care. These plants are so tended with great care and patient, with good thoughts out of good ideas. These produce fruits as such who will then be the so called "men" and "women" of sense.

Never permit yourself to settle down to mere prosaic existence. Dream of extraordinary attainments and do all you can, both physically and mentally, to move

forward *now* toward that superior goal your visions have revealed to mind. The present conditions may satisfy you and they may not, but never be satisfied on such temporary conditions and do not resist what appear to be fate; but do follow the torch of vision, no matter which may come or not.

Simply have an idea in view as such that will tend you to a great one; think of it, work for it, live for it. Enter so completely into the utmost stage of the world of that idea and your thoughts will be come extraordinary thoughts and things.

J. A. SANTOS.

II A Language.

1. Write three statements about bamboo. Two questions about knife.
2. When you sew what things must you have?
3. Name the days of the week.
What has a plant.
4. Write the plural of brother, carabao, crow, lady, city.
5. What do women sell in the market?
What do they buy in the market?
What did Juan sell yesterday?
What did Maria buy yesterday?

II B Language.

1. Name the month of the year.
2. What did you eat for breakfast yesterday?
Did you come to school yesterday?
Where is your book?
Where is your teacher?
3. What do you use when you sew?
4. Do you come to school every day?
What did you buy in the market?
What did Maria sell yesterday?
What do you eat every morning?
What did you eat yesterday?
5. Describe the cat?

"THE YOKOHAMA"

*INMENSO Y VARIADO SURTIDO DE EFECTOS JAPONESES. V. NUNCA LLEGARÁ A
APRECIAR LA CUALIDAD, ELEGANCIA Y BARATURA DE SUS EFECTOS
HASTA QUE V. VENGA A VERLOS.
LE INVITAMOS PARA QUE VISITE NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.
SE RECIBEN PEDIDOS POR CORREO.*

Calle Carriedo, Nos. 42 y 44
Apartado de correos, 216

Sta. Cruz, Manila, I. P.
Teléfono 216

If you need embroidery and Lace making stuffs write to us and we will furnish you the things you want. LA PUERTA DEL SOL -- Manila.

COLABORATIONS

OPPORTUNITIES OF YOUTH

What is Youth?

It is the time of life between childhood and manhood; it is the glad season of life when the heart sings of strength, enthusiasm, hope and love; it is the glorious time in our brief existence when we forget death and feel ourselves immortals; it is the time, and the only time, perhaps, when the tidal waves of opportunity daily and ceaselessly beat against the rocky shores of our Life.

How glorious it is to be a youth; to possess a heart full of golden hope; to feel that everything in nature smiles at you; oh, who would not like to be a youth! Ask Ponce de Leon who sought for that magical fountain of Eternal Youth; ask our fathers and grandmothers; ask every person you meet; ask the world; my dear friends! What answers will your ears hear from every corner? Ay, an unanimous pleading answer, an answer that comes from the depths of their hearts: "We will gladly give all the wealth we possess in this world; the dearest that we have, only to be a youth once more!"

Oh, to be young; it is the universal cry—for to be young is "very heaven!"

But youth comes only once in our life and when gone, it is gone forever. "There's a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and miseries;" and the flood of this tide is the time of youth. Yes, the tide of opportunities is thickest and highest in youth, and we must take the current while we are in time or else we shall be left cursing ourselves in the bleak of Disappointment. Nothing is so bitter, dear friends, as to be left behind

to see with own own eyes, while we are below, that our friends and companions are far above us crowded with success and glory!

But you may ask this question: "Is youth the only time for opportunities?" Dear friends, youth is the best time; physically and mentally, it is the season in our life when our minds and bodies are fresh, vigorous, and strong. When shall we take our opportunities? When we are grown up men and women? No, it must not be!

To-morrow, then?

Oh, to-morrow, how many trust on to-morrow; how many wait for to-morrow; how many allured by the siren-like ringings of to-morrow! How many people are disappointed by To-morrow; they have something to do; they will do it to-morrow; they have a work to begin, they'll begin it to-morrow. Dear friends, to-morrow never comes, you can never approach it—for to-morrow is like the horizon which limits our eyes. We believe that by approaching it we can touch with our hands the blue firmament and embrace the setting sun. And we walk, walk and walk over hills, valleys, and mountains for days, months and years towards that place where the sky descends to the earth—but could we ever reach it? Never! We may have walked to eternity,—we cannot reach it! It is an impossibility! Such is to-morrow, it seems so near yet it is so far, far away, beyond the borders of Eternity. So a youth, nay, any person who waits for To-morrow will surely drink the gall of sorrow! Therefore, if ever you have time—and you surely have it—*now* is the opportunity, *now* while you are young. While the immortal fire of youth runs thru your veins; while your young minds yet yearn for knowledge, while the garden of your minds is yet virginal and fertile, take

Do you wish a portrait that will be a Christmas remembrance many years hence :- :- :- :- :- :- :- :-

If so our 30 years experience in the art can guarantee this result

Photos that do not fade

INTERNATIONAL STUDIO 39 ESCOLTA

Hair dresser free—Enlargement free with dozen cabinets

Best Equiped Studio in the Orient

Baules mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cabas Sacos para ropas sucias Maletas para viaje, Correas etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

the opportunity to plant seeds of usefulness so that in your manhood and old age you will have the pleasure to gather the bountiful harvest that your youth has planted. Happy are the youths who thus use every bit of opportunity! They shall "stand before kings;" they shall be enrolled in the ranks of the world's great men: the Lincolns, Rizals and Washingtons.

"Waste not your opportunities, oh, youths. They are so precious to be so squandered! Use them for something that will bring you good returns. Use them for the benefit of the country and yourselves.

The youths must be useful tools for themselves and their country. To accomplish this they must be educated - for education widens the horizon of our minds; it raises us up to a higher level; it ennobles our life; it is a source of happiness; an ornament in prosperity and a solace in adversity. Education is a capital which knows no losses. Who would not be educated? An educated person, says Aristotle, is much more superior to the uneducated as the living are to the dead. Education is the solid foundation of a nation's prosperity and existence. Oh, youths you must not forget that you are the hope of your country; to your strength will soon our country depend; very soon your arms will be needed for the support of our dear Philippines; so for the sake of your future happiness and that of your native land, you must be educated. Contribute to the progress and prosperity of the land of your birth! When will you do it? When is the best time? Now, dear friends, while you are young! Grasp the opportunities, *now*; to-morrow will be late. Use your opportunities as stepping stones to reach the shining crown at the top!

How many young men may our eyes see now-a-days wasting their golden time in idleness! What good can the country wait from them? None! absolutely none! On the contrary, as they reach their manhood, they will constitute the weeds of the society, the diseases of the community, and perhaps the danger to public

morality. They will, in the course of time, become gamblers, cock fighters, drunkards, and perhaps some day, to satisfy their insatiable vice, they may be driven in despair to criminal actions. Alas! for such people! Their country surely will bewail their deeds!

But no! thanks Heaven! my heart leaps with joy! I am glad that the present youths of my country use all their opportunities for self development. They will be the glory of the Philippines. This portion of Orient skies will be made more bright, more stars will be added to the now shining lights in the firmament of this coveted Pearl of the Orient. Her youths, thirsting for wisdom; delving for knowledge; ever using their opportunities; and with a noble sense of love and duty to the betterment of their mother Philippines - this country will never lack of exalted sons and daughters; and this "Pearl of the Orient seas" will glow into a greater and brighter name: "The guiding Star of the Orient skies!"

Dear friends, let me repeat to you the immortal words of our immortal Rizal:

Alza tu tersa frente,
Juventud Filipina en este día,
Luce resplandeciente tu rica gallardía,
Bella esperanza de la Patria mía.

And these words were heard in the four corners of his country and since then its ringings woke the youths from their deathlike slumber as if by a magical spell.

Look forward, Filipino Youth! Grasp Opportunity's flying car as it swings by your door; ride in it; it may not pass that way again! Forward! Yonder in her throne, waits the goddess of Success with the wreath of glory in her hands; reach it! It is yours! Faint not, waver not, but go on, and on. Are there any obstacles? surmount them:—let the watchword of your lips forever be: "Excelsior! Excelsior!"

SILENT TOILER. *E. J. B.*

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



“GERMINAL”

CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.

It is "**Germinal**" Cigars and Cigarettes which make the **Philippines** Famous.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE
Manila, I. F.

MAIN OFFICE
4 Marques de Comillas

SAVING ACCOUNT AT SCHOOL.

Without doing much extra work teachers and principals of schools may institute and manage pupils' saving accounts in about the following manner. Let the children bring their nickels and centavos and deposit them in general fund. In a book suitable for the purpose write the names alphabetically and keep each personal account separate. An advanced pupil may be trained to keep the records. By means of short talks and explanations the teacher may develop an interest in this matter of saving, but care should be exercised against undue excitement and rivalry. For this reason it is considered inadvisable to read off the accounts before the members of the school. No true banker would treat his depositors in any such way. There will be necessarily wide difference of pupils in their ability to accumulate owing to variations in home condition. So avoid making any comparisons that will tend to offend or discourage, and do not hold up to public condemnation any pupils who may not be patronizing the school bank.

The money taken in should be deposited in the Postal Savings Bank, the child drawing an order on the teacher when he desires to obtain his money. When practicable, the accumulations of the pupils may be placed in a savings institution that will allow a small rate of interests. This advantage might at least be offered to all who will deposit their accounts for six months or more.

Those teachers who have had experience with this school-savings affair, report that it is very necessary to enlist the cooperation of the parents.

Every child which is being taught to save should be aided in the matter of planning to spend his money for some worthy purpose may frequently be changed as the child and the account grow. In order to accomplish all this work with minimum of interference with other school duties, it may be found inadvisable to have a banking day, "say Monday or Friday afternoon."

The object of planning this, is to encourage the saving of small sums of money by the school children with the hope that it will teach economy, thrift, and something about banking and business methods. It is a really constructing and uplifting influence in the lines of thousands of Philippine school-children.

S. SANTOS.

SCHOOL TRAINING MORE BENEFICIAL

To Individuals Than Home Training

There are many kinds of training: Intellectual, moral, social, domestic and physical. Now, I will prove that school training has a greater influence on them than home training.

In school where ordinarily many pupils attend through the effect of a certain competition established by the pupils, the desire that is so natural to the human race not to be behind but ahead in everything is stimulated to a high degree. There is the natural tendency in the individual to win applause and the esteem of others, not only among old men, but also among the youth and children.

By reason of this stimulation every pupil endeavors in his natural capacity to be instructed in every possible way giving close attention not only to the wise explanation of the instructor but to the conduct of his companions,

Great intelligence and wisdom begins with cultivating the mind by study in the schools and most of the great men whose names stand to-day were educated in this way. I do not deny that there do exist and have existed men truly wise who did not go to school, but they are only exceptions so that they can not be the basis of comparison.

Let us look at the surprising effects of the schools in the nations and we will see China and Japan between which there exists almost no comparison to make it clearer I will set the Jews as an example. These people are the examples of the best home training of all they did not have public schools and all the teaching was done in the home. But while it was the most thorough of all home training, it did not do the country much good and after her fall they established schools as the sole means of bringing their country up again.

To say that we learn how to keep our health at home as our mother and father tell us not to do such things for it will make us sick, but we do not learn it completely. As a proof of this is the health in the Philippines.

There is much sickness and bad habit here that can be avoided but are not and if we learn enough about our health in our homes why do we not avoid these things.

RUBBER & METAL STAMPS

NOTARIAL SEALS

PLAIN OR AUTOMATIC

DATERS & NUMBERERS

RUBBER TYPE SETS AT SIZES.—INDELIBLE MARKING OUTFITS**SIGN MAKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK**

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Frank & Co. Sucrs to
A. Grossman & Co.COR ESCOLIA
PASAJE DE PEREZ

In many schools we learn modern ways of sewing, cooking, washing our clothes and keeping the home clean, comfortable and attractive even better than in the home, because in school we are taught that certain ways of cooking are injurious to us, also, we learn if not new, better ways of sewing.

The social part is learned in school better than anywhere else by the teaching of the instructor or by the continual dealing with companions.

By physical training is understood the unrolling and cultivating of the body to obtain health and strength. This part of education is also organized by school because it is an important part of all good systems of training. I do not need to prove this because we all know this Why is Hygiene learned in schools? Is not Gymnastic a subject introduced in schools?

By moral training I mean the uplifting of the children in their character, customs, obedience to their elders and to the laws, patriotism and specially the love of humanity. All of these help the people to be strong, powerful and progressive. In all systems of school training, there are rules concerning moral education of the children. Many studies help this part of education for example: History and Literature; History, because it shows us, on one side the virtues and on the other side the vices of countries or of individuals in different times, and Literature because it gives high ideals.

Let us admit for a moment that the schools do not greatly influence civilization and then let us imagine that there do not exist any schools. Undoubtedly many of our boys and girls would resort to wickedness and idleness and wander through streets and little places. These children would become men and women without any idea of civilization secondly vicious and idlers. With this kind of people what society would we have? There are the mountain people and those of middle Africa who are the enemies of all sorts of progress and civilization.

In school training, many children receive instruction at the same time, while in home training, teaching is limited to one child or two. In the former training is general and therefore beneficial to many pupils. I do not need to make great efforts to prove it; here we see it and we form part of the pupils receiving the benefit. The instruction received by one of us is the same received by others in the same day; every one of us belongs to a different family, yet we are congregated as a great family in a large house to receive the same instruction, methodic training and of positive results because this is not a result of the caprice of the teacher but it is a result of a system raised to the character of a science. It is the result of the experience in every country obtained by men who are devoted exclusively to teaching people. Although our fathers give us training in the house, it is absolutely necessary to confess that such training is imperfect because it must be admitted that not all fathers or mothers are intelligent conversant in pedagogical science. But this is absurd to believe. Besides, the father must devote himself to the daily business in order to earn a living for his wife and children and the mother likely will do something in the house,

School training excites emulation, emulation enthusiasm and enthusiasm, attention. Though this incitement be established in home training through the lack of comparison, that is the number, it never will produce the best results as in schools. The merit gained from a victory between two enemies is not of as great importance as when against many enemies.

If home training is more beneficial than school training, all the named countries and the United States itself should be considered to be doing wrong and they would be criticized by their inhabitants and reasonable men.

A simple comparison between results obtained will prove also the side I defend. Intellectual industrial and artistic progress has come from the schools. The number of intelligent men who have belonged to schools is so much more than those who gained education in the home.

RICHARD.

NOTICE

TO ALL HEAD TEACHERS and MANAGERS of ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS and BASE BALL TEAMS:—WRITE TO US and we will show you how to MAKE MONEY and SAVE MONEY when you need anything in SPORTING GOODS.

•GOLDSMITH BRAND• Beats every other brand in price and quality.

Agents for same—

I. Beck, Prop.--AMERICAN BAZAAR.

Box 412

Manila.

Silleria de Viena, de América Hongkon; sueltos y por juegos muy baratos, siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Philippine Teachers' Association

Constitutions and By-Laws

Constitutions and By-Laws of the following Provincial Committees of the P. T. A. namely: Cavite, Pampanga and Bulacan provinces have been received. We would desire to hear that the other provinces imitate the steps taken by the above mentioned provinces. This attitude speaks for itself that the Filipino Teachers are progressing and tends to a social, mutual and intellectual understanding for the betterment of the Filipino Teachers as a whole, and for the sooner realization of their sacred enterprises—Ed.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

July 18, 1910.

(Circular No. 1.)

To All Provincial Boards, P. T. A.

You are hereby requested to send in at earliest convenience to the Executive Board the following:

Minutes of the Provincial Board.

List of Members of the Provincial Board and committee.

Record of Financial Statement of Committees—year 1909-1910 (and hereafter monthly Financial Statement to be sent at the end of each month this year).

The Provincial Boards are notified of reduced rate of P1.00 per yearly subscription of active members of the association to the "The Filipino Teacher."

Copies of the Constitution of the F. T. A. each costing six centavos are sent to each Provincial Board. The payment of which may be given in stamps of two centavos.

The executive Board respectfully calls the attention of the Committees to the Resolution of Last Convention about sending P22.00 (twenty-two pesos) in two installments. First installment to be sent to the Executive Board not later than July 31st and second installment, not later than December 31st.

August 27, 1910.

(Circular No. 2.)

To Provincial Boards, P. T. A.

Gentlemen:—

Owing to letters received from several teachers in the provinces where committees are not yet organized or well organized at present, the Executive Board has decided to request your opinion in regard to the advisability of admitting, or not, provincial teachers as temporary members affiliated to the Executive Board

paying their dues thereto the understanding, however, that the amount of said dues less the expenses are to be returned to their respective provincial treasuries when their committees are already established.

Your prompt answer is required.

Very respectfully,

August 27, 1910.

(Circular No. 3)

To All Provincial Committees, P. T. A.

Communications from various provincial committees show that the difficulty, the strongest draw-back which paralyzes the growth of several committees is the difficulty of assembling all the teachers into one big meeting due mainly to the difficulty of transportation and the teachers' hard work.

The Executive Board believes that this can be remedied.

Experience proved that the organization of municipal or local committees is the most effective chord to tie, and strengthen the union of the provincial committees. We have Bulakan as an example.

Concerning the establishments of municipal committees, refer to By-Laws of the Committee of Manila published on the August, issue of the "The Filipino Teacher."

For further suggestions, if necessary the Executive Board is ready to offer.

Very Respectfully,

J. JULIANO.

General Secretary.

HOURS:
10 TO 11:30 A. M.
3 TO 5, P. M.

AS ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL 3 TO 9 A. M.
TELEPHONE 317

DR. W. LANKOWSKY

Calle Palacio No. 182

Intramuros, Manila.

AGUEDO VELARDE
ABOGADO

4 Salcedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila—Calumpit, Bulacan, I. F.

Camisas blancas y de color, Corbatas, Calzoncillos, Cuellos, Pufios, Camisetas, Botones, Salida para baño, Tohallas. Inmenso surtido de todo. Hay camisetas y calzoncillos de pura lana para garantizarse de los Nortés. Vende muy barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Improvement and keeping in condition school premises is one of the recent circulars issued by the Director of Education directed to Division Superintendent of Schools and teachers. We are in perfect accord with same. Copy is hereby published.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Manila, August 8, 1910.

Circular N.º 101 s. 1910.

IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL GROUNDS.

To Division Superintendents:—

Reference has been made in various circulars and bulletins issued from this office during the past year to the desirability of putting school premises into good condition and keeping them so. Considerable has been done in this line in certain school divisions, but after visiting more than one hundred municipalities during the past eight months, the undersigned is distinctly of the impression that most schools have made no serious attempt to improve their grounds.

—Superintendents and teachers are advised that from this date it will be a requirement of every school, as one of the prescribed functions of the institutions, that the premises shall be made and kept clean and attractive. All debris of whatsoever character must be removed, the ground levelled, fences built, bare portions planted with grass and trees, shrubs, flowers and vines set out. The whole premises must be put into an orderly condition, with due attention to the requirements of sanitation and good taste. The work of cleaning, sodding, and planting should be performed by the pupils, and responsibility for the proper accomplishment of this work is hereby placed upon the supervisor, principal and teacher, as part of their regular school duties.

In the future it is desired that the premises of each

school shall appeal to every person who sees them as one of the prettiest and most attractive spots in the town or barrio. As indicative of what the Bureau of Education stands for, strict compliance with the above regulation will go far in supporting the reputation and good-standing of the school system among the Filipino people and the representatives of other departments of the government.

The provisions of this circular have been brought specially to the attention of the Secretary of Public Instruction and the Governor-General, in order that they may be aware of the present requirements of the Bureau, and may be able in their travels about the Islands to fix responsibility for non-compliance therewith.

FRANK R. WHITE,
Director of Education.

We are also in receipt of copies of circulars from the Bureau of Education issued by Supt. Turner of Pangasinan relative to Postal Savings in which he encourages all supervisors and teachers of his district the necessity of impressing their pupils to the great advantages to be derived in influencing children to habituate them to this good habit, that of laying something aside in the Postal Savings Bank.

We congratulate Supt. Turner for the interest shown for encouragement of such a good idea hoping that it would be imitated by all other superintendents and school teachers.

Maximino Mina

LAWYER=ABOGADO

52 Magallanes, Walled City, Manila, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur.

Manufacturers

of uniforms for schools and colleges as—CAPS, SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DEVICES etc.

Arms and Ammunition

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

AGENTS FOR

A. G. Spalding & Bros., Sporting Goods

Alfred Roensch & Co.

65--67 Escolta, Manila.

General Outfitters

Artículos llamados de regalo para bodas, cumpleaños y recuerdos ó souvenir en general. No se especifica por haber inmenso surtido, y muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

WOMAN'S PAGE

THE HOME

By Miss Juliana Edralin, Philippine Normal School.

To no other country is the development and perfection of the home more essentially important and beneficial than the Philippines. The real prosperity of a country is reckoned by the progress of the people, and the progress of a people is shown and rests solely on the preserving of the home. If a country ever aspires to change its existing condition to a higher level of distinction, the change must come thru the people, and in order to do so, they must better their homes. It is an absolute necessity therefore, that standard of the homes in the Philippines be raised in order to secure a respectable national prominence.

Now, how is this going to be done? And who is going to do it? The solution to the question is very easy and simple. Our country is not without the elements for gradual development, neither does its people lack the innate capacity for advancement. The Filipina, in time, is not to be outdone in virtue and mental ability by members of her sex from any of the nations of the world. The success of the task lies with the women of this generation—how they are educated, how they are taught to conduct their homes, and how they will make and keep homes for the development of the coming generations.

What is home? Home is some sacred place where you can find ease, pleasure, rest and comfort. It is the seat of domestic life and interests. It is the abode of a number of persons who are nearest related by ties of blood. In short, it is the strongest tie on earth that binds human hearts together. It is not some vast

spacious edifice or some big complexly-built house, however, these both make magnificent homes provided has the requisities for making a good home. We must bear in mind that the most lowly hut may also be a home. We must remember that the most perfect home, the best model for a home, that ever existed on earth, was one of great humility in Nazareth, kept by the best, noblest and wisest of all mothers,—namely, Mary the mother of Christ.

Woman is destined to make and govern the home; to guard and superintend over the sacred precincts of the home. There she is an absolute queen ruling in tender sympathy. Her word is law, for when woman is properly trained, she can not err along the line of duty, and she dictates nothing but what is good for the family. Man is her partner, and to be just, he is really the head of the home. They each have their distinct, respective duties: the man to provide for the family, and the woman in order to keep the house, remains at home, keeps peace, makes life a pleasure rather than a burden, and all instructs and educates her children.

Why does every girl or woman shrink at the idea of motherhood? Is it because she thinks the mission committed to her sex low, base and shameful? It is cowardice and utter ignorance to doubt the grandeur and dignity of motherhood. In many a lonely home mothers destitute of children lament their misfortune. Why, it is the noblest and most exalted position on earth that awaits woman. It is a most precious gift. It is this that makes woman the preservers of the race of mankind, the strong builders of nations and the real rulers of the world. "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world."

Imprenta, Libreria y Papeleria

DE

J. MARTINEZ

Morga.—Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas (Retana)	₱ 12.50
Retana.—Vida y Escritos del Dr. Rizal	" 7.50
Rizal.—Noli me tângere desde ₱1.00-1.30 y	" 1.80
" El Filebusterisme " " 1.00-1.30 y	" 1.80
R. Navas.—Diccionario completo de la lengua castellana	" 4.00
Calleja.—Diccionario Enciclopédico ilustrado castellana	" 2.50
" " Popular de la lengua castellana	" 1.50
Toro y Gomez.—Nuevo Diccionario enciclopédico castellana	" 4.00
Bustamante.—Diccionario inglés, español y Viceversa, 2 tomos	" 4.00
Salva Webster.—Diccionario inglés español y Viceversa	" 1.50
Salva.—Diccionario francés español y Viceversa	" 2.50

34 36 Plaza Moraga y Plaza Calderon 263

Binondo, Manila

The mother is the chief companion of her child during its early years. She is to form in the child a god-fearing soul and mold in it a pure character. Here the mother must be discreet, and her character must of necessity be strong and spotless. The child should grow under her close watch and direct care. She should see that no contamination ever comes near it. All around should be all that is ennobling and elevating since the environment has much influence on the growing mind of a child.

Mother will find out that after all they are not entirely deprived of the activities of the outside world. They can plan and achieve great things through their children. If the child is a boy, the mother can inspire him to high, noble ambitions and deeds of patriotism. If she wants him to be a famous statesman, an excellent writer or a poet, or anything which may be a man great, she simply has to guide and shape the child's mental development. She must educate and instruct him in the light which he is to spread among his people.

Girls must not be without education. In reality they should be given much attention and instruction in the home. The mother must inculcate in them gentleness, obedience and chastity. She must teach them their household duties and above all, prepare them for the most valuable piece of human work that awaits them, namely, home making. In order to do the work well, she should teach by precept and example. But people is taught better by examples. Upon all children *love* and *truth* should be deeply impressed, for they are the unshaken foundations of good homes.

The father has much to do with the home. He is the leader of his children, especially the boys, in their thoughts and actions. Everything about him should be exemplary. He should pay due respect, love and attention to the mother who makes daily sacrifices for the children and if necessary would give up her life for them, in order that their sons and daughters will not be wanting in the reverence due to her and to all other women.

Woman, accomplish then thy duty! How proud and glad must a mother be who beholds her son take his position in the world, and her daughters the wives of good and excellent men. Her happiness is a worthy compensation for her cares and anxieties, privations

and sleepless nights, since happiness outweighs all the wealth of the world. But on the contrary how wretched must the mother be who lives to witness the bad turn or end of her son's life. Unfortunate mother! But, whose fault is it? She alone, is to be blamed for it. She did not rear him under a true home influence; she failed to impress on him the home feeling which from early childhood to the end of life keeps on whispering to the ears, "Strive to be good, do good and live a noble life." Hence our conclusion, "A man is what his mother has made him."

The responsibility of human culture and the improvement of a country imposed on woman, great as it is, is sacred and noble, and it needs but careful and precise judgment and intelligence on her part.

Daughters of the Philippines, since we have much to do with the future of our country, instead of entering into the subtleties of the world, taking delight in its allurements and involving ourselves in its intricacies, let us then contrive to set ourselves to the task of bettering our homes. Let us make our homes the synonym of all that is pleasing, comfortable and sublime. In short, let us make the Filipino home an earthly paradise. Let us put forth all our efforts in bringing up the children and in educating them, since that is the only way we can make them good citizens, and when we have made them good citizens, they will surely make the Philippines a strong nation.

When mothers live to see the Philippines a bright star in the firmament of nations, their soul will glow with pride at the result of their handiwork. Will not every breast swell with pride and gladness when mothers are able to say, "WE HAVE DONE OUR DUTY!"

ANTONIO M. MAÑALAK MÉDICO

Manila, P. I.

Trinidad, No. 50, Sta. Cruz

ENRIQUE AGUILAR MÉDICO

Sto. Sepulcro, No. 12,
Paco, Manila.

HORAS DE CONSULTA:
De 7 a 9 mañana || 3 a 5 tarde.
Tel. 3358.

VENTA DE ANIMALES

Karabaos resistentes
Karaballas parenderas
Karaballas con chotos ó crias

Vacunos para carros
Vacas parenderas
Vacas con chotos ó crias

30 Tanduay, Quiapo, Manila

Faustino Lichauco, Propietario.

Vajillas de porcelana, Vajillas de loza, Servicio para Té y Café. Platos sueltos de porcelana desde P. I. 80 DOCENA. JUEGOS de LAVABOS vende baratos y siempre baratos en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

SCHOOL NEWS

For Lack of Fund

The recommendation of closure of supervising teacher Mr. Mack of the schools of the town of Dueños Iloilo for lack of fund is indeed regretful. The attention of the Municipality is respectfully called regarding the matter of encouraging the youths to attend school and provide for the necessary funds.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

It is heard that a government school of pharmacy will soon be established in connection with the Philippine University. We have long expected the organization of such an important branch to give our youth a broader field of action specially those who have graduated in the High Schools who because of the lack of Spanish language can not follow this career in the private schools. In truth, not all are inclined to be doctors. We are glad to hear this news. But when will the Nautical School be reestablished?

ARBOR DAY IN BATAAN

With great enthusiasm and splendor the Arbor Day was celebrated in Balanga, Bataan. A selected program was given after the civic procession. Prominent officials of the province had partaken, some of them were Messrs. Rosauo, the Governor, Maximino Reyes, Sinforoso S. Pedro, L. Jenkins, P. Black, teachers and many others. Horse racing and various athletic exercises were also given. Lastly a splendid ball was held.

—Orani a noted town of Bataan had also taken special interest in the Arbor Day. A literary competition was held where the High School band showed ability in music.

OCCUPATION DAY

Occupation Day had been observed in Tacloban. Among other features of celebration there had been athletic exercises by the members of the High School. It lasted 2 days, great enthusiasm prevailed. Thousands of people attended.

MASBATE

The ceremony of setting the 1st corner stone of what is to be the High School of the Sub Province of Masbate was held on the 13 of August. Prominent officials of the province together with a large gathering of its inhabitants partook in the occasion

CAVITE

The daily attendances of children in the Public Schools of Cavite are 7863, Pangasinan 27,807.

ARAYAT

Arayat is now constructing a new school building to be used for the teaching of Domestic Science.

ILOCOS NORTE

Funds are being asked by the members of the council of Batac, Ilocos Norte, out of the Insular funds as provided by-law of Philippine Legislature 1980, entitled "Funds for the Department of Public Instruction for Incidental Expenses."

SURIGAO

The Principal of Surigao Provincial High School has prohibited the use of the Visayan dialect to pupils while in school building

He has converted one of the rooms of the building into a Reading Room.

The girls of the Provincial School are always practicing basket ball

An Inter-class base ball league has been organized and games are played every alternate day.

At the last election held by the school society the following officers were elected:—

President	Pedro Omibe.
Vice-President	Vicente Narciso.
Secretary	Consolacion Santos.
Treasurer	Nemecio Borja.
First Sergeant at arms.	Guillermo Bayer.
Second " " "	Alejandro Martinez.

MAQUINAS
PARA COSER

PAGOS
SEMANALES
-P-2'00

SINGER

ESCOLTA 33, MANILA

SEWING
MACHINES

WEEKLY
PAYMENTS
-P-2'00

Cristalería buena para uso diario — Cristalería fina superior Francesa — Mantelitos y servilletas muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

NORMAL SCHOOL NOTES

Mr. Juan S. Barroso, teacher of gardening, who was with us last year is now teaching in Pangasinan, we hope to see him back at the Normal School next year.

Messrs. Charles A. Dana and Ralph A. Pelton, American teachers in the College of Beirut, Syria, were recent visitors at the Normal School. They seemed surprised and delighted with the practical nature of the instruction here, saying there is a great contrast between our work and that of the schools of India and Turkey which they have just visited.

Epifanio Madayag, who made a star record in wood-working last year, is now stationed at Bukidnon, Misamis, as teacher,

A meeting of the second year students Friday before last was called by direction of Mr. Murray, with the purpose of organizing an athletic association.

Last Friday the constitution was submitted, discussed and approved.

The next day the election of officers took place and resulted as follows:

President . . .	Mr. Antonio Pineda
Vice-President . . .	" Candido Agdamag.
Secretary . . .	" Cecilio Putong.
Treasurer . . .	Miss Rosario Portilla.
Sergeant-at-arms.	Mr. Gregorio Angustia.
Reporter . . .	" Ponciano O. Olayta.

This organization is called the "Sophomore Association". It is believed that the activity and enthusiasm shown by the members of this association will insure success in all its undertakings.

The contract for the building of the New Normal School has been let to contractor Loper for P270,000. The building is to be completed and ready for occupancy November, 1911. A beautiful site on Taft Avenue has been selected for this handsome structure, which will be one of the largest single buildings in the Philippines

The Normal Literary Society debated the subject, "Resolved, That health is better than wealth". Each side made a creditable showing in the debate but the judges awarded the decision to the negative

Miss Maria Playter Daniels who recently arrived from the United States has been assigned to the Domestic Science Department in the place of Miss Lucas who is now in the States on leave.

The Junior Class held a regular meeting in which a splendid program was rendered. The success of the program was due largely to the part taken by the well-known young lady Miss Pilar Ejercito, a pianist and

a brilliant student in the Junior College. The program was as follows:

1. An Address, Mr. Caester Murray, the Director.
2. Recitation, The Day is Gone, Miss Socorro K. Kalaw.
3. An Address Mr. Pacifico Buenconsejo, the President.

COMBINATION RATES

Normal Instructor	P-2.00
The Filipino Teacher	" 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	
	" 4.0

Our rate for both only " 3.20

Primary Plans	P-2.00
The Filipino Teacher	" 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	
	" 4.00

Our rate for both only " 3.20

Normal Instructor	P-2.00
Primary Plans	" 2.00
The Filipino Teacher	" 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	
	" 6.00

Our price only " 4.50

The Elementary School Teacher	P-3.00
The Filipino Teacher	" 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	
	" 5.00

Our price only " 4.00

We also send to our subscribers the following books with the very low price of P 1.60 each post paid:-
Seeley's Question Book.
Every Day Plans.
The Year's Entertainment.

The Year's Entertainments is a set of ten Entertainment Books - One for Each Month of the School Year. Compiled and Arranged by Inez N. McFee.

The contents of these books are arranged under complete programs for different grades, appropriate to the month, or for various Holidays, Birthdays of Noted Persons, or other special occasions. With these programs as a basis, the books provide a vast amount of Entertainment Material, made up of Recitations, Songs Music, Dialogues, Tableau, Memory Gems with directions to Teachers, Hints for Decoration, etc

Teachers - take advantage of this combination prices Send us your orders at once. Tomorrow is too late.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

P. O. Box 1090 Manila.

Sole Agent in the Philippines.

Algodones de diferentes clases para bordar, agujas ganchillos y otros efectos para bordar y marcar, se vende muy barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL, Manila.

4. Piano, La Traviata, Miss Pilar Ejercito.
5. Essay, Philippine Agriculture and Its Importance, Tiburcio Borja.
6. Reading of the Normal School News, Mr. Gabino Tubuñar.

A basket-ball Team of the ladies of the Junior Class has been organized. The ladies wear skirts of blue and white. The interests of the Normal School students in athletics has considerably increased. Every class organization has its own teams and each team is working hard almost every day to prepare itself for the nearing contest. The program of the inter class contest is as follows:

50,100 and 220 yd. dashes
Pole vault
High Jump
Running Broad Jump
Short Put
Relay Races

On Aug. 27, the Normal School Baseball and Basketball teams went to Orani Bataan. The Baseball Team returned to Manila victorious. The score was 9 to 2. The basket ball team left the banner at Orani, but it was fully determined to take it back when the next match game is pulled off.

A challenge for debate sent by the "Young Folks' Literary Society" was accepted by the "Normal Literary Society". A debating team of the "Normal Literary Society" is being formed. Seven candidates for admission into this team will soon be given a trial question to debate in order to select the debators for the great occasion.

At the last meeting of the Junior Class, Mr. Dionisio de Leon was chosen reporter. Watch these columns and see if he doesn't keep the Junior Class in the front ranks in the way of furnishing interesting news for the public.

"LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS"

DE

VALLE, EVANGELISTA Y CA.

ESTABLECIMIENTO GENUINAMENTE FILIPINO
TEGIDOS Y NOVEDADES DE EUROPA.

Inmenso surtido en Lanas Francesas, Inglesas,

PERCALES DE VARIAS CLASES

VISITAD NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.

Escolta No. 101

Manila, P. I.

Friday night the Junior Philippine Assembly debated the subject: "Resolved, that trusts should not be permitted to buy public lands in the Philippines". The speakers were as follows: Affirmative: Marciano Griar of Surigao and Simeon Canto of Pangasinan; Negative: Dionisio F. de Leon of Nyon and Sofronio Hernandez of Pampanga. All the speakers did well, but de Leon was specially praised for his splendid effort. The decision was in favor for negative.

At present there are more than 800 students attending the Philippine Normal School. Among these are nearly a hundred pensionado students and more than forty pensionado teachers.

Among our visitors of the past week was Francisco Benitez, who graduated from the Normal School in 1904 and has spent the last five years studying in Columbia University, New York City. Mr. Benitez showed great interest in our training department as he has been doing that kind of work at Columbia.

We are in receipt of a copy of "The 1910 Howitzer", from the United States Military Academy at West Point. This beautiful and valuable publication was presented to the library by Mr. Vicente P. Lim who graduated here in the class of 1908 and was subsequently sent to West Point as a government student. He was the first Filipino to matriculate in that institution.

LA ROSA

RESTAURANT

Carriedo Núm. 117 Quiapo

DESAYUNOS COMIDAS Y MERIENDAS

SERVICIO ESPECIAL

SORBETES RIQUÍSIMOS TODAS LAS NOCHES

Precio al alcance de todos—Cubiertos de 0.30 0.40 y 0.50

COCINA ESPAÑOLA

A. Castañeda Propietaria

Alberto F. Barretto

ABOGADO

*Bufete:—528 Sta. Mesa
Manila*

*Apartado de Correos 104
Tel. 1708*

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapas Paja inglesa últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chaffeurs, Cascos de Corcho para el Sol, Gorras para viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

* * SOCIETIES * *

—A new society known as the Cavite Intermediate Literary Society has been recently inaugurated in Cavite. Its principal object is the accomplishment of the English Language.

—The Paco Tennis Association in Manila has recently given its inauguration. A selected program was given. The Reception-committee, Misses Carmen Chanco and Emiliana Pabalba had been very kind to us. Many thanks for the invitation.

—“Rizal” is the name of the literary society recently organized by the III and IV grade pupils of San Juan, Nueva Ecija. Its principal aim is the perfection of English and the practice of Parliamentary Laws.

The following officers were elected: Mr. Timoteo Aguila, Pres.; Mr. Ambrocio Pambit, Vice President; Mr. Carlos Remento, Sec.; Miss Adriana Ramos, Treas.; Mr. Crisanto Padre, Sergeant-at-Arms. A program was also given attended by the town people. We applaud Mr. Irineo Herrera for his great interest in his pupils.

—A society known as the “Sangre Roja” made its appearance for the first time in San Narciso, Zambales, headed by Attorney Guillermo Jubol. The following officers were elected.

Pres.—Mr. Victor Amos Alterdino.

Cec.—Mr. Marcos Fuerte.

Trea.—Miss Maria Ginailla.

Board of Directors—Mr. Gervasio Lidalizo, Miss Marcelina Academia, Miss Perfecta Amos, Miss Francisca Fiome.

THE AMERICAN HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY

We are in receipt of two interesting books and two other pamphlets from Mrs. Henry Bayard Mc Coy, President of the Philippine Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. We believe there is a great possibility for the teachers to urge their pupils to treat animals more humanely.

Teachers who are supposed to be the makers of the citizens of tomorrow ought to see that they do not make them cruel. They are responsible to the more humane acts of their pupils not only within the school curriculum but even away from it. Teaching involves a great deal and the prevention of all brutal treatments to animals especially to pets at home is a part of this great work. A teacher therefore ought to see that

something is done along this line as a part of the great work he or she ought to be fulfilling.

The other two pamphlets we have on hand show us that this great society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is doing a marvellous work. The following note says: On July 1, 1909 there were in America over 75000 bands with two or three million members. The American Band of Mercy teaches kindness, justice and mercy to all creatures human and dumb, and so make property more safe life more sacred, and the world a happier place for all to live in.

“JUNIOR CLASS LITERARY AND ATHLETIC SOCIETY.”

The regular meeting of this society formed by members of the Normal School Third Year Class was held at the Music Hall of the said school on Saturday, September 3rd, 1910

A full attendance of all the members was there present with a lot of visitors witness the fine program. The industrious Acting Superintendent of the Normal School addressed the society on the subject of Education. His language was forceful, clear and comprehensive on such a hard subject, his clearness in emphasizing the point he wanted to impress upon the mind of his hearers showed that he is a real educator of no little ability and understood most thoroughly what he was speaking about.

The next number of the program was a recitation by Miss Josefa Jara. It was a brilliant recitation, very thoroughly learned, showed industrious preparation on the part of the reciter, and was delivered with such naturalness that it impressed the hearers that she was speaking out her own composition.

The audience was delighted with music played by Miss Rosita Nieva, accompanied by violin by Mr. Lazaro Milaor. The audience so liked the music that a repetition was necessary before the players could come back to their seats.

After the music, the society herald was read by the society editor Mr. Gabino Tabuñar. This herald gives the news in and around the Normal School for the week previous to the meeting. The herald read by him interested and amused the audience very much. The editor showed talent and industry in collecting his news.

“LOOKER-ON.”

The Month in Review

A GOOD MEASURE

A new municipal ordinance has been put in force regarding "spitting on side-walks", "walks", "public halls", and "saloons".

The ordinance we believe is a good one. It is hygienic and a great measure for the common health. In fact were there a little more attention paid to hygiene not only in the city but elsewhere in provinces, this country would be one of the healthiest spots in the world.

Teachers' cooperation to this important hygienic measure is to be expected

BOUND HOMEWARD

The Hon. the Sec. of War Mr. Dickinson has left the Islands bound homeward Sept. 3rd.—We wish him a happy voyage and may his visit here bring prosperity to the Islands.

P. T. A.'s DOCTOR

Dr. Pacifico Victoriano is appointed physician of the P. T. A. Teachers who desire to secure his service may call on him at 332 Magdalena. Trozo, Manila, P. I.

STUDENTS TO HAWAII

The "El Tiempo" of Iloilo says that the students of Industrial School pertaining to the Protestants of said province have been induced by a certain José Alva to leave for Hawaii. Why not wait to have their career finished first, Mr. Alva?

A NEW BOULEVARD

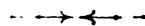
The Luneta, according to Mr. Meham, will be turned into a more poetical and presh spot of the City. 360 palms will be planted along the side-walks. Indeed, that is the way to win the appreciation of the public.

STUDENTS' STRIKE

Students' strike is still burning hot. What will the end of the strike be? We hope it will be smoothly settled in favor of our hopeless students of San José

STEPHENS, DENTISTS

63 ESCOLTA, MANILA



Painless extraction P- 1.00

Gold crowns P- 10.00

The Municipal Board of Manila has contributed the sum of P-3,000 to be used in the maintainance and care of the sick poor in favor of the Medical School.

The General Hospital is now open—under the management of members composing the Phil. Medical School

The exposition of Agriculture and Horticulture in Singapore opened its doors to the world on the 7th of this month. Many enterprises including some important Filipino products are participating in the event. This will be a great opportunity in demonstrating the numerous resources with which these Islands are possessed of.

Following candidates for Military West Point Academy Anastacio Ver, Luis Ramos, and Antonio Corcuera are to come up for examination on the 2nd. Tuesday of October 1910. We sincerely hope that they meet success.

The Director of Education has completed his annual report. They are now in the hands of the printer.

The Board of Directors for the society for the Protection of helpless children held a meeting in the Provincial Building of Zamboanga with a view of establishing at once a dispensary for the benefit of all those who may be in need.

The measure is indeed a worthy one and we hope it would soon be imitated throughout the Islands.

APOLONIO ROSAL, DENTISTA

San Roque, Cavite

Fine gold crowns and bridge work a speciality

All work done at the lowest prices and guaranteed to give a complete satisfaction.
Teeth extracted without pain.

TRY ONCE

Josue Soncuya

LAWYER-ABOGADO

77 Legaspi

Walled City Manila

All Saints Day and Purification Day heretofore recognized as school holidays discontinued to be so as per circular of the Director of Education.

The laying of the corner stone of Manila Hotel by Secretary Dickinson was inaugurated Sept. 1.

The Emperor of Germany in his recent address in Koenigsberg has encouraged women to attend to home keeping before any other work pertaining to men.

A museum has been recently opened at Calle Anlague. It is quite interesting to call and see same.

Governor General Mr. Forbes has offered a prize to any school base ball team in the Islands who wins a series of games.

The new organized "Liga Femenina Anti tuberculosa" held its first meeting in Manila Sept. 4th where important measures have been discussed. Their aim is very important, and we sincerely hope it will be a successful one.

By recommendation of Hon. Gregorio Nieva, the following pensioned girls of Tayabas are chosen to pursue the course of nurses at Manila. They are Misses Juanita Lagcio; Ricarda M. Coll; Maria Red; Micaela Leyco; Kuisita Alvarez, and Juanita Curzado.

Mr. Frank White Director of Education will marry Miss Eva Scheide on the 15th of the month. May this union bring to both a life overloaded with happiness and prosperity.

Last month there appeared in public the "La Pluma de Acero", a monthly review published by the students of "Colegio Mercantil".—Their aim is to develop the Spanish language, connected with a literary society recently organized by the students of the same school. We hope the paper to live long.

The sum of P-4,000 has been duly appropriated by the Civil Commission for pensioned students in nursing from the Non-Christian Provinces.

Miss Esther Van Shaick from the Estates has joined the Bureau of Education—She is welcomed.

The United States Shoe Co., our favorite patronizer has given a ball and reception inaugurating the construction of its solid building erected on S. Marcelino Paco.

Assistant Director Magee is compiling a series of statistical tables relative to town's products, industries and manufactured articles to render the progress of industrial work in all schools of the Islands possible.

MORE SCHOOLS'

The Director of Education Mr. F. White approved the plan of building more schools in the following provinces: Katbaligan, Samar; Badian and Naga, Cebu; S. Qrintin, Mangatarem, Manawag and Lingayen, Pangasinan; S. Marcelino and Castillejos, Zambales; Kadihay, Bohol—P-700 000 in the Insular Treasury is set aside for the work.

RIZAL'S PARK

The Phil. Commission has recently appropriated the sum of P 10,000 for the embellishment of Rizal's Park in Dapitan.

THE LITTLE MESSENGER

We are in receipt of the first copy of the "Little Messenger of the Sacred Heart". It is a monthly religious publication edited by the Normal School Girls of the Children of Mary—Its membership has increased so rapidly that it numbers now to about 150.

At the annual election held the following officers were elected: Miss Aurelia Malvar, Prefect; Miss Eustaquia Cosio, 1st. Assistance; Miss Arseña Silva, 2nd. Assistant; Miss Encarnación Ungson, Secretary; Germana Purganan, Librarian; Miss Francisca Tirona and Miss Mercedes Rivera, Instructors of candidates; Misses Soledad Daipis, Juliana Edralin, Concepcion Imson, Socorro Kalaw, Rosa Martinez and Amanda Morente, Consultors

—Hon. Sec. Gilbert has given a very instructive lecture to the Normal School Girls living in the Dormitory. He compared the women of the Phil. with those of other countries in the Orient.

Sir!—

If your teeth ache and need
be extracted, direct to

Juan Villanueva

415 Lemery, Tondo, Manila.

He will do it *ABSOLUTELY*
without pain and at the *LOWEST*
prices.

Fabricación
de Sellos de
goma y de
metal.

IMPRENTA,

LIBRERIA,

PAPELERIA,

ENCUADERNACIONES,

Cuadros, Estuches de
Pelus y Cajoneras de
Cartón.

Lorenzo Cribbe

Montaje y
Barnizaje de
Pianos
Precios muy
reducidos

101—CRESPO—101

A la subida del puente de San Sebastian.
QUIAPO, MANILA

JUGUETES, JUGUETES, JUGUETES, siempre muchos juguetes Acudid niños!!! muy baratos y Siempre baratos en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

6

Hablemos de cada cosa por vez

Al comprar una máquina de escribir, hágase Vd. siempre esta regla excelente: **YO EXAMINARÉ LAS BARRAS DE TIPOS.**

La barra de tipo - es decir, la barra que lleva el tipo - es la pieza que hace el trabajo arduo de una máquina de escribir.

Ninguna máquina de escribir puede ser más fuerte que sus barras de tipos, ni mejor que sus barras de tipos, porque la medida de la fuerza de cualquier máquina de escribir es la fuerza de sus barras de tipos.

Teniendo presente este hecho, rogamos á Vd. examine cuidadosamente las barras de tipos de la máquina de escribir Remington.

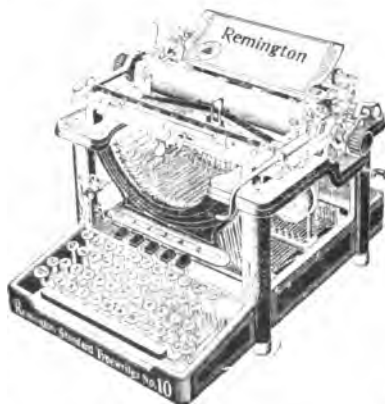
La sólida barra de tipo forjada de la Remington es y siempre ha sido uno de los fundamentos de su supremacía. Compare esta barra Remington, hecha de una forja caliente de acero, *exigiendo treinta y tres operaciones distintas en su manufactura*—compare esta barra fuerte y rígida con la delgada barra ordinaria hecha de acero laminado, y comprenderá Vd. entonces una razón porque

El nombre mismo de

“Remington”

significa fuerza y confianza en una máquina de escribir.

Los nuevos modelos 10 y 11 de la máquina de escribir Remington tienen la famosa barra de tipo forjada de la Remington. Además, estos modelos representan la unión de los principios históricos y la excelencia tradicional de la Remington con todas las ideas más recientes y más progresivas en la construcción de máquinas de escribir. Como combinación de lo mejor de lo viejo con lo mejor de lo nuevo, los nuevos modelos de la Remington son el triunfo más alto de la máquina de escribir.



E. C. McCullough & Co.

Plaza Goiti, Manila.

The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL, ÓRGANO DE LA "PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Director: D. FILOMENO MARAVILLAS

P-2 00 ANUAL. SE RECIBEN ANUNCIOS A PRECIOS CONVENCIONALES

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente a irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Administración cualquier cambio de domicilio para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirse á THE FILIPINO TEACHER P. O. Box No. 1090, Manila, I. F.

EDITORIAL

Nuestros estudiantes

La ciudad de Manila está bien poblada de estudiantes. La mayoría de éstos proceden de provincias y componen su minoría jóvenes naturales de la misma ciudad. Hay que verlos como van á las aulas. Con el libro bajo los brazos, penetran en los augustos recintos de los templos de la instrucción, para beber las aguas regueradoras de la ciencia. Dijérase por éste hecho, que todos ellos constituyen el porvenir de la Patria. Mis notamos una cosa que suele suceder en la vida de la realidad: algunos de esos escolares logran terminar la carrera y otros no consiguen ni siquiera dar comienzo al estudio de las facultades. Si nos ocupáramos en inquirir el motivo de éste fenómeno, caeríamos en la cuenta de que lo de terminan hechos de la naturaleza del medio ambiente en que u o se agita.

Sabemos positivamente que Manila es el centro de las diversiones. El escolar aun cuando mirase mucho por su porvenir, no podría resistir á la tentación de frecuentar esos antros (llamémoslos así) de la perversión. Por otra parte, la mala compañía usa de todos los artificios para que se incline cada vez mas el estudiante á cobrarla apego y seguirle á todas partes. ¿Que sucede con esos estudiantes que derrochan dinero tan solo por poder ir á paseo en coches flamantes tirados por

soberbios caballos? Dirigid la vista á esos jóvenes trasnochadores. ¿No están haciendo por ventura un desgaste inicu de energias que debieran emplearse en provecho de la Patria? Esos actos serían dispensables en los alumnos si se realizaran una ó dos ó tres veces al año por ejemplo; pero vemos que el vicio está arraigado. Lo mismo se entregan á la holganza en dias festivos que en los ordinarios.

Mientras su vida de mal estudiante se desliza entre los encantos de la vanidad y los gustos del placer, el curso escolar avanza y vá tocando á su término. Como no han aprendido nada, tienen miedo (es natural.) de sujetarse al examen. Hé aquí á esos estudiantes que no concluyen su labor comenzada.

Sobre aquellos otros estudiantes que terminan sus estudios hemos de decir que son de la manera de esos hombres que tienen mucho dominio de sí mismos. Además de ésto, hay que admitir que deben de estar bajo la vigilancia estricta de sus encargados. Así que cumplen como es debido con sus obligaciones y á fines de cada curso, presentan á sus padres premios al mérito y diplomas de honor y hermosas calificaciones los cuales les llenan el corazón de satisfacción

**

Si queréis ser muy distinguido y respetado en cualquier sociedad, usad los Trajes de Lana confeccionado en EL CENTRO DE MCDONALD.- Escelta.

Bernabe Studio ✂

Se regala una ampliación á los que tomen una docena de retratos tarjetas americanas para arriba.- Peinadora gratis. Izquierdo No. 379, Trcezo.

inmensa. Los padres ó á falta de éstos, sus fieles encargados desempeñan un papel importante en la formación de los cerebros juveniles de tal suerte que sin ellos muchas esperanzas de la Patria hubieran quedado tronchadas en flor.

Los padres ó sus encargados harían un beneficio á la juventud si se le sometiesen á una disciplina prudente. De esta manera, veremos á todos cumplir con los obligaciones que se han impuesto y huir de todo cuanto signifique corrupción. Los padres de familia que no pueden vivir al lado de sus hijos por sus múltiples quehaceres, sino encontrasen en Manila personas de bastante autoridad, procuren ingresar á sus hijos en calidad de alumnos internos en un Colegio de la Capital. Está fuera de duda que dentro del Colegio vive un estudiante vida arreglada y nada puede hacer sin conocimiento de sus instructores. No se pueden discutir las ventajas del interno sobre el externo.

Los padres ó sus encargados están obligados á fijarse hasta en los libros que leen los estudiantes. Las novelas leídas en días en que se deben estudiar las asignaturas en que se han matriculado en un Instituto, pueden hacer daño á los estudiantes. Las novelas, según tenemos entendido, no sirven más que para recrear el espíritu y á

fé que no reportan pingües utilidades á la vida práctica. No hay que tenerlas entre manos sino en los días de ocio. Muchos hombres grandes leen novelas no en los días de labor sino en los de vacación ó cuando se ven libres de sus ocupaciones diarias.

Tened en cuenta éstas palabras, padres de familia, que á vosotros os toca más que á nadie, velar por la suerte de vuestros hijos. Hay tantos estudiantes que se pierden en Manila y todo se debe al medio ambiente en que viven. Buscad para ellos un lugar en Manila en que lejos de pervertirles lleguen sin tardanzas ni entorpecimientos á tocar con sus frentes el cenit de sus ambiciones científicas.

Filipino Teacher constituye como deber de su conciencia el hablar sobre aquellos asuntos que en modo alguno interesan al bienestar de nuestra Patria. Si el marcar derroteros buenos para la juventud interesa al bienestrar de la Patria querida, nos daremos por satisfechos y contentos, pues no hemos hecho otra cosa más que realizar un acto digno de escribirse con letras de oro en las páginas de nuestra historia periodística.

* * *

Maestras! La elegancia atrae el respeto y aprecio de vuestras alumnas. Usad los Percales de EL CENTRO DE MODAS y sereis elegantes.

EL CENTRO DE MODAS

94 ESCOLTA MANILA

We are makers of high class clothing for gentlemen—Style, fit, quality and satisfaction guaranteed.

Collars, Neckties of superior quality and at a lovest price.

VISIT OUR STORE TO BE CONVINCED

El Centro de Modas

Escolta 94 Manila

Calzado Superior Americano y Español. Inmenso surtido y fresco en cada correo. Hay mucho para niños, muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

SECCION PEDAGOGICA

El profesor de una asignatura ya sea de 2^a enseñanza ya sea de cualquiera facultad, llega á formar estudiantes modelos si adopta un buen método. Entendemos que para que los estudiantes puedan sacar provecho de sus estudios, deberán contar ante todo con un instructor idóneo. Pero éste no debe limitar su labor á la explicación de las lecciones diarias que se dan en su cátedra. Hay profesores que creen cumplir con su misión explicando á sus alumnos palabras más claras, lo que quiere decir el libro sobre tal materia. Este procedimiento si así puede llamarse, no es tan recomendable que digamos. Lejos de hacer estudiosos á los alumnos los hace perezosos pues no ignoran que su profesor tiene por costumbre explicar todos los días las lecciones. Consecuencia: expira el curso escolar y apenas se acuerdan de cuantas conferencias han llegado á sus oídos. Convénzase el pedagogo de que esta norma de conducta es perniciosa para el adelantamiento de los escolares. Hay necesidad de tomarles la lección diariamente pues de esta manera estudiarán. Porque? Porque se ven envueltos en un compromiso que los expondría á la vergüenza si no consiguiesen salirse de él. El mismo deseo de sobresalir y el noble afán de evitar que los compañeros se rían de su ignorancia, les convierten de indolentes en activos obreros intelectuales. Hay que conocer la idiosincrasia del elemento escolar. Este necesita á cada paso si queréis que recoja en el día de la siega opimos frutos, necesita, repetimos que se hiera un tanto su amor propio.

Estamos hablando por propia experiencia. Hace algunos años que estamos dedicados á la enseñanza y siempre hemos notado que cuanto más explicamos en nuestras cátedras, menos se preparan los alumnos. Los alumnos, apenas nos acomodamos en la silla profesoral, nos piden explicación. Y si se nos ocurre alguna vez

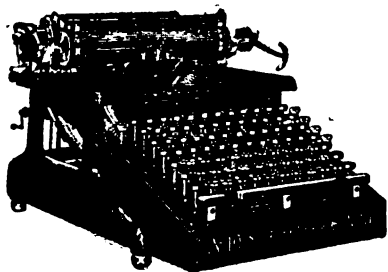
preguntarles algo acerca de una lección, nos dicen que no la hemos explicado. Los alumnos confían mucho, no cabe duda, en las explicaciones del profesor y por aquello de que vá á explicar mañana tal materia, no la estudian. Con lo expuesto, no queremos dar á entender que debemos evitar las explicaciones en las cátedras. Ellas son necesarias á nuestros escolares, como lo es la sangre al organismo. Pero si queremos hacer las explicaciones diariamente en nuestras cátedras, necesario es que también les tomemos á ellos las lecciones diariamente. Así formaremos estudiantes modelos.

La letra con sangre entra, hubo un tiempo en que fué un dogma en nuestras aulas. No concebíamos el progreso de un estudiante sino bajo los golpes de una palmeta y los cardenales producidos por el bejuco. Nuestros estudiantes, entonces, por miedo á aquellos instrumentos del castigo corporal, estudiaban sus lecciones aunque sin comprender el sentido; pero estudiaban aprendiéndose de memoria todo un libro. Si cada época tiene su carácter como dice el más eminente de los pedagogos filipinos D. Enrique Mendiola, aquella época se caracterizó por los castigos corporales que se infligían á los estudiantes; más castigos que tendían á un objeto: á la formación de buenos estudiantes. Ahora no tenemos necesidad de aquellos castigos. Los tiempos de ahora, condenan aquel principio irracional. Para formar buenos estudiantes, no hay otro medio mas que el apuntado: tomar la lección diariamente á nuestros alumnos y explicarles diariamente. Exige ésto de nosotros los pedagogos filipinos mucho trabajo. Y qué?.....

Hemos nacido para derramar beneficios sobre nuestros jóvenes escolares y no aguardamos otra recompensa mas que que la bendición de los conciudadanos.

QUIMANTONG.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER



La única máquina de escribir visible con teclado completo para escribir en inglés y en castellano

SPRUNGLI & CO.

Unicos Agentes

Teléfono 175

28 Calle David, Manila.

BAZAR SIGLO XX

Plaza del Conde N.º 2-16,

BINONDO, MANILA.

Gran Depósito de Efectos de Construcción

Planchas de hierro galvanizado, planas y acanaladas de todas clases y marcas á precio sin competencia.

Herramientas para obras manuales y para la Agricultura. Somos los únicos agentes de los *Arados* legítimos de Angát, (Sudsúd y Lipia).

Tenemos tambien un gran surtido da Comestibles y bebidas de calidad superior y á precios mas baratos

Percales y Lanas una especialidad.

Somos los únicos Representantes de la renombrada *Máquina de Coser*.—**STANDART**

No olvidarse -- Cuando quereis alguna cosa dirijase personalmente ó por correo al

Bazar Siglo XX

2-16 Plaza del Conde Binondo Manila.

SECCION LITERARIA

Zona Neutral

LOS ESCOLARES UNIVERSITARIOS

El traspaso del Colegio de S. José y sus haciendas á los PP. Jesuitas há hecho arder en el corazón escolar llamaradas de indignación. El traspaso, según se sabe de público, há sido ordenado por el Sumo Pontífice. Contra este traspaso, protestan los estudiantes celebrando asambleas magnas. Les consta de una manera positiva á los escolares universitarios que el traspaso del Colegio de S. José y sus haciendas á los PP. Jesuitas, acabaría con la existencia de esas dos facultades de Medicina y Farmacia que en la Universidad de Santo Tomas se están cursando de largos años há

Mucha razón les asiste á esos pobres escolares universitarios al oponerse á que se lleve á efecto dicho traspaso. Lo que rentan las haciendas de S. José se destina al sostenimiento de las facultades de Medicina y Farmacia. Desaparecida esa fuente de donde se sacan los recursos necesarios para poder costear los gastos que ocasionan esas dos ramas del saber, no cabe duda que éstas dejarían de subsistir. Por lo cual, los estudiantes de Medicina y Farmacia están removiendo cielo y tierra para que se revoque la orden augusta del Supremo Jerarca de la Iglesia Universal. La revocación de dicha orden no redundaría en menoscabo de la personalidad del Santo Padre pues no afecta á principios ni á dogmas de la Iglesia. Se implora la caridad del Vicario de Cristo en la tierra para que la tienda a esos pobres estudiantes ansiosos de conocimientos sólidos. Entendemos que el Papa es infalible en aquellos asuntos en que habla sobre dogmas de fé. Si la cuestión que nosotros los estudiantes estamos defendiendo fuese contraria á las doctrinas de la Iglesia, seríamos los primeros en abominar de la aberración. Pero se trata de nuestro porvenir, de asegurar nuestra existencia en lo futuro. Los que atenten contra él, sean quienes fueren, primeramente vamos á llamar su atención hácia el error en que incurran, y despues si no nos oyeran, sabríamos dentro de nuestra pequeñez, romper lanzas por los fueros de la verdad y de la justicia

Vamos á hacer constar aquí que creemos á pié juntillas que estas asambleas que celebra la juventud escolar, esas cartas que se han enviado al Santo Padre, de esas no debe de estar enterado el referido Santo Padre. Estamos convencidos que alguna mano misteriosa debe de andar tras ese movimiento escolar, trabajando de manera que el Papa no llegue á tener noticia de éste conflicto jesuitico-dominicano llamado tambien en otros términos lio escolar.

El Papa es un Santo Varon y cuando obra, obra libre por completo de las pasiones de que muchas veces adolecemos los hombres ordinarios. Si este clamoreo estudiantil llegase á oídos del Santo Padre todo quedaría arreglado y el sosiego y la tranquilidad volverían á reinar de nuevo en los corazones de los escolares damnificados por ese traspaso ordenado.

Vamos tambien á hacer constar públicamente el disgusto que hemos recibido por la actitud incomprendible del Sr. Delegado Mgr. Agius. Este deja que las cosas continúen su curso y á nuestro modo de ver las cosas, Monseñor Agius no es la planta hábil y diplomática que puede solucionar esta confusión de hechos.

Conste á los llamados á solucionar este conflicto jesuitico dominicano, que Martin Lutero aquel agustino turbulento de que habla la historia, se separó de la Religión Católica Apostólica Romana negando la eficacia de las indulgencias, atacando la supremacia del Papa y desautorizando la infalibilidad de la Iglesia. Y todo por un mero disgusto. ¿Quereis altos dignatarios de la Iglesia Católica que en Filipinas se repita la misma historia? Las mismas causas producen los mismos efectos. Temblad

ESCOLAR.



Naguilian, Union, Sept. 20th 1910.

IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, the early death of Mr. Fausto Suyat, a municipal teacher of San Fernando La Union, we have lost an efficient and beloved co-worker; and,

Whereas, the pupils and teachers of La Union province have known him as one of the best teachers and patriotic citizen;

Be it resolved, that we the teachers and pupils of Naguilian Central and Barrio schools do hereby express our sincere regrets for his untimely death, and

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved parents of Mr. Fausto Suyat and that another copy be sent to THE FILIPINO TEACHER for publication.

Signed by the Naguilian Teachers.

* * *

Los cuellos y corbatas de venta en EL CENTRO DE MODAS 94 Escolta no tienen comparación en calidad y precio.

LA EXCURSION

LOS ALUMNOS DEL AFAMADO CENTRO DOCENTE
INSTITUTO BURGOS.

Sin entorpecimientos de ninguna clase se ha llevado á cabo la excursión escolar iniciada por los alumnos del Colegio Instituto Burgos oficialmente reconocido por el Gobierno. La excursión era de carácter recreativo é instructivo y como tal al mismo tiempo que nuestro espíritu se alimentaba con el pan de la ciencia, deleitábase de una manera singular ese mismo espíritu á los acordes de la música y á los ritmos y cadencias de la voz femenina y á las seducciones y encantos de la diosa Terpsicore.

Cuando salimos de la calle Enrile eran ya las 2 de la tarde. Los cuatro tranvías eléctricos estaban llenos de excursionistas. A los excursionistas escolares, han se unido el elemento profesoral del mismo Instituto, varias personas distinguidas de la Capital y hermosas señoritas cuyas miradas daban fuego y animación y vida á los corazones viejos. ¡Que bueno es viajar en este valle triste y contrito en compañía de mujeres hermosas! Todo es placer y alegría.

Cuando se encuentra uno entre tantas bellezas como hay en mi tierra, figúrase vivir por un momento en el mejor de los mundos. Pero cuan poco tiempo dura la felicidad en este planeta. Aquella excursión muy pronto tocara á su fin. Veamos lo que había durado.

Llegamos á San Juan del Monte á las 2 y 30 p. m. Hacen uso de la palabra los Sres. Luis Lauchengco, Dionisio B. Cruz, Vicente Castro. El primero habló en español y los dos en tagalog é inglés respectivamente. Suenan aplausos. Los oradores han terminado de hablar.

Antonio P. Oliveros

DENTISTA

Tel. No. 1302
Manila, I. F.

Bajada del Puente de España
Escolta No. 23

We send free a copy of our Special Edition dedicated in honor of the Provincial teachers who attended the Philippine Normal School, to the subscriber who pays his subscription in advance.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Lámparas y Quinqués eléctricos y para petróleo—Quinqués mecánicos nuevos modelos muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

D. Enrique Mendiola, el grand father de la juventud escolar fija su mirada en el reloj. A una sola indicación suya, los excursionistas ocupan sus puestos respectivos y los tranvías cumpliendo con los deberes de la locomoción, nos llevan en alas de la velocidad á la calle Cervantes, en donde dieron muestras de su verbosidad exhuberante al pronunciar discursos llenos de enseñanza, los Sres. Marcos Lopez, Margarito Recto y Manuel Fernández

Los tranvías se disponen á marchar por que los oradores han cumplido con su misión. Los tranvías toman la dirección de Tondo y mientras devoraban distancias, nosotros los que sentíamos sed y un poco de hambre nos ocupábamos en beber refrescos y tomar dulces y otras cositas mas.

¡Tondo! ¡Tondo! Lo repitieron varias veces los excursionistas. Nos apeamos de los coches y personas amigas y políticos de renombre nos saludan.

Pastor Gómez está muy cansado de tanto cantar cantos americanos. Sin embargo tiene todavía fuerzas para obligar á los oradores á que pronuncien sus discursos.

* *

Percales de la última novedad se halla de venta á precios reducidos en EL CENTRO DE MODAS.—94 Escolta.

Para adquirir un retrato muy parecido y baratísimo, es preciso acudirse á la Fotografía

"BOREAL STUDIO"

JOLO 313, BINONDO, MANILA—TEL NO. 270

BAJO LA DIRECCIÓN DE *B. GOMEZ*

"Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografía Zafra"
PEINADORA GRATIS TODOS LOS DIAS

"La Campana"

CONFITERÍA Y REPOSTERÍA

Especialidad en dulces finos elaborados todos los días por acreditados maestros



Merengues helados, Sorbetes, Horchata de Almendras heladas.

DULUMBAYAN 114 Y 116, STA. CRUZ
TELÉFONO 1116, MANILA.

La divina y angelical Mary habla en castellano. ¡Bien gritan todos. En medio de los aplausos y los vivas del escolar termináronselos discursos.

¡Basta ya! Dijeron los jefes de la expedición escolar. El último aplauso tributado al último orador anunció que debíamos acomodarnos en los tranvías como antes. Estando ya dispuestos todos á la marcha, los tranvías dirijense con rumbo á Pasig

Llegamos aquí á eso de las 6 y 1/2. ¡Qué recibimiento espléndido nos hicieron los altos dignatarios de la oficialidad municipal y provincial! El Gobernador Lope K. Santos saluda al Presidente del Instituto Burgos D. Enrique Mendiola, Dicho Gobernador pide que D. Enrique dirija la palabra al público. Vibró la palabra sabia del veterano pedagogo. Después, la Presidenta de la Liga de mujeres Srta. Constanca Poblete y la Secretaria de la misma Srta. Rosalía de Leon discurrieron sobre los fines de la Liga Anti-tuberculosa. Las oradoras estuvieron muy felices. Porfirio Talavera Francisco Fule, Juan Cordero dirijieron tambien la palabra al público cosechando al final estruendosos aplausos.

Los demas oradores designados para hablar aquí se abstuvieron de perorar, pues el tiempo exigía de nosotros un pronta arribo á Malabon. En vista de esto los que estábamos en tierra oyendo discursos, recibimos la orden superior, inapelable de que debíamos colocarnos en los coches.

Malabón, era el último pueblo en donde tenian los escolares que dar conferencias, y los tranvías entregándose á una carrera extraordinaria, despues de salvar distancias con la velocidad del rayo, nos llevan á aquel hospitalario pueblo. Mis amigos los políticos rojos sres. Turiano y Montenegro y el apreciado Perico estábamos

con un hambre atroz. Antes de entregarnos al baile y á otros jaleos, lo primero que hicimos fué llevar pan al estomago ya torturado por el hambre.

Eran las 11 y 30.

Gómez, la encarnación de la actividad, cree que ya es hora de dar comienzo á los discursos. Previas las presentaciones de rúbrica, hablan muchos caballeros y varias señoritas los cuales cumplieron á las mil maravillas su cometido.

La Sra. de Gil despues de los discursos cantó de una manera admirable. La aplaudimos con frenesí.

El Sr. Carreon nos hizo escuchar su voz [de gran artista.

Después se rindió culto á la diosa Terpsicore. Los jóvenes dan encanto y animación á la fiesta.

La cena fué muy suculenta. Gracias por las atenciones á nosotros prodigadas.

Tornamos á la bulliciosa Manila á las 2 de la madrugada. ¡Que velozmente pasan las cosas buenas!

UN INVITADO.

Important

Cut out this coupon to give it to one of your friends.

The Filipino Teacher

Please send to my address a copy of THE FILIPINO TEACHER every month and for which I agree to pay the amount of P 2.00 pesos as nearly subscription, not later than 1910.

Name

No. Street

Town Province

*
**

Ask for advertised goods and see that you get them.

J. Y. PINZON

ABOGADO-LAWYER.

ARSENAL-17 CAVITE.

<p>MÁQUINAS PARA COSER ----- PAGOS SEMANALES -P-2'00</p>	<p>SINGER ESCOLTA 33, MANILA</p>	<p>SEWING MACHINES ----- WEEKLY PAYMENTS -P-2'00</p>
--	---	--

SECCION NOTICIERA

Tenemos entendido que la Asociación Antituberculosa, sin embargo de contar con pocos días de existencia, vá teniendo una vida boyante. Celebraremos que tan benemérita institución vaye progresando cada vez más, para el bienestar de los atacados de esa enfermedad conocida en la patología con el nombre de tuberculosis.

* *

La Corte Suprema, dijo (respecto de los caidos tres veces en los exámenes previos al ejercicio de la Abogacia) en sustancia lo siguiente: "que los caidos tres veces en dichos exámenes se considerarán inhabilitados". La inhabilitación de que habla la Corte Suprema no sabemos si es absoluta ó temporal. Esto debe acuar t n alto tribunal de Justicia.

* *

El Hon. Sec. Dickinson ha tornado ya á sus patrios lares ¿Qué concepto se habrá formado de la cultura del país y de los colegios públicos y privados establecidos en la Capital y provincias?

El instituto Burgos, cuyo plan de enseñanza está aprobado y reconocido oficialmente por el Dept. de la Instrucción Pública está lleno de gente escolar.

El Hon. Gilbert en su discurso pronunciado en la apertura del curso escolar de 1910-11 habiá augurado un brillante porvenir para el Instituto Burgos. La dirección de éste está en buenas manos pues ¿pueden desconocer la personalidad pedagógica del que un tiempo diera fama y renombre al Liceo de Manila?

* *

El Dr. Pacífico Victoriano ha sido nombrado Médico de la Philippine Teacher Association. Nuestra mas cordial enhorabuena.

* *

Dentro de poco, tendremos á todos los Diputados en esta Capital ¿Quiénes harán uso de una manera brillante los a mas parlamentarias? El juicio del público es implacable, ¿Ay del que no teniendo capacidad suficiente para estar dentro de la Asamblea, se metiera en dibujos de los que es profano.

POLI-
ZAS
DOTA-
LES



PARA
LOS
MAES-
TROS

OFICINA-CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENEMOS UNA OFERTA ESPECIAL PARA LOS MAESTROS Y MAESTRAS DE LAS ESCUELAS PÚBLICAS. V. NECESITA UNA PÓLIZA. ESCRIBID Y PEDID INFORMES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

P. O. Box 425

Manila, P. I.

25 Echague.

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUWANAN

Tagapamansag ng "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Namamahala: MANUEL AGUINALDO.

PASULATAN: 464 REAL MALATE. LALAGYAN SA CORREO: BOX 1090, MAYNILA, K. P.

PAÑGULONG-TUDLING

Sino kami?

¿.....?

|||.....|||

Kami'y hindi bagong kasisilang, ni di bagong kamumulat sa larangan ng pamamahayag. Ni di rin naman bagong kagigising upang magbansag ng tunay na layon at adhikâ.

Alam namin, at nararapat sanang ang tanong na gaya ng na sa sa itaas, ay kailangan lamang sa pagsilang ng bagong pahayagan, nguni't sa maalab na nais naming matahò ng balana, ang: KUNG SINO KAMI; at sapagka't ni ng unang paglabas ng bilang nitò noóng pang taong 1907 ay walâ kaming nalalamang nagíng DIWA na gaya ng nasa sa itaas nitò; at sapagka't kami'y noóng mga panahong iyon ay di katalamitam; at sapagka't madalas mamutawi sa bibig nang marami ang katanungang nasabi, ay ngayo'y aming iuulat sa aming mga giliw na mambabasa ang gaya ng sumusunod.

Nagsimulâ kami sa ikaapat na *bolumen*. Sa pagsisimulang itó ay ma'y tátlóng bilang na ang nakararaan. Sa mga bilang na itó ay walâ kaming naipakilalang buong linaw ng aming layunin kundi ang nangyari sa amin ay ang makitunggali sa mahigpit na kaaway, diyan sa ilang nagsasabi at nangangalandakang sa paaralang Ingles ay walang itinuturong *urbanidad* at iba pang pawang labag sa tunay na matwid; at ang gayon ay taglay lámang ng kainitan ng tuktok ng nagsasabi. Sa ganito'y bagama't di dapat, ay nakipatol kami upang masinag ang katotohanan, iyang katotohanang kailan ma'y di dapat na mapuwing ng sino man.

Mayroon pa. Hindi itó lamang.

Anóng malay namin—(at sino nga ang nakaalam?)—na, bakâ bukas makalawâ ay ganito rin ang aming sapitin.

¿Ay ano?

¡Walang kailangan!

Lantad ang aming mga dibdid. Taás ang aming mga noo at unat ang aming mga bisig: handang magpatulò ng luhâ ang aming mga panulat sa mga may ibig sa ami'y makitunggali.

Maaliwalas na tumutugón ang aming pag-iisip sa kanino man, bagama't mga bata kaming bumubuò ng pahayagang itó.

Nakangiti kaming sumasagot sa mga may ibig na makatahò ng aming mga layon at adhikâ.

Nahahandâ ang aming mga kamay upang makiyapos sa balang ibig na makipagkapatiran.

At, dilat ang aming mga mata at tuwina'y nagpapakò ng paningin: nagmamasid at handang makibaka sa karimarimarim na dumi ng bayan.

Nguni't; tungo ang aming mga noo;

Nakatalikod na tila natatakot;

The Oldest Distillery in the Philippines	
Received Medals at the Expositions in Paris, Amsterdam and Philippines	
AYALA & CO.	
All Brands of Anisado, Anis Extra, Carabanchel, Mallorca, Gin, Anisette, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey. ❖ ❖	
PRICE BEYOND COMPETITION	
Central Office	216 San Miguel.

Nakahalukipkip kaming tila nanginngimi...: SA
LARANĀN NĀ POLITIKA.

¡Oh, ang politika!...

Walang mahihintay sa amin sa bagay na ito; oo; walá...! Walángwalá! Pagka't kami'y hindi politikó at alam namin ang kung ano ang ibinubunġa nġ politika. Oo, alam namin.

* *

¡Kami?

Na sa sa baitang kami nġ kabatàan. Alam namin ang kilos nġ mġa ito. At alam nġ sino man ang mġa layon at adhikà nġ mġa itó kung kanyà di na dapat pang dalirutin at ilahad sa mġa talatàng itó.

Alám diu ninyo marahil kung paano maghandog sa paanan nġ bayan ang kabatàan; at alam diu ninyo marahil ang mġa bagong kilos nilá, na ang ibinubunġa ay pawàng sa ikatatampok nġ tinubuang lupà.

At, kung alam nġa ninyo ang layon at adhikà nila. ano't di ninyo malalaman ang layon at adhikà namin?

Maaaring ang layunin namin ó nġ sino man, ay mabali at mapauntól, nġuni't kailan ma'y di maaaring makatkat sa aming alaala ang pinakakatás ó diwà. Kaya't sasalunġa kami sa aming masasalunġahan, at kung saan kami abutin nġ panglalambot ay doón na lamang kami hahantóng.

Mayroong "Urbanidad" sa Paaralang Inglés

PATOTOO AT PALIWANAG

(Karugtóng)

KUNG BAKIT NAGKAKARON NĒ MABUTING KAAYUSAN—Ang Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo, ay binubò ng maraming tagapangasiwa, upang ang malaking gawain ay mabahagi sa maraming manggagawà. Ang pinaka punong-tagapamahala (director) ay nagkakaloob sa mga "superintendente de división" ng kanilang saring pamamalakad, lamang ay nababatay sa "plan de enseñanza". Ang "Superintendente de división" nama. maraming mga "supervisores" na katulong, at ang mga ito naman ay binibigyan din ng tanging pamamahala; at ang mga "Supervisores" ay nagbibigay din naman sa mga punong-gurò ng mga "Instrucciones" at ang mga punong-gurò ay sa kanilang mga gurò upang umabot naman sa mga batà. Sa paarang ito ang malaking gawain ay nababahagi sa maraming tungkulin, bagay itong ikadadali ng ano mang abala sa lalong madali at wastong paraan. Paris halimbawa sa Maynilà: nababahagi sa apat na purok ang mga paaralang mababa, tangi pa rito ang mataas na paaralan na di saklaw ng mga "supervisora" at may kanikaniyang "principal" ó "superintendente" kaya. Ang bawa't purok ay may isang "supervisora" na halos siyang namamahala sa bawa't paaralan. At ngayon bakit di magkakaroon ng nabuting kaayusan? at di naman magkakaroon ng maingat na pagsunod sa Disiplina? sa ang "Supervisorang" ito, bukod sa punong-gurò na sadyang di nagtuturò kundi nagmamasid lamang at nangangasiwa ay halos mayamaya ay dumadalaw at minamasdan ang pagtuturo at Desiplina ng bawa't gurò bakit di mag-iingat ang mga gurò sa paggawà ng laban sa kaayusan? Gayon din ang mga bata, sa lalong nagmamasid sa kanila, tangi pa rin ang "superintendente" na maminsanmingsang dumadalaw. Wala akon alinlangan upan sabihin na, ang Nabuting Kaayusan ay nasa mga paaralang bayan.



SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER

Ang tanging makina na madaling isulat sa wikang ingglés
at kastila na may hustóng titik * * * * *

Sprungli at Ka.

Tanging Katiwala

Teléfono 175

28 Daang David, Maynila.

Embroidery threads of different kinds, needles, crochet hooks and other articles for embroidery work, LA PUERTA DEL SOL—Manila.

ANO ANG NAMAMASID SA LOOB AT LABAS NG PAARALANG-BAYAN—Dahil sa maingat na Disiplinang itó ay ano naman ang namamasid ng bayan sa mga paaralang áking ipinagtatanggol? kung kayo ay nasasalabas, ¿anó ang nakikita at nariringig? ¿magsabi ang nakaaalam! Kung kayo ba ay nasasa labas ay nakariringig ba kayo ng ingayan ó basahang umuugong? Kung kayo ay dumaraan sa tabi ay ¿may napapansin ba kayong nagsasalita kungdi maliban sa mga taga-pagturò?... at kung kayo ay mapaloob, ¿may nakita ba kayong di umano'y nagpapatong ng paa, umaangil sa mga gurò magagaslaw at kung anoano pang paninirang puri lamang? Magsabi ang nakaaalam kungdi ang mga bata ay parang mga "kordero", mahinhin, malang, masunurin, tahimik, nag-aaral, humarap ma- sa "maestro" ay mahusay, hindi dumadabog, hindi umaangil, tuwid ang katawan, hindi namimilipit, hindi kinakagat ang mga dulo ng daliri at iba pang di umano'y ginagawa ng mga nagaaral sa paaralang Inglés ¿bakit ganito?— Ah..., sapagka't ang lahat ng itó ay itinuturò ng mga gurò at ipinagagawâ namang sapilitan sa pamamagitan ng mahigpit na Disiplina. Sila ay pinarurusahan ng ayon sa kanilang kasalanan at pagka inurbano kung sakali, at ito ang ipinaguutòs.

At sa pangyayaring ito, ay di ba maliwanag pa sa sikat ng araw, na ang pagtuturò ng Urbanidad ay di lamang sa paliwanag ó "instrucciones" kung di man sa talagang sapilitang paggawâ? Kung isisingit naman dito ang dikono ay naaalís ang kalayaan ng mga bata sa pagpilit sa bagay na itó, ay di ako makapaniniwala sapagka't ang pagpilit na ito ay sa mabuti at ang mabuti, kailan ma'y ay di yumuyurak sa kalayaan ng isang tao.

KUNG "RECREO" ANO NAMAN ANG NANG-YAYARI—Maging sa mga oras na ito ang mga gurò ay di rin nagpapabayâ at kanilang sinusundan sa ikatutupad at ikapaghahari tuwi na ng Mabubuting kaayusad. Katunayan nitó, ay may bantay na gurò kung oras na ng paglalaro. Ang mga gurong ito ay nagtuturò din naman ng mga larong pakikinabangan ng pag-iisip, katawan at mabuting kaasalan.

DESIPLINA SA MGA GURO—Yayamang naipakilala ko na ang sa ganang mga batà, babalingan ko naman ngayón ang mga gurò. Ang mga gurò, katulad din ng mga batà ay nasasaklaw ng Desiplina. Ang Kagawaran ay di tumatanggap ng mga taga-pag-turong salat sa magandang aral, ang kahit sila ay sakdal sa karunungan, ¿bakit?... sapagka't ang gurò ay uliran ng batà sa mabuting gawâ at di sa masamá, sapagka't ang masama ay di dapat magturo ng magaling; dahil sa kanilang kasamaan ay mahirap makahikayat. Kaya't dahil dito ang sino mang gurò, kung gurò na, ay di maaaring mangalunyâ, magsayaw sa "suscripción," manginom ng alak ó maglasing, mangapíd, magsugal ó iba pa mang pangit na gawa na sukat ikapintas sa isang tao sa mahalay na gawâ. At kundi ganito ay sapilitan silang "masesesante" at maaalis sa tungkol sapagka't kailan man ay di pumapayag ang Kagawarang ng mga ganitong tao. Sa pagsasabi ko nito ay di ko ibig ipakilalang mababait nang lahat ang gurò sa Inglés, sapagka't ang tao ay anak sa pagkakamali. Kungdi, ibig kong sabihen, mayroon man ay di hayag at di nalalaman ng mga taga-pangasiwâ. Sa makatwid maging sa halimbawâ ay walang dapat mapulot ang mga batà ukol sa masamang gawain,

Bago ko wakasan ang tungkol sa Disiplina, áy batin natin, kung bakit nagkakaroon ng masasamang batà.

BAKIT MAY LUMALABAS NA MASAMA PA RING BATA--Naunawâ na natin kung ano ang napa-palâ ng mga bata sa mga páaralang bayan. Doon nila natututuhan ang dakilang asal. Nguni't bakit, mayroong pa ring nagiging masamá? Ito'y panibagong suliranin, ¿bakit nga?... Madaling ipakilala. Di sa lahat ng sandali ay nasa mata ó piling sila ng mga gurò. Maliban sa apat ó limang oras na sila ay nasasapalaran, ang nalalabing oras ay isinasapiling naman nila sa kanilang magulang. Sa mga magulang ay may masama't mabuti. Ang masasamang magulang kailan man ay di magtuturo ng mga kagalingan sa kanilang anak, sila ay pabayâ. Dahil sa kaparaanang ito kung kaya't napapabayaang nila ang kanilang mga anak na maghapanan sa lansangan, magdamag sa lakaran, nakiki'agu. ó sa mga hampas lupang kapwa bata. tuloy napupulot ó natututuhan ang mga laswang salita ó salitang lansangan kung ating pamagatan, pati kilos, anyò, asal ay nagiging magaspang at sa wakas ay malublob na nga sa masamang hilig ng katawan. Ngayon sa pangyayaring itó saan sa di mapapalungi sa kanilang kapalaran? ¿ito kaya ay kasa'anan pa ng mga paaralan? Para masabi ko ng totoo, ang ikagagaling ng mga bata ay nasa mga paaralan at ang ikapapahamak ay nasa mga magulang. ¿hindi kaya totoo?... ¿Magsabi ang giliw na mga mambabasal. Tignan naman natin ang wika ni Balagtas, tumigít kumulang ay ganito: "Ang laki sa layaw karaniwa'y hubad, sa bait ay sahol sa hatol ay salat" ¿at ano ang kaniyang ginawa? tiniis niyang mapahiwalay sa kaniyang mga magulang at doon sa Ateras siya naparoon upag magaral at doon nga nabuksan ang bulag niyang isip, ¿ano pang katotohanan?.. Iwan natin ito. Nguni't bago ko lisanin ay talusin nating mabuti, na ang Desiplina sa mga páaralang-bayan ay lum'likhá ng ipinagtatanggol kong Urbanidad, at ang Urbanidad ay saklaw ng "plan de enseñanza."

MIGUEL ANTONIO.

(Itutulòy.)

Ang Wikang Tagalog

(Karugtóng)

Lahát ng mga salitang hiram na inaróg na ó inaròg parang sarili, ay pinagkákaugaliang isulat ng ayon sa talagang panunulat tagalog. Sapagka't ang karamihang salitang hiram ay tinanggáp sa kastilà. Naitó ang panutuhan ng pagpapalit ng mga titik:

Ang CE, CI, ay pinapalitan ng SE, SI.
 Ang CA, CO, CU, - - - KA, KO, KU.
 Ang CH, - - - TS.
 Ang F, - - - P.
 Ang GE, GI, - - - HE, HI.

Ang J, H (kung minsa'y S).
 Ang LL, LY, Y.
 Ang Ñ, NY.
 Ang QUE, QUI, KE, KI.
 Ang V, B (kung minsa'y W).
 Ang H kastilá ay inaalís sa tagalog; manakanaká'y inilalagáy.
 Ang X, KS (kung minsa'y S ó H).
 Ang Z, S

P. h.: "sibuyas," galing sa "cebollas;" siudad galing sa "ciudad; Tsina, sa China; martsa, sa marcha; petsa, sa fecha; pirmá, sa firma; heneral, sa general; birhen, sa virgen; hunta, sa junta; sabón, sa jabón- silya, sa silla; yawe, sa llave; kanyón sa cañón; keso, sa queso; biernes, sa viernes; kalatas, sa carta, cartas; kometa, sa cometa; kualta, sa cuarta, cuarto; kuartél, sa cuartel; Karlos, sa Carlos; kuwota, sa cuota, quota; Máximo, sa Máximo; Pelis sa Félix; plasa, sa plaza; sarsuela, sa zarzuela "

Sa mga tingig na wagás na tagalog ay waláng diptonggo, at walá rin namán mga kabinlúang kapara ng "bra, bre, gra, tri, plo," atbp. Tumátanggap ng diptonggo doón lamang sa mga salitáng hiram, at yaóng hindi mapagkakamalan sa pagbibigkás ng mga magkakalakip na pantinig tagalog. At pípitó ang diptonggong tinátanggap at yaó'y ang IA, IE, IO, IU, UA, UE UI. Ang mga diptonggong kastilá na *ai, ei, uo*, ay magiging ay *ey wo-uwo*, sa tagalog, gaya ng "prayle, reyna, individwo, kuwota." Pinápa'itan ó tinábago ang mga pantinig na itó sapagká't maipagkakamali sa mga pantinig ng mga salitáng gaya ng "país, tuós, buò, atbp. Dapat tantuing ang mga pantinig ng mga partíkula ay hindi bumúbuò ng diptonggo sa ibang pantinig, gaya ng "tinubúan, hipúin, tinalian, nagsialís, ialay, makiusap."

Sa tagalog at gayón sa mga ibáng wikáng pilipino ay lubhang makabuluhan ang tinátawag na mga "raís at partíkula."

Ang mga "raís" ay mga tingig na payak na di nalalakipan ng mga pang-ugnáy na partíkula; gaya nang "buhay, liyág, tuwíd, salig, sampalataya, dagat, inam, taás, talumpati."

Ang mga "partíkula" ay di mga salitá kundí mga bahagi ng salitá na iniúugnay sa mga "raís" ó ugát-salitá upáng makabuò ng mga pinagangkóp na mga "nombreng abstrakto, nombreng kolektibo, adhetibo at berbo "

Ang mga pag-aangkóp "(compositions of the roots with the particles)" ay ginágawá sa pamagitan ng mga partikulang iniúugnay sa unahán, sa hulihán, ó kaya'y isinásalingit, sa mga raís "(roots)." at manakanaká'y sa pamagitan ng pag-uulit ng mga pantig "(syllables);" p. h.: "Kabuhayan, buhayin, mabuhay, liniliyag, tinuwíd, títuwi ín, matutuwid, siampalatayanan, pananalig, pinainam, pagkátaas, mananalumpati papagtalumpatiin."

Ang isáng raís ay maaaring 'artíkulo, nombre, adhetibo, pronombre, berbo, adberbio, preposisión konhunsión, ó interheksión; p. h.: a g (art.), dulang (nom.), mahál (adh.), silá (pron.), daw (ber.) lakad (ber ó nom) tikís (adb. ó ber), sa (prep.) abál (interh.) Guni't ang lahat ng salitá ay nabeberbo at nakóknhugá, gaya ng "iná-ang-ang, liná'angit, abahín."

Ang totoóng nagpápauri ng pagka-nombreng sustantibo, adhetibo, at berbo, ay ang mga partíkula; kaya nga't may mga partikulang pang-sustantibo at pangberbo.

Ang mga partikulang pang-sustantibo ay itó: KA, KA-AN, ó KA-HAN, pagka't; p. h.: 'kapatíd, kabanalan, kapilipinuhan, pagkágaling, pagkasanto."

Ang partikulang pang-adhetibong payák ay MA; gaya ng "magalíng, malinis, maayos, mailap "

Bukód dito'y mayroon pang mga ibáng ayos nang nombre "(nouns)" at adhetibo "(adjectives,)" gaya ng "tubuhán, simbahan, pámahalaan, pamayanán, pamukmok, salaysayin, palatuntunan, palainóm, híkain, malulugdín, pangangasiwa, tagaingat niababaliwas," atbp.

May partikulang pangwakás sa bisayá na lubhang mabuting ipasok sa tagalog; ang ON ó HON at ANON ó HANON, gaya ng sa "pilipinon" (ukol sa pilipino), "kristohanon" (kampon ni Kristo).

Ang mga partikulang itó ay katumbás ng kastilang "al, ista, ar, auó ó inó; p. h.: bansàon-nasional, hesusón-jesuita, lungsudanon-ciudadano, bayanon-popular, puluon-insular, malapuluon-peninsular."

B. ILAW.

(Itutuloy)

NOBELANG TAGALOG

Walang maliw na umibig

Manuel Aguinaldo

(Karugtóng)

— ¡Bitsará! ¡Dalahirá! ¡Diyatá!

Ang pagmumukhá ni Mutyá ay tila lalóng nangú-ndimlím, kung bagá sa araw, at sa pagkakatigalgal namán ni Bayani sa ganitóng anyò ay tila sinagian ng habag. Sa warí rin nitó'y tila ibig nang dumaloy sa saluysóy ng matá ang bunga ng gayóng pag-aalaala, ang butíbutil na luha ng kapanganiban. Nalalaman ni Bayani at di kailá sa kanya kung paanó magalit ang ina nitó, na, kung matalós ngá ang ganitó niláng panayám, ay di sasalang ang kagaanan ng kamáy ng iná ay siyang magpapamakás ng mga malalaki at mabibinóg niyang dalí sa mukhá ni Mutyá ¡Oh!, ang ina ni Mutyá, tulad sa isáng amáng mabalasik; kung mag-utos at makapuná ng hindi niya ibig at masagwá sa kanyang paningín, ay malalakas at madidiin na *pik-pak* ang nangungusap. Huwág mangungusap at huwág iimik ang kanyang konagagalan at *plis-plas* pa ang susunód. Para sa kanya, ang tumutól ay masamá, nguni't di niya alam kung anó ang itututol. Para sa kanya, ay pagsuway ang pagsasabi ng tapat at matwid sa isang pangyayari. Kaya't ang nangyayari tulóy sa loob ng kanyang pamamahay ay ang mawalang madalas ng alilá, bagay na dinaramdam naman niya kung mawalan ng utusan. Dapwá, paanóng katwiran itó? ¡ibig mo ng alila ay di ka maalam magpasunód ng maayos at tumingbang sa kanyang mga mabibigat na gawain? Ibig mo ng utusan, munting kibót ay inaalimura mo at pinagsasawaang murahin ng tulad sa alipin, paano ang pagkakaroon mo ng isang alila, ng isang utusan? Kaunti pang kabaitan. At kung mag-utos ay laging may halóng *madali* at *punyeta*, na, ang mga pinagsasabihan namá'y animo'y mula sa busog kabilis na ipinana-

—Hindi ko akalain;—ang dugtóng ni Bayani ng ilan sandali—na si Luningning ay magfog dalahira, na, sa pagmumukhá niyang iyong kahabas mo rin ay di makatulad ng ugali mo. Dapwa, di ko mátatap sa iyo, kung paanót nalaman mong dalahira sa iyong iná ng tungkol sa ata.

—Hindi ngá ang sa ata.

—Sa ibá kung gayon!

—... Ni kanino man ay wala!

—Hu!... hulinghuli kita. Sinabi mo ang "hindi ang sa ata", di kung gayon palá ay ang sa ibá, ha? Sabihin mo ngá sa akin kung sino siya ~~ng~~ makilala ko lamang, hane?

—Walál...

—¿Walá raw?

—¿Maulit!

—Kung ayaw ka ba: ikáw rin ang bahala.

—¿.....? ¿.....?

—Sino lang eh?

—¿Mapilit!

—Talagáng ganitó Mutyá ang may dalisay na pag-ibig; aayaw paglilihiman ni kamunsing man.

—At sabihin ko man namán ay gasino siya sa iyó?

—¿Gasino siya sa akin?... ¿Sino ba akó't sino siya?

—Talagáng di kita maipapantáy kanino man: ang kadakilaan mo'y siya kong pinanghahawakan.

—¿Na namán?

—Siyang tunay at iyong paniwalaán.

—¿.....!

—¿Ha, kung mahál mo lang akó eh?

Nanatili ang dalaga sa pagkaumid sa gayong karunungan, at ang binata namáy sa kagiliwang titigan ang mahayap nitóng mukhá ay nahakwán agád ang baba ni Mutyá, bago dadampián sana ng mga labi niya ang mayumi nitóng pisngi, nguni't naipitlag lamang agád at sinabing:—"Huwág ka sanang malikot... ¿Ang kapangahasan mo'y siyang daang ikapagkakalás nang atang pag-ibig"

—Ay bakit ayaw kang magtapát sa akin? Itinata-tanong ko sa iyo kung akó'y mahál mo, nguni't ni anino ng isang o... ó h... ay di mo man pinamakas sa iyong mga labi.

—Ang gayon ay tanda ng..

—¿Nang anó? ng... ha, ng anó?

—¿.....!!!

—O, tignan mo siya't tila napatdá na namán ang mga labi niya... "Iba nga namán ang tinitingnan kay sa tinititigan..." oo, iba nga naman.

—¿Panibughuin!

—¿Akó?... oo nga; pagka't ang panibughô ay bunga ng pag-ibig, at ang pag-ibig ay panibughô rin. Di ko iniáalis na akó'y tawagin mong *Panibughuin*, pagka't di ko ibig magtanim sa puso ng anó mang damdaming ikababalino ng aking pagisip. Lamang, ay ang tarukin mong magaling kung bakit akó'y naging *Panibughuin* sa iyo, kung anó ang dahil at tinawag mo akóng *Panibughuin*.

(Itutulóy.)

Ang Dunong

Marami sa mga magulang ang ayaw papag-aralin na matuto ang kanilang mga anak, at ang parating sinasabi, na, ang marunong at mangmang ay pareho rin. ¿Anong samang kaasalan!

Ibig pa ng mga iyón, na, ang kanilang anak, ay lumaboylaboy lamang sa buóng lansangan at maki pagbasag-ulo sa kapuwa rin bata kay sa mag-aral; ibig pa ang mga batang iyo'y lumikot ang kamay sa sarisaring bagay sa ibang bahay ó kulob, kay sa tumuklas ng bagay na makalulusog ng sarili kung ito'y magsilaki na.

Ang ganitong pagpababayá ng tanáng mga magulang sa kanikanilang anak, ay siyang pinagmulan at pagmumulan pa ng masasamang hilig ng bata: pag hindi nasugpo sa madaling panahon. Hindi ibig matuto ang mga anak. ¿at ano ang ibig? ¿Magsugal kaya? ¿Itó ugá kaya ang ibig matutuhan niyang ibang magulang na may anak? ¿Katiwalian!

Ang marunong at mangmang ay pareho rin daw.. ¿Laking pagkakamali!

Papaanong pagiging pareho ng dalawang ito, sa ang dunong ay nagdudulot ng kabutihan at hindi pa maluluko ng ibá; ang mangmang ay laging pinag-uusig ng mayamang at niyang marurunong at malimit pang hamakin ¿Iyan baga ang sinasabing pareho rin? Malayo ang gayon!

Kaikailan ma'y ibang iba ang mag-aralan kay sa mga hindi nag-aral; ang pag-aaral ó sa pag-aaral nagmumulá ang mabuting pagiging tao, sapagka't kung sa bagay na ang mga batang di natuturuan ng kani kanilang magulang, ay doon sa paaralan ay may gurong makapagtuturo, ng karunungan at gawang magpakatao, iyang guró natin sa ngayon ay hindi kaparis noong unang dako, (panahón ng kastilá) na walang itinuturo kungdi ang magbanalbanalan at humalik ng kamay sa Among.

Nang panahong iyon, ay pinag-uusig ang mga marurunong dahil sa inggit noong mga maiitim na kamay (manos negras); datapwa't sa ngayon ay hindi na paris noon; ngayo'y natatanghal ang marunong at nagiging marangal.

¿Sa anong bagay?—Sanhi sa kaniyang dunong... ¿Oh, ang dunong!...

Mga magulang: Sikapin nating mangatuto ang ating mga batá ng sarisaring karunungan—itaoy natin sila sa paaralan, upang tumuklas ng ikagagaling ng kanilang sarili—aralan natin sila ng gawang pagpakatao at matutong magtiis ng hirap sa pag-aaral, at kung hindi gayon, malayong makamtan ang minimithing dunong.

Sukat nating matalastas, na, ang dunong ay pinagmumulan ng maraming pilak, at ang may maraming pilak, ay kung tawagin ay Mayaman. Ang yaman sa dunong ay isang yamang ding di nawawala ni lumilipas kailan man, tangi na lamang kung ang nag-aankin ay masira ang isip ó mamatoy na kayá.

Bukod sa nabanggit sa itaas nito: ang marunong ay kinaaalangalang ng di lamang iisang tao kungdi ng buóng bayan ó ng tanang nakakakilala sa kaniya. At sa kaniya'y madali ang lahat...

(Itutulóy.)

JUAN S. DÚ.

Pilar, Bataan.

Tulang Tagalog

ANG LALAKI'T BABAE KUNG UMIBIG

Handóg sa mga kaibigan kong:
M. de Leon, T. Alejandria, F.
Chanco, C. Buenaventura, Do-
lores Asunción, C. Paterno at
E. Baenziger.

Alam baga ninyo kung paano umibig
kung pano lumiyag, kung pano magsulit,
kung pano maghandóg
ang isang lalaki ng kanyang pag ibig
sa isang babaing maganda't marikit?

Alam baga ninyo kung pano suminta
kung pano umibig ang isang dalaga
kung pano "omóo"
sa isang lalaking may hawak na *lira*
na nagtutumaghóy sa kanyang Pag-asa?

Mayroon lalaking mahigpit lumiyag
nguni't kung bago lang ating namamalas
at ang lalaking itó
na nagsusumugod, na nagmamatigas
ay siyang masamang umibig sa lahat...

Mayroon babaing madaling "omóo"
madaling umayon habi't na kaníno
itó'y tatandaan:
kaikailan ma'y isang manloloko:
maraming inóohang hindi natatamó,

Mayroong lalaking kung umibig lamang
sa tunog ng pilak ó kaya'y sa yaman...
at itó'y kawangis
kawanki't katulad ng ibon sa parang
kung hindi humuni'y walang pananghalian...

Ninibig din naman ang mga lalaki
hindi sa salapi ó anó mang buti.
¿Alam baga ninyo?
Ang pag-ibig na itó'y na sa sa babae
Ayoko, ayoko: hindi ko masasabi.

Malala ko pala: Mayroon pang isa:
kung pano umibig ang mga dalaga,
ó kahi't na balo.
¿Ah, katawatawal: di pag-alipusta:
sapagka't mabigat sa lalaking balsa...

Marami pang lubha, aking isasaysay
'isaisahin ko't ng lalong luminaw.
Ang mga lalaki
maging ang babae, kung gabi at araw
walang pinangangarap kundi PARALUMAN...

At di ba totoo, lalò na kung gabi
mahimbing ng tulog ibig pay *humele*...
At di ba totoong
laging magkaisa? Di ko sintsisi
ang kahi't na sino'y lumiyag't kumasi

Ang lahat ng itó'y di dapat pagtakhan
pagka't katutubò sa lahi ko't bayan.

Ang ating sisihi'y
huwag ang anak, kundi ang magulang
na siyang nagbigay ng DIWA at BUHAY...

Maynila 20-IX-'10.

MANUELA AMORSOLO.

Ang ika 13 nang Hunio (*)

(Mga Pag-asa ng Bukas)

Araw ng pagbubukás ng Paaralan Bayan; araw ng
kasayahan ng nanga sa madaling araw at mga bayani ni
Panahon, dahil sa ang bulag na isip ay magigising na
naman upang makibaka kay Karunungan; at gayon din
naman doon sa may mahihiwagang tibok ng puso ay
muling magkakaniig naman upang bigyan kasiyahan
ang mga nauhaw nilang damdaming pinapaglayo ng
pagpahigalay, at walang pinapag usap kungdi ang mga
liham.

Mga sandaling walang naririnig sa mga bibig noon
kundi ang ¿"How are you and your vacation?" at ang
mga brong tanong na ¿"How is she or he?" at "Did
she or he send to you a letter?"

Ito rin ang araw ng pagsisimula ng pagkakita doon sa
langkay langkay na lakaran ng mga binibini't biata,
at ng mga batang malilit na may bitbit na aklat at
kung minsay kikip, sa umaga't tanghali ng pag pa-
root parito sa kanilang mga paaralan. Simula sa araw
na iyan ay mamalas yaong mga *balát sibuyas* na kung
sa ikabubuhay lamang ay di mo makikitang tamaan
ng sinag ng araw, ó kaya'y mabasâ ng tilansik nang
patatung ulan. Nguni't dahil kay Karunungan nariyan
sila't pinanununghayan ng araw: pawisan, bitbit ang
mga aklat at tinutungo ang kanilang mga tahanan kung
katanghaliang-tapat. At kung umuulan namam: ang
paa nilang sinusuob ng kamaryan ni kagandahan, ay
putikan; samantalang ang lahat ng itó'y di inaalumana,
sa hangad na dumunong dahil sa sila ang panauhia
sa araw ng bukas nitong Kapilipinuhan...

Kabataan: Ito ang unang sandali ng pagngiti sa
Silangan ng liwayway ng inyong araw. At ang marapat
ay huwag ninyo siyang pabayaán sumapit sa kaniyang
lubugan na kayo'y walang tinatamo na kahit anoman.

Kaya't dahil dito; kayong mga Pag-asa nitong bayan
nina Mabini at Rizal, ay huwag pakagupliing sa hihigang
banig. Magpumiglas kayó, at makilaban dito sa kapa-
tagan ng hirap sa pamumuhay; at ng kung sakaling
ang inyong araw ay mamunga na sa dakong kanluran:
ay hawak na niniyo ang Dakilang Bandila ng Pagwa-
wagi, at sumisigaw ng boúng puso't lakas ang inyong
Pagtatagumpay, doon sa taluktok na bundok na inyong
sinasalunga.

DAPIT TAGHALI.

Trozo, Máynila, K. P.

(*) Ang lathalang itó ay noon pang buwan ng Hulio. Dahil sa ka-
kulangan ng pitak na mapaglagyan ay di napalathala kundi ngayon
lamang.

START LIFE RIGHT!

YOU SHOULD BEGIN LIFE, OR AT LEAST SHCOOL LIFE BY SLEEPING ON ONE OF OUR FAMOUS "E. Z. SLEEP" BEDS * * * * * WITHOUT SLEEP YOU ARE WITHOUT A HEALTHY BODY AND WITHOUT A HEALTHY BODY YOU CAN'T DEVELOPE YOUR MIND PROPERLY * * * * * Our beds are made by us *right here in Manila* and the springs are made with great care, so as to give the greatest amóunt of comfort * * * * * BEDS -P-9.00 TO -P-40.00 ACCORDING TO SIZE * * * * * ASK FOR CATALOG * * * * *

WRIGHT'S E. Z. SLEEP
BED FACTORY

(THE BARGAIN STORE)

58 Echague, Manila.

EL PROGRESO SOMBRERERIA DE PLACIDO ONG

Se vende toda clase de sombreros del pais á precios baratisimos.
Acudid á los sombreria "EL PROGRESO" donde se hace toda clase de trabajos; especialidad en el blanqueo.

NOZALEDA 438, PACO

La Rosario Distillery

Received Medals at the American, Hanoy and Philippine EXPOSITIONS

TUAZON, LEGARDA & CO.

All current brands of Anisado
ANIS SUPERIOR

Mallorca Carabanchol. Gins, Deer and Esquila rands.
Rum; Anisette; Whiskey; Brandy

Rectified Alcohol, 36°, 42°, 46°,—Burning Alcohol, 36°, 42°.

204-220 San Sebastian

Manila and the Provinces are filled with Schools and Colleges. Thousands of Teachers and Pupils are attending those institutions.

OUR ADS REACH THEM ALL

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Box 1090 Manila

SASTRERIA DE S. LIWANAG

Se confecciona con brevedad y economia toda clase de trajes para Caballeros y Niños, con arreglo á los últimos modelos de Paris y América.

UNIFORMES PARA COLEGIALES Y MILITARES

126 Solana y 150 Anda

Intramuros

SOMBRERIA DE M. EVANGELISTA

100 y 102 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Constante existencia de Sombreros del pais
—Varias clases y formas.

Especialidad en el blanqueo de Sombreros.

PRECIO BARATÍSIMO

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA

DE

VENANCIO ABELLA

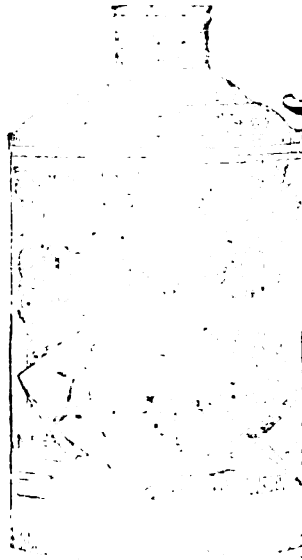
SE RECIBE TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS CONCERNIENTES AL RAMO

Nº 82, Alcalá, Sta. Cruz

Manila.

BRILLIANTSHINE LIQUID METAL POLISH

A Perfectly, Easily
Applied and Non
Injurious Metal
Polish



Producing a Quick,
Brilliant and Lasting
Lustre
Once used—Always used

QUICK SHINE-NO DUST-NO MUSS.

IT IS FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY POLISH NOW IN USE

IT WORKS EASILY AND QUICKLY

PRODUCES A WONDERFUL BRILLIANT LUSTRE ON

Brass, Copper, Silver, Tin, and all kinds of Metals

BRILLIANTSHINE CONTAINS NO ACID NOR ANYTHING INJURIOUS
TO METAL OR HANDS.

WRITE US FOR BOOKLET AND PRICES ON THIS WONDERFUL METAL POLISH

LAMBERT-SPRINGER COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS

99-107 Plaza Sta. Cruz

MANILA, P. I.

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. IV

OCTOBER, 1910

No. 5.



MR. JOHN L. BARRETT,
Treasurer for the Philippine Islands.

25 Centavos a copy

Office: 142 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz. P. O. Box 1090 Manila

Only -P- 2.00 Year

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

ESTABLISHED 1898
145-147 ESCOLTA, MANILA.

Kodas, Cámaras, Films, Plates, Cramer, Illford, & Seed's Tropical.
Developing and printing. Aristo Platino P. O. P. Bromida & Velox,
Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Send for Catalog

F. O. ROBERTS, Prop.

SAN MIGUEL BREWERY

MALACAÑANG MANILA, P. I.

GRAN FABRICA DE CEVEZAS

SUS PRODUCTOS SON MUY CONOCIDOS

Se hallan de venta en todos los Almacenes

ACIDO CARBONICO para la fabricación de bebidas gaseosas.
Superior á todos los demás ingredientes para dicha fabricación porque produce mayor número de botellas y presta mayor sabor.

-P-5.00 los 10 kilos

Fabrica de Cerveza de San Miguel

168—MALACAÑANG MANILA.

DO YOU KNOW?

The shoes bought from us are all guaranteed to what the price paid.

The "HIKE" shoe costs more than the ordinary but is the cheaper in the end.

The "LITTLE DUKE" is a young Gentleman's shoe and by far the most Stylist shoes sold in Manila for

-P-8.00 and 8.50

See our window display, get acquainted with our stuff

We are always glad to extend credit to reliable people.

The American Shoe Store

PLAZA GOITI

HIKE SHOE PALACE

118 ESCOLTA

Manila, P. I.

R. A. McGRATH, Prop.

The Filipino Teacher

Published by the Philippine Teachers' Association

142 Dulumbayan St.—P. O. Box 1090, Manila P. I.

VOL. IV

MANILA, OCTOBER, 1910

No. 5

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE OF MANILA AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER

ADDRESS all communications regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to The Manager of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER". P. O. Box No. 1090 Manila, P. I.

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are sent on request.
Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.
Change of address:—Subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITOR'S PAGE

THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL

If there is any country in the world whose progress is but a dream without men dedicating to the sea-faring life, that country is the Philippines. In no other country are sailors so important as here. For that reason, the news concerning the establishment of a well equipped nautical school as recently published in local presses is not a new prospect to us. Such a step will certainly receive our most favorable comments, and from the public, undoubtedly, the most worthy of all supports.

About five years ago, while the old nautical school was running its most critical moment, the public had stated their utmost desire to see the Government adopt at once such measures as might be deemed necessary to have it completely reorganized. But unfortunately the cry was not favorably considered until the present days.

What a nautical school will mean to this country is perfectly known by all. The fact that the Philippines is composed of many islands, without considering any more its location with regard to the existing relations between her and other countries, suggests to us the difficulty of all interisland communications. No greater step can be taken that will necessarily tend to the moral and material progress of our people, if the vital interest of water transportations among all these

islands is out of due regard. And if interisland communication is impracticable, no unification of customs, language or ideals may be hoped at, nor could the different tribes of this country be in close contact and mutual understanding with each other.

At present we have but an insignificant number of native sailors. We mean sailors who were trained before stepping on board. We have also a few captains, but in truth, they are considerably few. As inevitable consequence, the Government, as well as private companies are obliged to ask strangers to fill up the required post for service. This leads, of course, to higher expenses and therefore to a greater appropriation for the Government. Had there been nautical school since american occupation probably the Philippines would not be as poor in native sailors as it is now.

Considering our point of view, the need of native sailors specially trained in navigation who will be able to manage and guide the ships to bring these islands together is clearly demonstrated.

It seems to be apparent that the old spanish regime had considered nautical school of greater importance in uplifting this country than does the present administration. A score ago, the nautical school of the Philippines was at the same level

in consideration as those of the other highly classified institution. But we are sorry to confess that during this twelve years of American administration a somewhat lack of interest is shown in behalf of this important center of learning.

This country will some day take her place among the civilized nations of the world as duly corroborated by America's leading men. If this is so, now is the precise moment to mould our Nelsons and Togos.

We hope that because of America's policy in the Philippines, the proposed opening of such a valuable institution will soon be a real one.

INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY

The Bureau of Education has long ago introduced in the course of study a series of manual training in all the public schools as weaving, whittling, embroidery, etc. This practice enables the pupils to produce articles of value that may be easily sold in the town market. Such an excellent step of the Bureau to train pupils working with their hands will tend necessarily to the formation of a self-supporting, and independent people which is a blessing, of course, to the Filipinos. As a matter of fact, many of our young folks still retain that tendency of hating all profitable work, all professions where physical labor is mostly needed. The great majority are yet seen to incline themselves and follow such

With a woman it is a struggle to provide something for the inner man, and with a man it is an effort to provide something for the outer woman.

Teacher—What will happen when light strikes the water at an angle of 45 degrees?
Bright Youth—It will go out.

careers as law, medicine, pharmacy and the like, where less bodily work is required. Scarcely three or five out of every hundred young men to day would feel like being a farmer, a carpenter or a machinist. But, the introduction of industrial training in our schools, thanks to the present Director of Education Mr. White, will unquestionably erase this bad habit and foolish tendency of many.

The aim of the Bureau, we think, can be more fully realized if part of the proceeds are turned over to the pupils. This will certainly stimulate them and will create more interest to handle up the same work again and do better, because of the compensation that they receive. We know that such a practice is now being observed in some schools, but we are anxious to hear every school of the Islands where industrial work is given, take this wise and encouraging step. We can cite as examples, the public schools of various districts of Manila where the net profit of the pupils' labor is kept as school funds, and not a share is turned over to them.

If our suggestion be practically observed in all schools, it will not be difficult for teachers to impress on the pupils' mind the idea of economy and at the same time habituate them to save little by little, thus keeping an open account with the Postal Savings Bank. This is the only possible way by which pupils could gain something to save.

The loftiest souls are those who are conscious of the universal sympathy, and who give their full and willing co-laboration to this vast concert which we call civilization.

"What is raised mostly in damp climates?" asked the teacher.
"Umbrellas," replied Juan.



PICKETT HARNESS CO.

TALABARTEROS

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS

36 Echague-Largest stock in the Orient-Manila, P. I.

Bernabe Studio ✂

Se regala una ampliación á los que tomen una docena de retrato tarjetas americanas para arriba.—Peinadora gratis.
Izquierdo No. 379, Trozo.

"Making hay for the winter" should be fully observed and practiced wisely at schools if we expect our future citizens to be industrious, economic and self-reliant.

Let us expect to see teachers principals or supervisors adopt this important measure to be able to teach well the lesson of thrift and economy alongside the idea of production.

HAS HE SEEN ALL OF IT?

Now that the Hon. Secretary of ~~War~~^{Sci} is assuming in full discharge his important office, we deem it wise to hope that his visit here will give forth some beneficial results, knowing that the Philippines is under his direct administration.

Undoubtedly, it was his desire to be personally in close contact with government affairs pertaining to these Islands to witness matters of great importance such as would necessarily have to come up before him.

We would sincerely hope that his aim has been fully accomplished and trust that he has had the opportunity of having learned at least something about that branch of Philippine Government called Bureau of Education.

The Bureau of Education is no doubt important and a great one, but the benefits to be derived from it, however, is not always forthcoming, as would be the ambition of numerous hard-working teachers now performing faithful and meritorious services. There exists a great number of teachers whose increase in pay and position should be made if not equalized to that of their comrades.

We would indeed be glad to hear that the government change its policy and look into this matter which would naturally fall in favor of many, we know, well deserved, efficient, honest, trustworthy and painstaking Filipino teachers.

The theory that high positions should not be bestowed to the Filipinos at present, is, we believe, an improper measure. In our opinion such Filipino teachers are certainly entitled to a fair and impartial trial any how. In so doing, many will be benefited thereby, and teachers would feel that justice is given them.

It is true that there are some Filipino supervisors in few remote barrios of the Archipelago, but, we are sorry to state that none exist in leading towns, not even mentioning Manila. A just distribution for just the same cause, would, we think be no more than just and impartial.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER does nothing more but to interpret the just ambition of the native teachers, and hopes the Government will look into their welfare and advancement if the doctrines of America's great men will ever be put into practice. One of those doctrines says:—

"The Philippines are ours, not to exploit, but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to TRAIN in the science of government. This is the path of duty which we must follow or be recreant to a mighty trust committed to us."

I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women.—Abraham Lincoln.

She—What is your idea of spelling reform?
He—It should be spelled r-e-f-o-r-m.

MANILA FASHION

ESCOLTA NO. 73

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices.

Gentlemen's good as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICANS SHOES & Handkerchiefs

A complete assortment of woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth and drill.

The department of TAYLORING is the best equipped. In the Orient TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende más barato artículos para caballeros

Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas, Camisetas, Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.

Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodon, Drill Algodon.

Este establecimiento cueota tambien con Talleres de Sastrefía y Camisería y Garantiza la Perfección en corte de los trajes y camisas.

Embroidery threads of different kinds, needles, crochet hooks and other articles for embroidery work, LA PUERTA DEL SOL—Manila.

AN UNFOUNDED ECONOMY.

The teacher's vacancy in Pampanga was put into public auction to fill up the required position. It is said that the Div. Supt. of that province found this method adequate as there were many who were applying for the position. Undoubtedly, he thought it the only and perhaps the best way to economize. Probably the Div. Supt. was very tired receiving so many applications for same position. He did not like to reject any of them, for they are probably his friends. The only way he could remedy this is by putting the vacancy into auction.

At first sight this practice appears reasonable. It certainly means economy. Lower appropriation from the school fund will be drawn; that is to say, if the lowest bidder is obtained to occupy the place. But who will the lowest bidder be? Is it possible to have the best qualified? Truly not for if the candidate possess all necessary ability to teach, if he realizes truly the grandeur and difficulties of teaching, he will not, undoubtedly, offer himself for so insignificant pay. Such a practice is being observed by many knowing the fact that disadvantageous result will necessary give its way.

Our schools need trained skilled teachers. The least skilled teacher is the one to be the least bidder. And if all positions will be occupied in such a method, the public schools will be filled

with unskilled teachers. To raise the standard of the teaching force in the Islands it is obvious that better remunerations need be offered. It is the only way to have good teachers who will be able to carry on the work properly.

It is a fact that strongly qualified teachers in the Bureau who have confidence in their abilities and believe would be able to receive better pay and position in other bureau or departaments are one by one, quitting their mostly needed work. While untrained teachers are applying for the vacant positions. Thus, years passed on but the uplifting of the teaching capacity in the Islands has been, indeed, too slow. This is mostly due to that unfounded economy misunderstood by our authorities. Every municipality wants to economize, sure; but every one of them asks for a good teacher. Is it possible when in the majority of cases a policeman of the town receives higher wage than that miserable teacher toiling hard daily in his schoolroom? Not all economy possible is good. "No all that shines is gold". Some times it is improper if it does not lie on reasonable basis. So is the step taken on economy mentioned above. Just think, teacher's position por the lowest bidder. The very phrase sounds to us some what degrading. It makes teaching profesion low and mean. In truth, such a method is not founded. It is not reasonable.

NOTICE

TO ALL HEAD TEACHERS and MANAGERS of ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS and BASE BALL TEAMS:--WRITE TO US and we will show you how to MAKE MONEY and SAVE MONEY when you need anything in SPORTNG GOODS.

«GOLDSMITH BRAND» Beats every other brand in price and quality.

Agents for same—

I. Beck, Prop.--AMERICAN BAZAAR.

Box 412

Manila.

Vajillas de porcelana, Vajillas de loza, Servicio para Té y Café. Platos sueltos de porcelana desde P.1.80 DOCENA. JUEGOS de LAVABOS vende baratos y siempre baratos en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Postal Savings Bank Popular

The next generation of Filipinos will not be poor. They will be a thrifty and saving people, if it is true that coming events cast their shadows before them.

The children of the primary Schools of the Fourth School District of Manila decided on the 8th, of the last month of September to become depositors in the Postal Savings Bank. The Supervisor's report on the 30th. of September, after three school weeks, showed 1280 Primary Children of the Fourth School District (comprising Gagalangin Primary School, Tondo Primary School, Meisic Primary School, San Nicolas Primary School and Chinese School) as having taken the first steps toward saving their money, being the happy possessors of Savings Bank Cards with already one or more stamps attached.

Beside these, 469 pupils who have already saved their peso, or more, have become the proud possessors of a Bank Book. The children of these schools have during these three weeks bought ₱1290 85 worth of Postal Savings Bank Stamps. The teachers of this district showed the example to their pupils, almost every one of them having a Bank Account. The janitors of the schools too are following the children. The Principals find that the Savings Bank has cured the gambling habit among the pupils, formerly every recess found several pupils up before the Principals for playing money. Since the saving began not one pupil has been reprimanded for this misdemeanor.

The children and teachers of the Fourth District are not only saving their money and depositing it at their Branch Post Office which has been opened for their benefit in one of the school-rooms of the Meisic School Building, but they are also all of them wearing Badges showing that they belong to the "Band of Mercy", the children's branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Educational Bureau can well be proud of the children of the Islands.

Fourth School District.

What they think of us.

I like it very much because it helps me in my profession. It is one of the helpful papers that I have ever read.

Gervasio M. Blanco,
Botolan, Zambales.

I find them excellent papers for teachers and pupils. Your papers are useful for every Filipino in General.

F. San Diego,
Catanauan, Tayabas.

Last week I have read one number of your journal, and now I am decided to subscribe as I believe it helps me to develop my knowledge.

Raymundo F. Manahan,
Phil. S. of Commerce,
Manila.

WELCOME

We can not help but publish in the columns of our journal the names of our new subscribers. Our wish is that its circulation be still greater. We trust, the public realizes the importance of the cause for which our paper is being published.

The following subscribers are heartfully welcomed:—

Mr. Idefonso Brazal, of S. Isidro, Pangasinan.
Mr. Miguel M. Mercado, of Ibaan, Batangas.
Mr. Pedro Y. Luis, of Sta. Maria, Bulacan.
Mr. Meliton C. Ordillas, of Subic Zambales.
Miss Inocencia Flores, of Cuyapo, N. E.
Mr. Eusebio Domingo, of Cuyapo, N. E.
Mr. Marciano Y. Cecilio, of Paracale, Camarines.
Mr. Frank D. Dumlao, of Cabangan, Zambales.
Mr. Miguel Siojo, of Quiapo, Manila.
Mr. Raymundo Manahan, of Phil. S of Commerce.
Mr. F. San Diego, of Catanawan, Tayabas.
Mr Gervasio Blanco, of Botolan Zambales.
Miss Marcela Lampilok, of San Isidro, Pangasinan.
Miss Cirila Cristobal, of San Isidro, Pangasinan.
Mr W. K. Bachelder, Div. Supt. of Misamis.
Mr. Calixto Panes, of Botolan, Sambalás.
Mrs. Jesus P. de Tagle, of Capiz, Capiz.
Mr. Froilan C Pajarillo, of Indan, Ambos Camarines.
Mr. Cas. M Sison, of Rosario, Batangas.
Mr. Alfonso Taigal, of San Isidro, N E.
Mr. Gonzalez M. de Leon, of Kabiao, N. E.
Mr. Thoms. H. Cassidy, Div. Supt. of Leyte.
Miss. Januaria Limbaco, of Mambajao, Misamis.
Miss Faustina Vivares, " " "
Miss Teadora Peñalosa, " " "
Miss Benina Anota, " " "
Mr. Bernardo Limacio, " " "
Mr. Marcelino Salcedo, " " "
Mr. Felix Cabiguia, " " "
Mr. José Bollozos, " " "
Miss Salud Villanueva, " " "
Miss Basilia Salabit, " " "
Mr. Ju n Kiuz, " " "
Mr. N. Zapanco, " " "

Important

Cut out this coupon and give it to one of your friends.

The Filipino Teacher

Please send to my address a copy of THE FILIPINO TEACHER every month and for which I agree to pay the amount of ₱ 2.00 pesos as yearly subscription, not later than 1910.

Name

No. Street

Town Province

Come, Come!

To the legion of Filipino Teachers, the silent toilers for the Future Good.

What a hard lot it is to be a toiler; to be one of those numberless unfortunates who must daily "fight for their bread"; to be one of the countless millions of humanity who bear the weight of the material burden of the world on their shoulders—those eternal "Atlases" of Labor, of Toil, of Hardship, of Want, of Misery, of Woe! King Capital sitting on his throne with a pitiless smile on his lips—satisfied with his tyrannical power and luxurious life—beholds the march and the progress of his legions of toilers as they pass before him with faces downcast.

Toilers, my dear brethren, sad is our lot. You and I have drunk, and are still drinking and will probably drink more of that acid of *penury* which drives us to wretchedness. But yet, don't you lose hope my dear friend. Have faith in your stars. Life is like a huge "Wheel": it has its *ups* and *downs*. We may be down to day but then we surely will have our *up* sooner or later if we only be persevering enough.

We are nearest the dust, it is true, but then we should not forget that we form the foundation which support the great monument of material progress of Humanity and as such we also have an important share in the destiny of the world. Let God's Law of Rewards animate your whole beings: "Go, work, and according to your industry and intelligence, so shall be your reward".

This is the heartfelt advice of one of your numbers. But enough of it at present.

Let me tell you what I have seen and heard just now. It was an interesting conversation between two teachers. Teachers are also toilers; they belong to

our ranks. They are perhaps the hardest of toilers for they have the hardest and the most difficult of tasks to accomplish—that of shaping the future of a nation. Here's a fragment of that dialogue:

—What have you heard about the P. T. A.?

—That there are some reforms being introduced in it.

—Do you belong to that association?

—Well, I used to, but I ceased to be a member long ago, about a year now.

—Why? Did you become tired of it?

Oh, I left it because I do not get any benefit from it. They say so many things but none was accomplished.

—My dear friend, how can the association accomplish its purposes in a day? How do you expect it to accomplish its purposes when precisely the members from whose energies the association depends are the very ones to forsake it because of some dissatisfaction?

—But you see, I don't like the association because it brings no benefit to me; and besides, there's somebody in it who . . .

—Very well, would it make it any better if you leave it (the association) alone. Wouldn't it be wiser to stay in it and use all your energies to help uplift the association? I presume that you like its well being and that you joined it not for any selfish benefits, not for your own individual welfare but for the purpose of contributing your thoughts and energies to the general good of all our brethren and our country; that you were impelled by unselfish motives; that the thought which prompted you to join the association was not "It will benefit me," but that "It will help and benefit others."

—But the fact which chilled me is that there are many members who have already left the association; and that the few remaining are still quiet indifferent; and . . .

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



“GERMINAL”

CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.

It is "Germinal" Cigars and Cigarettes which make the **Philippines** Famous.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE

Manila, I. F.

MAIN OFFICE

4 Marques de Comillas

Algodones de diferentes clases para bordar, agujas ganchillos y otros efectos para bordar y marcar, se vende muy barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL, Manila.

—Now, now. That's not manly. Is it because others have gone that you'll also go? What matters it to you? Are their will yours? Certainly not. They who did that was governed by selfish passions. Because the association had not brought them the personal benefits they expected within the time they waited for them, or because they had some controversy with some one of the members—with one of their own brethren, mark you—they have forsaken all; they have abandoned the association which is building the monument of their Ideal; they have turned their backs and lent a waxen ear to the cries and entreaties of the "Soul" of the association—they let Pride and Selfishness overcome them.

And more. They are not contented of leaving the association to its fate. They even say, and with contempt, that it has done nothing; that it is too presumptuous in its objects; and that it is useless, and so on and so forth. This is surely an act of cowardice and unmanliness. For what will public opinion say of us? Perhaps it will say we are building only a "Tower of Babel."

—But you see facts show that . . .

—Facts show that there lacks that mutual cooperation which is so essential to the success of our undertaking. Enthusiasm—that indispensable oil which smoothes and lightens the wheel of our toil—is lacking. Hope is about to fly away. These are the facts, cold facts. Aren't you willing to save the association which defends your ideal to be lost among the waves of fatalities? Can you bear to see it drown and lose in the regions of the Deep? Will you remain immovable, or pursuing your own selfish desires while that which represents your highest purpose is being swallowed up by the cavernous mouth of Failure?

My dear friend, we must save the association. Our honor musters us. You can not deny that we are poor; that we belong to the humble ranks of workers, of

toilers, who «fight hard to earn their bread», and as such, we shall still be more wretched if we shall allow the monument of our Ideal to totter down and kiss the dust! By all means, let us do our best to rest this monument upon a foundation of rock, and not of sand.

Too much work is required of us, yet how little, how unbecoming is our salary! Too much is expected when too little is paid! How unjust! And if we shall yet lose the monument of our sacred Ideal we shall perhaps be driven to total poverty and wretchedness!

But, my dear brethren, I think that we are not working for money alone. We should forget that point much as we can. What care we for money so long as we know that our efforts are not wasted? What care we for the money question? Are we not educating our youths? Are we not helping in the shaping of the future edifice of our dear Philippines?

Our task is hard. We are poorly paid. Let us then content ourselves of contemplating with satisfaction the product of our work.

Let us likewise help, to the best we can, to build the lasting—nay, the eternal monument of our Ideal—This is the Philippine Teachers' Association.

Shake away all indifference; throw away ideas of pride and egoism; break down all barriers, all barriers of whatever kind; and let the feelings of brotherhood, of patriotism, of sympathy, and of mutual cooperation flow from every heart to cement a *union* which should be perpetual and exemplary to the youths of our beloved country in particular.

SILENT JOIL

—
People get wisdom by experience. A man never wakes up his second baby to see it laugh.

—
Supervisor—You don't seem to care much for music.
Teacher—I care too much for it to treat it the way you do.

Imprenta, Libreria y Papeleria

DE

J. MARTINEZ

Morga. Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas (Retana) -	₱ 12.50
Retana.—Vida y Escritos del Dr. Rizal -	" 7.50
Rizal—Noli me tângere desde ₱1.00-1.30 y -	" 1.80
" El Filebusterisme " " 1.00-1.30 y -	" 1.80
R. Navas.—Diccionario completo de la lengua castellana -	" 4.00
Calleja.—Diccionario Enciclopédico ilustrado castellana -	" 2.50
" " Popular de la lengua castellana -	" 1.50
Toro y Gomez.—Nuevo Diccionario enciclopédico castellana -	" 4.00
Bustamante.—Diccionario inglés, español y Viceversa, 2 tomos -	" 4.00
Salva Webster.—Diccionario inglés español y Viceversa -	" 1.50
Salva.—Diccionario francés español y Viceversa -	" 2.50

34 36 Plaza Moraga y Plaza Calderon 263

Binondo, Manila

Baules mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cabas Sacos para ropas sucias Maletas para viaje, Correas etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

WOMAN'S PAGE

NURSING

By Miss Anastacia Giron, Philippine Gen. Hospital

Nursing was established for the convenience of the civilized world. In the nineteenth century the nursing force was begun in England by a noble hearted lady, Florence Nightingale, whose name will never be forgotten. She had always a great sympathy for the sick. She encouraged women to take up the work. During the Crimean war of 1862-1865 she gathered a small band of young women of good reputation and went to the battlefield. There, they worked night and day among the sick soldiers saving many a life and alleviating their pains.

Fifty years ago, Clara Burton, whose name is familiar to every American, began the work in America. She was the founder of the Red Cross Society. Since then, trained nursing became an important profession in the United States. Ladies who are among the best families are taking up the work in the great field of nursing.

Here in the Philippines, nursing is not yet fully known to most of our people, for it was only introduced three years ago. Some may think that to be a nurse is a disgrace and that the work is not fitted for girls. But this is not true. There is no other work for young women more noble than nursing. It should not be forgotten that nursing is a profession just as well as any noble career.

Is it not grand to think of one that helps to save the life and soothe the agonizing pain of the patient? It should be borne in mind that there are only two kinds of work in this world, namely, honest and dishonest work. Nursing belongs to the former.

Nursing is the proper care of the sick. It is to alleviate the pain and to make the patients as comfortable as possible.

Health has been defined by Clara W. Show, as the perfect circulation of pure blood in a sound organism. Any departure of these gives place to sickness, and in order to aid Nature in restoring the body to its natural or normal condition, proper and careful nursing is necessary. Nursing belongs mostly, if not wholly, to the female sex. Not because they are women and thus can take proper care of the sufferers, but it is because their tender nature and lady-like manners that gives them a tendency to become good nurses. Unless they are properly trained the task will be a failure. Not all women can become good nurses, for only those who have great patience and tact can succeed.

An ideal nurse should have a thorough and ample knowledge of the human body. She should know the diseases that affect mostly, each of the organs of the body and the way to prevent them; if once contracted, she should know how and where to look for the symptoms, from which the Doctor may diagnose the case. A nurse must be healthy and enduring; for a

COMBINATION RATES

Normal Instructor	-P. 2.00
The Filipino Teacher	" 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	" 4.00
Our rate for both only	" 3.20
<hr/>	
Primary Plans	-P. 2.00
The Filipino Teacher	" 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	" 4.00
Our rate for both only	" 3.20
<hr/>	
Normal Instructor	-P. 2.00
Primary Plans	" 2.00
The Filipino Teacher	" 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	" 6.00
Our price only	" 4.50
<hr/>	
The Elementary School Teacher	-P. 3.00
The Filipino Teacher	" 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	" 5.00
Our price only	" 4.00

We also send to our subscribers the following books with the very low price of -P 1.60 each post paid:—

Seeley's Question Book.
Every Day Plans.
The Year's Entertainment.

The Year's Entertainments is a set of ten Entertainment Books—One for Each Month of the School Year. Compiled and Arranged by Inez N. McFee.

The contents of these books are arranged under complete programs for different grades, appropriate to the month, or for various Holidays, Birthdays of Noted Persons, or other special occasions. With these programs as a basis, the books provide a vast amount of Entertainment Material, made up of Recitations, Songs Music, Dialogues, Tableau, Memory Gems with directions to Teachers, Hints for Decoration, etc

Teachers—take advantage of this combination prices Send us your orders at once. Tomorrow is too late.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

P. O. Box 1090 - Manila.

Sole Agent in the Philippines.

sick person is unable to care for another. She must always be dignified and quiet for dignity and quietness draw the respect of others. She must be cheerful for cheerfulness has a great influence upon the patient. She must also be economical and conscientious.

A sick person is like a helpless baby and consequently needs somebody to take care of him or her, and none is more trusted for the responsibility than a trained nurse. Since the patient is helpless, the nurse should do every thing in her power to help the patient. Patients look upon the nurse as their mother and true friend.

The nurse is the chain between the patient and the Doctor. The Doctor diagnoses the case and prescribes for it; the nurse receives the orders and executes them properly and faithfully, and it is her part to make the patient feel as easy as possible. Then she gathers symptoms from which the Doctor diagnoses the case. Carefulness is of the utmost importance for a nurse because the slightest mistake committed by her, may result into the death of the unhappy patient.

The care for mothers and new born babies, come under the head of nursing. A nurse must know how to take care of babies and mothers before she can be a good nurse. The great mortality of children in the Philippines is due, mostly, to the ignorance of mothers in the proper care for their children. The lack of knowledge as to the proper food for the infants is also another reason for such a terrible number of children's mortality. Another reason, is the existence of midwifery in the Islands. These old midwives who try to supersede the Doctors, are responsible also for the children's mortality. If husbands really value their wives, why do they intrust the care to a midwife for the safety of both mother and child, instead of Doctor? The work should be entrusted in the hand of a Doctor who is trained of it.

Women who expect to have children should go to a Hospital where they receive proper treatment. The hospital is the place made for the purpose of attending the sufferers. In the hospitals, nurses are found there to take care of sick persons, and they are willing to sacrifice their lives for the good of others. There are the doctors who can make them well, and who are not devoid of the eagerness to fulfill their mission. Let us not be afraid of the Hospital! It is an excellent idea to consult the Doctor as early as possible when one feels sick. A slight disease may result in a serious one if neglected. «One ounce of prevention is equal to one pound of cure»

Cleanliness is an important part of nursing. Frequent bathings and living in the free air prevent the contraction of numerous diseases. Good water and fresh air keep the body in good condition. Bathing at least once a day is essential and beneficial. Taking plenty of fresh air into the lungs keeps away the germs of tuberculosis, which is very common in the Philippines.

Young women should know something about Hygiene, and it is also necessary for them to know something of nursing. It is not always necessary for them to become nurses, but it is indispensable for them to learn it, because being the coming mothers a defective physical education will not fail to cause them unhappiness in the married stage. A girl cannot be a useful or a happy wife if she ignores the principles of nursing. She cannot make her children and husband happy unless she is a healthy and a happy woman. «There is not a more important thing for a girl to learn, than to know how to live well herself and keep others well.» If there is health there is happiness.

The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy, occupations that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.—Sidney Smith.

A little girl is reported to have written in her examination paper: «The Arctic Ocean is chiefly used for purposes of exploration.»

RUBBER & METAL STAMPS

NOTARIAL SEALS

PLAIN OR AUTOMATIC

DATERS & NUMBERERS

RUBBER TYPE SETS AT SIZES.—INDELIBLE MARKING OUTFITS

SIGN MAKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Frank & Co. Sucrs to
A. Grossman & Co.

COR ESCOLTA
PASAJE DE PEREZ

Lámparas y Quinqués eléctricos y para petróleo—Quinqués mecánicos nuevos modelos muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL S.J.L.

IN MEMORIAM (*)

We're gathered here to-day to consecrate
 The memory of one whose name we love!
 He now remains in peace within the gate
 Of God's domain beyond the skies above!
 The dark and thorny path of life he trod
 To reach that which he cherished most—his goal!
 He found his goal—and found himself with God,
 Who rules this world of ours from pole to pole!
 He's dead. . . and all our hearts are filled with grief,
 Because to us he was a loyal friend!
 No joy of earth can give our hearts relief,
 Except the blessings that the Lord can send.
 Though he is gone, we all remain behind
 To sing his saintly name with mournful notes,
 Whose echoes shall be heard by humankind
 From the celestial angel's crystal throats!
 He's dead! He sleeps! His race is run, . . .
 He lives with God to whom his life he gave;
 He lives where stars are brighter than the sun. . .
 How sweet is life with God beyond the grave!
 Patero and the world mourn for his death,
 Whose darkness leads unto eternity;
 He left the world on his last parting breath
 To sleep and dream of immortality!

JUAN F. SALAZAR.

"The Tila Pass"

How many of the people of the present generation of our race ever looked back at the eventful year 1899, when the cannon roared throughout the mountains and plains of these Oriental Isles? How many yet recall the memorable fields of Luzón and Vizayas which were once strewn with the helpless soldiers of the Philippine Army? Do they not remember the spots that became the flowing rills and brooks with the blood of our countrymen? Of course they do.

They still hear the resounding echoes of the firing guns and recall the innumerable bloodsheds of those who fell during the night. Those patriots who went into the battlefield and exposed their lives in hardships were the ones who fought and sacrificed heartily for our cause. They believed that, by so doing imbued by the sacred aim, the land of their birth will sooner or later become free and independent.

Such noble acts were yet to be traced. We can find them in the hearts of the people to-day. Everybody knows the places where those patriots witnessed the struggle for liberty. The Americans know where their Gettysburg and Saratoga are. So the Filipinos. We have our Zapote, our Biyuyan, and our Tila. These will forever be remembered by us. They are sacred to all and each of the Filipinos.

Let us see and feel deeply what is often said that made Tila Pass memorable. It is a narrow gate between the two Caraballos in Luzón where Aguinaldo and his staff were once surrounded by the enemies.

(*) This poem was inspired by the recent but untimely death of Crispulo Rosales, a native of Patero, Rizal, and a schoolmate of the author. The poem was recited during a literary program rendered by the students of Patero.

Only about fifty soldiers under General Del Pilar were with him. How could such small a number face the coming danger? They were poorly clothed and ammunition were lacking. Up and down the mountains thru deep canyons and narrow glens they had been travelling night and day. They were almost dying in hunger. Now hundreds and hundreds of Americans were before them. Cannon shots and bullet were flying in the air. Aguinaldo's soldiers were gradually falling dead. He was almost in despair. Probably he was thinking that if he should be caught or killed by the enemies it would mean a great loss to his army and thus discourage them. Notwithstanding this, however, there was one among them whom Aguinaldo could trust. This was his faithful friend Gregorio del Pilar.

Aguinaldo being confident of the bravery and skill of his staff Del Pilar, asked him to resist and break the enemy's line within an hour. Del Pilar knowing the possibility and advantage of such proposition, and believing that it was his duty to help his President to get away from the menacing danger, put his watch in his hand and gave final orders to his forty surviving soldiers to begin the attack. O mercy! what could these few soldiers do! They faced bravely the rain of bullets and the roaring cannon that were hissing on all sides. Everything seemed a disadvantage to them.

Nevertheless the faithful soldiers did their best. They aimed and fired their guns carefully. Every bullet that came out from their guns meant lives. They advanced as far as they could against their enemy's line. Del Pilar was at their head. His eyes were fixed sharply at the line of the invading army. His soldiers strode over their dying comrades. They kept firing and firing. At last there was none to sound the bugle. Del Pilar walked back and forth to encourage his soldiers. He even pushed them to advance.

"Avance" he shouted, "Our cause is just and God knows why we fight for".

An hour is scarcely gone. Little rills or spring of blood over the ground are formed beneath their feet.

Deads were scattered in the battlefield. All the soldiers were annihilated. He himself was wounded. But for what cause did he sacrifice the lives of his soldiers. It was that while they were fighting and gaining a little way on the enemy's line, Aguinaldo was doing the retreat. Did Aguinaldo really retreat to save his life? No, at that moment he would rather die than to retreat because of cowardice. He took the cause for his country. He knew that his death would mean a great loss to his country.

Thus, because of the steadfastness and military genius of his valiant general, and the loyalty of his soldiers, Aguinaldo has retreated safely and devised another plan of battle.

Del Pilar the man who will forever be remembered and honored by his people, was also killed and left with his faithful soldiers in the field.

Indeed he died an honorable death. He had accomplished his duty to his superior and beyond all to his beloved and adored country, *The Philippines*.

Were Gregorio del Pilar an American or a Frenchman, his bravery and heroism might have been proclaimed by all the people of the world. *May this noble Hero of our race rest in peace?*

XAVIER.

COLABORATIONS

The Teacher.

By Mr. Julian R. Floresca, Principal of Naguilian Intermediate and Primary Schools.

It is a fact of great importance that a teacher should discuss his profession, not because he is a "teacher", but because it is his main duty and purpose to recognize it in his every day life and the responsibilities that may fall on him.

No one should enter upon this work without an appreciation of its great opportunity, without a sense of responsibility involved as a leader and instructor of children. Therefore, as we are teachers, we must try to succeed and prolong our profession. There is nothing open to us but to discuss our present profession as to how much we can accomplish, what should we accomplish, and when and why we should accomplish.

In discussing this subject, we can divide it into four great heads.

First—*Qualities that a teacher should possess.*

A teacher must be genuine, whole-souled, honest, manly, true—if it is true to a man, it is also true to a woman. If a teacher is not genuine he could easily be discovered by his pupils. A manly teacher will lift up his pupils toward high ideas of manhood. He must be whole-souled. Because the spirit of the teacher is more than his method and that person is the most valuable in the schoolroom who fills it with sweet reasonings. Furthermore, the personality of the teacher in the school is the chief factor of moral influence in it. The manly spirit will show itself also in the teacher's attitude towards his fellow-mates.

He must possess patience, sympathy and love for children. Of course there are many discouragements, difficulties of daily occurrence and things that disturb the equanimity of the most patient. It is not that the children are vicious, most of them are good. But they are mischievous, restless, full of life, and they often find it hard to submit to the necessary requirement of school discipline. Here is the necessity for patience is manifest. He must have love for children, a sympathy with its interests. Possessing this, the teacher will not only be able to reach the inner life, the best and noblest, that which is the character of the child, but through this he will reach the intellectual as well as the other sides of the child's development.



"THE FILIPINO TEACHER is the only magazine published in these Islands to help teachers of their daily work. It is worth reading and a good home friend."

JULIAN R. FLORESCA.

He must possess a happy disposition and that he may not show any bad indication in his face before his pupils—but always frank and happy.

He must possess good physical health. He never attempts to enter this profession or any other line, if he is unhealthy, sickly or any of that sort. Physical health is essential, so that there may be cheerfulness, the vivacity, the fertility of resource both in method and discipline, the maintenance of interest, and the complete mastery of all school details. Bodily strength gives uncounciousness of power both in preserving and in imparting instruction.

He must be capable of thinking and speaking clearly and logically. Logical power, clearness of conception, will enable one to grasp the essentials and make them stand out vividly that his pupils will be able to seize and hold the lesson.

He must be an altruist: No person should seek to be a teacher whose motive is selfish. It is a universal mistake to invite a person of such a spirit, but there is everything to invite one who seeks the welfare of his follow-men.

These are the qualities that the teacher must possess, and possessing them, he will not be lacking in the strong personality that impress itself forcibly effectively and permanently upon his mind and hearts of those whom he teaches.

Second—*His General Education:*

There must first be a sound foundation of knowledge. A teacher must know many subjects besides those he is to teach. Generally speaking in order that he is apt and capable to teach successfully, he should be there or more years ahead of his pupils in schoolship. Besides he should be an intermediate or a Normal-school graduate at least. For this very reason, through the mastery of academic knowledge of subjects,

is absolutely essential, and no methods or schoolroom device or superficial tactics can take its place. Of course a teacher can not teach all he knows, but through the mastery of academic knowledge of subjects makes him free to encourage his pupils to ask questions; increase his power to illustrate; enables him to distinguish the important from the unimportant; insures his interest in his pupils.

Mother—Tomas, what's your little brother crying that way for?
Tomas (who has taken the little fellow's cake)—I guess that's the only way he knows how to cry ma.

A well-governed stomach is a great part of liberty.—Seneca.

Silleria de Viena, de América Hongkon; sultos y por juegos muy baratos, siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Reading magazines, newspapers and several other books are great helps of his profession, and therefore a teacher should not neglect to provide for himself every single factor that would aid him in his profession as well as for his every day life. There is no reason why he should neglect to do so.

Third—His Profesional Training:

Any one who deserves to enter this field must realize that academic culture alone will not suffice in this profession, no matter though he was a college graduate. It is then provided that there should be the special, technical training in the science and arts of teaching, else the teacher must learn the technique of his profession by experimentation in the school room. It is further a universal mistake to appoint the smartest college graduate to be a teacher without a technical training in the science and arts of teaching. Because without special training there would be no progress or advancement be over made by such a teacher, but as a result, simply a failure and absolutely a loss of time, both the pupils and himself

The profesional training of a teacher should consist of a study of psychology and child study, history of education, methods of teaching, school management, school law and school economies, practice work and philosophy of education. These subjects should be at the hands of the teacher if possible.

Educational journals are important factors in a teacher's life, because in them he could read the record of what other schools are doing, helps and devices him, and further more in the instructive articles, he could read good instructions as his guidance, and he could use the same questions to his pupils that he could find in these journals given by his fellow-teachers.

Another important profesional training the teacher should have, besides a part of his duty, is to attend teacher's institutes. It is important because several exchange of ideas of different teachers may occur in regard to educational affairs; gets and gives new methods, and be associated and acquainted with each of his fellow mates.

Fourth—His duties to his pupils:

If a teacher is "the highest priest of the future" in no better way can he serve his community than by teaching the children what they shall eat and what

they shall drink. He should be familiar with symptoms of disease common to children, such as diphtheria, scarlet-fever etc. If he sees child exhibiting any indication of serious disorder he should promptly remove him from the school. It is his duty to aim to secure a well-balanced development of all powers of the child "the hand, the head, and the heart."

To parents: It is his duty to keep in close touch with the parents to inform them of the progress or the serious misconduct of their children, and all other matters of vital interest to them. He must invite parents to attend entertainment given by the school to interest them.

If the teacher can get the ear of the parents he will have little difficulty in carrying forward any reasonable measure of improvement, and the best way to do this is through the parents' meeting.

To community: He must study the whole community as well as the single parents of children. He should be associated with the people. He should consider himself as if he were a citizen in that locality. For these very reasons, to understand the people, to win their confidence through his interest in the affairs of the town, to create a better reputation towards him, and further importance—to help him to increase the attendance in his school which is one of the most important requirement in the line of his profession.

To the school board: It is his duty to be perfectly associated and acquainted with the school board, because when he works together with them in perfect harmony, it may be expected that the best educational results will follow.

To his profession: It is his duty to do what he can sustain, dignify, and awaken respect for his calling. He should never attempt to go before his class without a full preparation of his work or else he is to be laughed at, or stand there like a post. There are several reasons why preparation of subject matter is necessary. (1) To have a definite purpose, that is, a lesson which has not a definite purpose has not a definite value. (2) he wins greater confidence of pupils towards him and (3) he economizes time. He must present his lesson logically. Illustrations are also needed because they give help in teaching certain subjects such as language, arithmetic etc. and adds interest of pupils.

<p>MÁQUINAS PARA COSER — PAGOS SEMANALES -P-2'00</p>	<p>SINGER ESCOLTA 33, MANILA</p>	<p>SEWING MACHINES — WEEKLY PAYMENTS -P-2'00</p>
--	---	--

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapas Paja inglesa últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chaffeurs, Cascos de Corcho para el Sol, Gorras para viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

To himself: The personal habit of the teacher is a great model of his pupils. He must care for his health as well as for his pupils. He should secure a suitable home, proper and simple dress, takes recreation, guards against diseases, he must keep his body in perfect order. By doing these, he can possess the cheerful spirit that makes his schoolroom and his superiors a joy and a delight.

A VIEW OF THE CHILD'S PROBLEM

By Mr. Bernardo Elayda, teacher of Zambales High School.

As essential nature regards, the poets are the natural lovers of children for they see beauty in them; but, unless they are impressed by Socrates with the divine purpose of educating the youths—thus protecting the children's rights to health and education, they can not lead the young people into the universal course of civilization. As far as the eyes of the writer can see in the government's educational work there has been wonderful improvements in the condition of the Filipino children since 1911. The spirit of school democracy has been introduced to our people from abroad. Liberal and free education has been offered to every poor man's child since the establishment of the Insular government. Still the solution of the child's problem is the indescribable touch of pathos which may be considered the obstacles in the teaching profession.

It is proverbially said that the man who dwells upon the subject in the solving of the child's problem does the will of his Supreme Master and shall therefore enter the Kingdom of heaven. A teacher is responsible for every child's individual progress. He must maintain a theory upon which he bases his efforts in dealing with such a problem to such an extent that he will make of the child intelligent, independent and law-abiding citizen. Now, it is quite fair, of course, to say that the awakening comes from the proper way of training a child to some useful pursuits of lucrative and productive industry, and, afterwards rouse him to the responsibility of his future. There is much truth in Horace Greely's essay that a diversity of pursuits is indispensable to general activity and enduring prosperity. But first of all, fit the child for his vocation, in other words, show him the way to the gate of success that beacons him aside. However, it is axiomatically recognized that the demerit of ill-chosen God's calling means failure in life.

A child may effusively warn you that he has no desire for a better or higher education because he has been born to illiteracy and in support of his plea he will quote to you the sad history of his parental predecessors. To obviate his low aim in life let us tell him the "History de Education" and then induce him in order that he may realize the advantages of education. What the child has in him is barbarism which can be dispelled by working out his problem as it is our duty to subjugate him and place him on the firm standing ground whereby he shall create a sentiment of helpfulness amongst his associates, thus uplift his race to higher

realms of life. Roosevelt said recently in his address in Paris that, "To conquer wilderness means to wrest victory from the same hostile forces with which mankind struggled in the immemorial infancy of our race." Inasmuch as this passage has meaning to every country's civilizing beauty and chivalry (women and men), it applies metaphorically to the subjugation of law under which a wild child should be wisely controlled as the success of his educational attainments will come from his natural faculties with which he was endowed by his Creator. As a rule, every child is susceptible of a high education, while the "science de education" teaches us that the young mind is active in acquiring all new knowledge. Besides, it is a well-known historical fact that the Anglo-Saxon race was once savage, and the work of civilizing Europe to bring the mass of barbarians under the subjugation of laws was the work for thousands of years.

In the past, the writer has touched the question of "Child Labor" in an article published in this journal. His imperious duty urges him to renew his impression afloat. In many cases a child between five and ten years of age nurses his baby sister or brother, hushabying him while carrying in his arms, stridden on his side-waist. The injury of this system is three fold. It deforms the baby's legs by becoming bent inward, injures the tender ribs of the child and it is therefore injurious to the health of both. The child receives this hard, threatening mal-treatment from his mother or relative as the case may be. Yet he is deprived of education. The child-labor is contrary to the physiology and psychology of the child, because it retards and interferes the physical and mental growth of the infant. We must bear in mind that there are other cases of different characters in which many children have been similarly dealt with, but the space would not allow any further comment.

Before closing this article permit me to use slang expression, that, it is up to you to employ your tact and patience by which you exert yourself over-much in the performance of your sacred duties. Show yourself to the world at large that you are doing something for the child's cause in the way of his education. Apply to yourself as well as to your fellow-men and women this marvelous saying, "Montrez-nous un echantillon de votre savoir faire". In discussing this view of child's problem the writer has contrived to limit himself to the subjugation and protection of the child so as to bring out the proper creation of humanity. In so doing the Philippine civilization will advance to the stage where the Filipino youth may do battle successfully.

J. Y. PINZON

ABOGADO-LAWYER.

ARSENAL—17 CAVITE.

Camisas blancas y de color, Corbatas, Calzoncillos, Cuellos, Puños, Camisetas, Botones, Salida para baño, Tohallas. Inmenso surtido de todo. Hay camisetas y calzoncillos de pura lana para garantizarse de los Nortés. Vende muy barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Teacher's Ideals.

From the autobiography of a great man I have read the following expression:—

'Education is not a thing apart from life not a system, nor a philosophy; it is direct teaching how to live and how to work.'

And this is the aim of our present system of education.

A teacher must bear in mind this thought of the greatest Afro-American.

A teacher himself must know how to live and how to work; how to earn money and how to save. With out which a man shall ever be a barbarian, a slave.

But one in charge of instruction must master some thing else besides this. He must be a ~~man~~ in cleanliness, in politeness and in industry. He must be patient in the school-room. The pupils will copy from him or her not only knowledge, but also character.

These are the ideals a teacher must bear in mind. He must be in contact with the parents of the children. He must be a helpful neighbor in case of a child's illness. He must at once find out why one boy is absent. He must show willingness to help and attend a boy in sickness, a mother in want, or a neighbor in need.

The one who wishes the good of the boys must have the virtue of self-forgetfulness. The teacher must forget himself to bear the children's weaknesses. In helping and in solving difficulties to the boys, the teacher must think that once he was a boy himself. While the lady teacher must make up her mind that a girl in school is to be taught, rather than to be daily examined in her daily work.

Self-help should be taught to the boys and girls. Advance girls must be given not only the knowledge, but the key which will open that knowledge.

A boy must be pressed in mind that "life is what we make it", that "success is to those who work for it."

Often time a teacher seems to forget that he is a maker of part of the child's life. He must turn out of the school into the world little men of virtues, of ability and not vice. So, a teacher himself must have no vices.

A teacher will do good to others and to himself in bearing in mind a gentle and exemplary life. One way to get this is to picture in mind somebody's life to imitate.

I should modestly suggest the teachers, also, to see more the bright sides of the things. Though he is not well paid, he is doing good to mankind. As Froebel said in his System of Education, "Man only understands thoroughly that which he is able to produce."

A constant touch with good men is a good habit to acquire. By these means we can imitate some of their good qualities.

There was a man who said that to read lives of men is very good, better perhaps than studying systems.

A teacher can become also what he likes. He can become wise, too, if he wishes.

Mc Kinley and Lincoln once had been teachers. Lincoln was one of the greatest men, if not the greatest of all the Americans.

And yet think how he began!

E L RODRIGUEZ

A Malate Teacher.

P. T. A's. Department

NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF MANILA OF THE P. T. A.

The extraordinary meeting of Provincial Committee of Manila was held Saturday, Sept 17th 1910 at 4 P. M at the Ermita Public School. The meeting was conducted by the active and popular General President of the Executive Board of the P. T. A., Mr. A. Quijano.

The number of teachers who attended the meeting was a great surprise to all There were about 100 teachers all of them were very interested in the uplifting of the society.

One of the important matters treated in the meeting was the election of the officers of the Provincial Board of the Committee of Manila for the coming year 1910-1911. The elected officers are:—

D. de León	President.
C. Ligot	Vice. „
A. Laquindanum	Treasurer.
L. Rivera	Secretary.
V Yriarte	Vice. „

TO ALL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES OF THE P. T. A.

We respectfully request the Secretaries of the Provincial Committees of the P. T. A. to send us at their earliest convenience a complete list of the names and residences of the members affiliated in the committee in order that the ONE PESO yearly subscription to THE FILIPINO TEACHER be extended to those whose names appear in the requested list.

Like alone acts upon like. Therefore do not amend by reasoning but by example. Approach feeling by feeling; do not hope to excite, love except by love. Do what you wish others to become. Let yourself, and not your words preach.

Judge—What is your age?
(Female witness hesitates.)

Judge—Don't hesitate in answering the question. The longer you hesitate the older you'll be.

STEPHENS, DENTIST

63 ESCOLTA, MANILA

The Only office with Laughing Gas.

Painless extraction P- 1.00

Gold crowns P 10.00

Teachers' Department

Method of Teaching.

(This is a revised copy of the "Method of Teaching" carefully prepared by Mr. B. R. Carpius with due consent of the author M. W. J. Cushman. It is said that the present standard of school work in Mr. Cushman's district in Zambales is due to this plan with the untiring energy and fruitful services of his teachers. The activity of Mr. Cushman and his co-workers is worthy of praise.—Ed.)

1. (a) Time for school. (b) Teachers' class. (c) Attendance. (d) Punctuality. (e) Grading the school. (f) Writing.
2. Arithmetic for chart class.
 - (a) Count from 1 to 100.
 - (b) Write numbers to 100.
 - (c) Read numbers to 100.
 - (d) What numbers stand for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, etc.
 - (e) Turn to any page in his book. N.^o 19.
3. Every question and answer should be in good English sentence in length according to the ability of the pupils.
4. Be sure that every pupil understand the meaning of every word, phrase, clause, or sentence used.
5. Kinds of questions to be asked in reading.
6. Have the pupils study.
7. How to teach a chart lesson.
 - (a) Spell the words on the chart.
 - (b) Name the words and objects on the chart.
 - (c) Read on the chart.
 1. Correct pronunciation.
 2. Review the back lessons.
 3. Each pupil should not read more than twice in one recitation.
 4. Inflection.
 - (d) Spell off the chart.
 1. Keep a list of all the words, and pupils spell at least three out of every four.
 - (e) Object lessons.
 - (f) Keep all these things up.
8. How to teach a reading lesson.
 - (a) Work out the thought.
 - (b) Read the lesson well.
 1. Correct pronunciation.
 2. Review the back lesson.
 3. Each pupil should not read more than twice in one recitation.
 4. Inflection.
 - (c) Spell the words in various ways.
 - (d) Ask question about the lesson with books.
 - (e) Sometimes have them write or tell the story.
 - (f) Keep all these things up.
9. The teacher should work all the time.
10. Have the pupils do the work and not the teacher.
11. How fast the class should advance.
12. Have many kinds of explanations.
13. Industrial work.
14. Teach the pupils the meaning of read, spell, turn to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 51, 45, etc.
15. Call on weakest pupils most.
16. Teach geography, arithmetic, language, first as a reading lesson then as a geography, arithmetic and language.
17. Before adding the columns of figures in addition first compute all combination.
18. In the third and fourth grades, and advanced second grade, have the pupils when giving the multiplication table learn the following form:

5	x	6=30	
6	x	5=30.	
30	-	5=6.	
30	-	6=5.	
1/6	of	30=5.	
2/6	of	30=2.	x 5=10.
3/6	of	30=3.	x 5=15.
4/6	of	30=4.	x 5=20.
5/6	of	30=5.	x 5=25.
6/6	of	30=5.	x 6=30.
1/5	of	30=6.	
2/5	of	30=2.	x 6=12.
3/5	of	30=3.	x 6=18.
4/5	of	30=4.	x 6=24.
5/5	of	30=5.	x 6=30.

According to the Darwinian theory it takes several million years for a monkey to make a man of himself, but a man can make a monkey of himself in a minute.

"I don't see why Mary has so many admirers," she remarked. "She neither sings, plays, paints nor speaks English."
"H'm'm," he replied, reflectively, "may be that's why."

APOLONIO ROSAL, DENTISTA

San Roque, Cavite

Fine gold crowns and bridge work a speciality

All work done at the lowest prices and guaranteed to give a complete satisfaction.
Teeth extracted without pain.

TRY ONCE

Josue Soncuya

LAWYER-ABOGADO

Multiplication table.

- (a) From 2 to 5 learn to 20.
- (b) From 8 to 10 learn to 15.
- (c) From 11 to 13 learn to 13.

Give the tense of all verbs used, and use each in sentence except the chart class.

Have the pupils draw or do some other busy work during all the study periods.

Make all written work a lesson and correct it.

Do not allow answers written in the books.

The purpose of a recitation is for the pupil to show the teacher whether or not he understands the lesson.

Answers should have the same verbs as questions.

No pupil should be promoted from the first to the second grade who does not know all the multiplication table with the division table.

The pupil should know all the important points before he leaves them and then constantly review them.

Written problems should be explained by the meaning and not by the figures.

Look carefully to the pronunciation of each letter as *e* and *a*, *g* and *j*, final *t* and final *d* and *s*, and watch carefully the pronunciation of each word as *get gave, give, this* and *theses*, etc.

The following rules should be taught in composition.

1. Every sentence should begin with a capital letter.
2. Every sentence should end with a period or a question mark.
3. Every sentence should express a thought clearly and in good English.
4. Observe spelling, writing, and spacing.

How to teach a lesson.

1. Develop the subject as;

- (a) How many 2's in 4, in 6, in 8, in 10?
How many 3's in 6, in 9, in 12 in 15?
How many 4's in 8, in 12, in 16, in 20?
- (b) Divide 4 into two equal parts; 6, 8, 12.
Divide 6 into three equal 9, 12, 15, 18.
Divide 8 into four equal parts; 12, 16, 20, 24.
- (c) Teach first the tenses of verbs; then the number; then teach both together.
- (d) The bamboo leaf is long and narrow.
First teach long and short. Then narrow and wide. Long and narrow. Long and wide. Short and wide.

2. The pupil should be able to understand the lesson he is reciting.

3. The pupil should be able to talk about the lesson he is reciting in good English.

- 34 Teach the multiplication three ways, forward backward, and miscellaneously.
35. In spelling, except the chart class, have the pupils use in sentence all spelled.
36. Keep up all parts of the school work.

The teacher will be graded on the following subjects.

1. Government.
2. Following outline of method.
3. Progress of pupils in learning.
4. Ability to grade school.
5. Attendance of pupils both in number and regularity.
6. Exactness of making monthly report.

B. R. CARPIUS,

Counsels to School Teachers.

1—Do your work conscientiously and faithfully and see that you have done it right.

2—Memorize this poem and said to yourself in the morning when starting to school.

Now I rose me up to work,

May I no duty ever shirk,

If I should die before tonight,

I pray the Lord my work is right.

3—If you want to succeed prepare for success and the way you have to make the success in your school work is to prepare in all particular detail of your work before you go to school.

4—Let failure be impossible and face all difficulties whenever you meet them.

5—See that you possess the qualifications stated down below. If you do not have then you better quit from teaching:—

I—Innate qualifications: (1) Physical—Good physique, eyes, ears, throat, voice and general good health.

(2) Manual Study hand. (3) Mental—Originality, quickness, clearness, strength of perception and common sense. (4) Moral—Justice, kindness, regularity, punctuality, good judgement and taste, dignity, authority, self-assurance initiative fearlessness and persistence. (5) Spiritual—Good humor, amiability, affection, love, patience, enthusiasm and optimism.

II—Acquired qualifications:—(1) A rich personality; (2) A pedagogic sense; (3) An insight into the mysteries of child nature.

MINERVA.

The teacher—Now, who can tell me which travels the faster, heat or cold.

Johnnie Bright [promptly]—heat, of course. Anybody can catch cold.

No matter how skillfully a man plays the game of life, there is but one test of his ability—did he win?

LEARN WIRELESS & R. R. TELEGRAPHY! Shortage of fully 10,000 operators on account of 8-hour law and extensive "wireless" developments. We operate under direct supervision of Telegraph Officials and positively place all students, when qualified. Write for catalogue—NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Memphis, Davenport, Ia, Columbia, S. C., Portland, Ore.

SCHOOL NEWS

—The University of San Jose will be kept open as per circular of the Pope of Rome. Student strike is over

—The teachers of Kabancalan school, Negros Occidental, are doing excellent work. Much activity is shown. They are all members of the flourishing Educational Society organized by them.

—The new school building of Magrohon was inaugurated. It cost the government P. 6 900.

—The Leyte Normal Institute will be held at Carigara, Leyte, November 12th to December 24th, this year.

—At the request of the City Supt. Mr G E. O'Reilly P. 400 was appropriated by the Municipal Board for the organization of two tennis courts near the High School building. The first court is already made and opened for the use of the members of the High School Tennis Club. There was given tea-party and ball at the inauguration day.

—The Municipal Council of Manila has appropriated the necessary funds for the remuneration of the principal of the night school teachers in a night school of the City

—The City teachers have organized an Orpheum directed by Supervisor of music Miss Katherine Black. Public shows will be given, and the proceeds that may be resulted thereby will be dedicated to any of the charitable institutions of Manila. A piano is rented for the purpose. These teachers should be heartily praised.

—The students of the College of Philosophy, Science and Letters will soon publish a monthly periodical.

Dr. Hidhiara sent here by the Japanese Government to study the plan of teaching and the courses of study adopted here found the school work excellent. Japan will imitate our plan of teaching. He visited most of the public schools of Manila.

Teachers coming: Frederick T. Schow, Robert L. Baron, Walter A. Williams.—A domestic science teacher and James J. Coleman Div. Supt. of Schools.

Judge Abreu who recently arrived from his tour around the world gave a very instructive address before the students of Liceo. He talked of the social, political and religious situation of Spain. He described so vividly the organization of the principal branches of government of that country. He was enthusiastically applauded.

The Municipal council of Kawit, Kabite, approved the plan for the erection of New School building according to Gabaldon Law.

The erection of the Philippine Normal School building on Taft-Ave is begun.

Mr. Sifronio G. Calderon will teach the Tagalog dialect in Y. M. C. A. beginning this month.

The "Lambert and Co" of Iloilo agreed to erect the proposed trade school of Kapis for P.9,333 within 90 days.

—At the suggestion of Assemblyman Teodoro Kalaw the Bureau of Education has ordered the reopening of the Intermediate School of San José, Batangas, which was closed sometime ago for lack of funds. Teachers' salaries will be drawn from the Insular Treasury.

—Director of Education Mr. Frank White approved the plans for the following school buildings together with the necessary appropriations to be spent for their construction:

Misamis, Misamis	P. 6,000
Butuan, Agusan	" 8,000
Sorsogon, Sorsogon	" 3,300
Jaka, N. E.	" 3,000
Malinan, Albay	" 14,000
Alcala, Pangasinan	" 6,000

— Acting Director of Education Mr. Crone signed the contract in favor of Lambert and Co. to erect the new Trade School of Bacolod, N. O. The appropriation of P.12,900 has been set aside for the purpose. The Co. will finish the work in 120 days. He also signed the contracts for the erection of other schools as follows:

Central School, Kalbayog, Zamar	P. 18.800
Barrio " Batele Batangas	" 2,700
" " Sirang lupa,	" "
" " San Pedro,	" "
" " San Isidro,	" "
" " San Antonio, Albay	P. 6.000

—Last Oct 16th. Com. Worcester delivered an address in Y. M. C. A. He talked about the government policy toward the savage tribes of the Philippines.

Proud Father—Charles, why don't you study at school? What will become of you when you grow up?

Boy—Oh, I'll be a grandfather. I'll just sit about and do nothing, and tell stories of what I used to do when I was a boy.

When a man gets up in the morning, he grumbles if his breakfast is not ready; but if he goes fishing, he can wait all day for a bite.

ANTONIO M. MAÑALAK MÉDICO

Manila, P. I.

Trinidad, No. 50, Sta. Cruz

We send free a copy of our Special Edition dedicated in honor of the Provincial teachers who attended the Philippine Normal School, to the subscriber who pays his subscription in advance.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Bernabe Studio ✂

Se regala una ampliación á los que tomen una docena de retratos de tarjetas americanas para arriba.—Peinadora gratis.
Izquierdo No. 379, Trozo.

NORMAL SCHOOL NOTES

Among the visitors to the Normal School last week were Mrs. Jamison, formerly a teacher in La Union and later in Zambales, and three American nuns. They visited the primary and Intermediate department, the science laboratory, and the domestic science and embroidery rooms. They were very much pleased with the of the Normal School

Beginning with the second semester the Normal School Chorus will practice every Tuesday afternoon, and the Normal School Orchestra, every Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Dunster is in charge of the work.

On Sept. 30th, a special performance at the Majestic Theater was given to the Normal School students. Five special cars were hired. The students were very much pleased, because the program was a decent one, and besides that, it was instructive and impressive.

The First Year Class Organization has been able to render a number of good Literary Programs in addition to taking care of their share of Athletic in the Normal School. "By industry we thrive", has been selected as the class motto and the work of the class indicates a close application of this favorite maxim.

The class has entered the base ball practice with a fine, new outfit and interesting results are anticipated.

The young ladies appear regularly in the debate and they are worthy opponents of the "Lords of Creation".

An extending invitation is given to all who are interested in Society to be present in our meetings each Thursday afternoon at 4:30.

The last thing that was heard of the Second Year Class of the Philippine Normal School was about organizing an association. The association has been organized known as "The Sophomore Association." You will now hear what it is doing.

A special meeting was held on September 27 and the following was the result: The association will

organize a base ball team, basket ball team and the tract team. The girls are going to play tennis and take in basket ball.

Appropriations for the athletic outfits have been provided for. It is hoped with the five materials at hand the association will carry honors in the coming inter-class contests.

The athletes are now training their muscles in practice and some good records are being made. Mr. Nicamor Seva has put the shot 31 ft. 4 in. already, which is by no means a bad record for a beginner. With constant practice he can easily beat the best record the Normal School ever had. Mr. Perfecto Abordo comes the next best of all those who are practicing every afternoon. For one of his size a 30 ft. throw is a good show to start with. In high jump, Mr. Candido Agdamag has gone over 4 ft. 4 in., and Mr. Valentin Acabron went over 2 inches higher. Good marks for a beginning. Mr. Pedro Adique has made a 50-meter dash in 7 seconds. With a little more training in his start he will be able to make the dash in less than 6 seconds. Mr. Cecilio Putong and Mr. Juan Gonzaga and several others are practicing for the long runs. It looks as if these fellows mean business. Let us watch.

The association believes that the culture of human voice which no instrument made by the ingenuity of man can ever equal, should be looked after. So a list of singers is being prepared. There are some nightingales in the class,

Uncle inquired of little Bobby if he had been a good little boy:
Bobby—No, I haven't.
Uncle—Why I hope you haven't been very bad.
Bobby—Oh, no; just comfortable.

Of all virtues, magnanimity is the rarest; there are a hundred persons of merit for one who willingly acknowledges it in another.

Manufacturers

of uniforms for schools and colleges as—CAPS, SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DEVICES etc.

Arms and Ammunition

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

AGENTS FOR

A. G. Spalding & Bros., Sporting Goods

Alfred Roensch & Co.

65--67 Escolta, Manila

General Outfitters

Cristalería buena para uso diario—Cristalería fina superior Francesa—Manteles y servilletas muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

SOCIETIES

Young Folks Literary Society.

—The rapid growth of this society composed of both sexes from different government schools of Manila is to be greatly admired. At present it counts with 86 active members. A regular program is given every Friday afternoon.

On Friday the 7th the following program was rendered:

- I. Essay by Mr. Ed. Garcia.
- II. Recitation by Miss Esperanza Aliwalas.
- III. Declamation by Mr. Estandislo Ona.
- IV. Series of Recitals by Mr. Maximo Kalaw
- V. Extemporaneous speeches by the members.
- VI. Report of the Y. F. L. S. spectator Mr. Antonio Cosin.

—The following members are appointed to represent the Y. F. L. S. in their respective schools. They are as follows:—

- Mr. Rafael Santos—Phil. Medical School.
 „ Maximo Kalaw—Phil. College of Philosophy.
 „ Celedonio Agrava—Manila High School.
 „ Ponciano Aragon—Phil. Normal School,
 „ Inocencio Buensuceso—Paco Intermediate School.

—The active members of this society will soon give its open meeting before the public. A carefully chosen program is being prepared for the occasion.

—The accepted challenge by the Normal Literary Society published last issue was withdrawn by its Director Mr. Moore. The members of debating teams of both societies who have been preparing for the occasion regret this withdrawal.

—The official staff of the society at present according to the last election held is as follows:

Pres.	Mr.	Eusebio Lopez.
Vice-Pres.	„	Maximo Kalaw.
Sec.	„	Crisanto Aragon.
Sub. Sec.	„	Ramon Maño.
Treasurer.	Miss	María Matias.
Sub Treas.	„	Raymunda Legaspi
Editor.	Mr.	Antonio Cosin.
Sargeant-at-arms.	„	Tomas Tirona.

Chairman of the Program Committee.

Miss Soledad Villapando, Members—Misses Esperanza, Aliwalas and Amparo Marcial.

Resolved, that political parties are necessary for a good government. This is the theme discussed by Messrs Juan Zalazar and Juan Sarenas on the affirmative against Messrs Gaudencio Garcia and Vicente del Rosario, negative, all members of Cryptia Debating Club of the Manila High School. Both sides have done splendidly well and were greatly applauded, but the affirmative won the debate.

The society Patnubay in Manila will discuss the following: Is Chinese migration beneficial for the agricultural development of the Philippines?—

The Society "La Aurora" in Colegio Mercantil was inaugurated Oct 6th—A selected program included a debate took place.

A splendid program of Rizal Society, San Juan N E., was held on Sept. 16 in the Presidential hall beautifully decorated by the members.

The program was as follows:

- I. Song by the school.
- II. "Advantages of Good Roads" by Miss Juana Tolentino.
- III. Recitation by Mr. V. Acosta.
- IV. "Education" by Mr. Fidel Buenaventura.
- V. Chorous. by the members.
- VI. Recitation by Mr. Adriano Castro.
- VII. "Unity" by Miss Ceferina Vigilia.
- VIII. Recitation by Mr. Marcos Vigilia.
- IX. "Obidience" by Miss Maria Halile.
- X. Chorous
- XI. Recitation by Mr. Agustin Absalon.
- XII. "José Rizal" by Miss Bibiana Catalona.
- XIII. Recitation by Mr. Venancio Valdez.
- XIV. Dialogue by Miss Aurelia Vigilia and Soledad Pilapil and Mr. Juan Constantino.
- XV. Chorous.
- XVI. Debate:—Resolved, that the Filipinos should not buy good from the Chinese.

Affirmative.

Mr. P. Genaro.

„ A. Pambid.

Negative.

Mr. J. Blaz.

„ F. Narciso.

XVII. Spelling Contest. { Barrio pupils—against.
Central pupils.

XVIII. Arithmetic Contest. { Mr. F. Buenaventura.
against
„ F. Narciso.

XIX. Song by the School.

The result of the debate and contests are as follows: Speakers on both sides presented strong reasons, but the affirmative won. On spelling contest the central pupil won, and on arithmetic contest Mr. F. Narciso won.

IRINEO HERRERA.

Alberto F. Barretto

ABOGADO

Bufete:—528 Sta. Mesa
Manila

Apartado de Correos 104
Tel. 1108

Artículos llamados de regalo para bodas, cumpleaños y recuerdos ó souvenir en general. No se especifica por haber inmenso surtido, y muy barato y siempre barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

The Month in Review

The Philippine University is planning to establish at Los Baños a school of Selviculture. This is the first school of its kind to be organized in the Phil. As the name suggest the aim will be to take care and protect the forests of the Islands, one of the leading natural resources of this country—For the first school year 20P scholarships will be offered for those who can fill the required qualifications—Wages will be from P100 per month up. Students who are interested in this kind of work better get ready and prepare.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL

At last we heard that a nautical school will soon be established. It was all due to the fruitful labor of Hon. Pedro Guevara and Hon. Gregorio Nieva.—An appropriation of P30,000 will be set aside for the first year's expenses. 24 pensioned students will be chosen and maintained by the Govt, each receiving P20 monthly. A solid building will be erected and a well equipped observatory. Govt. light houses are to be opened freely for the students. But this grand work, it is said, will not be realized until after this year. Why not do it now? Is it of less importance than others?

A NEW DRUG STORE.

Miss Filomena Francisco, one of the first lady pharmacists of the Islands, has inaugurated her drug store "Del Carmen" on Marquez St., San Sebastian. We sincerely believe she will win the appreciation and patronage of the public, and hope her success in the exercise of her well chosen profession.—How do you like dear readers, to have your prescriptions prepared by Miss Menang's delicate fingers?

THE POSTAL SAVINGS.

According the late information of Mr. White, the pupils of the public schools throughout the Islands are recognizing the importance of Postal Savings. A great number of pupils is enlisted in the Postal Savings Bank thus learning to be self-reliant. Meanwhile, teachers must impress upon the pupils the importance of economy.

ENRIQUE AGUILAR MÉDICO

Sto. Sepulcro, No. 12,
Paco, Manila.

HORAS DE CONSULTA:
De 7 á 9 mañana || 3 á 5 tarde
Tel. 3358.

MR. CARPENA IN CALAMBA.

Mr. Apolonio Carpena, a new lawyer who passed the examination for the admission to the Bar, was tendered a popular reception and banquet in his native town Calamba. Almost all the people showed great interest to welcome their selfmade young lawyer.

At the banquet the following persons Messrs. Rosendo Llamas, Lorenzo Tatlonghari, Aurelio Bien, Tomas Castillo, Lorenzo Elefaño, Misses Zalomé Tanaon, Barcelisa Lim and Miss Laurel delivered their toasts which were enthusiastically applauded by the public. The guest of honor Mr. Carpena made a short reply giving at the same time his thanks to those who honored him. Immediately after a ball was organized where we had the honor to see Misses Aurelia Quintero, Pilar Elefaño, Delfina Carreon, Mercedes Cabrera, Paula Aguilar, Salomé Faraon, Antonia Agasani, Josefa Banatin, Felisa Llamas and others whose charming beauties and attractive manners made the ball a success.

Supt. Briggs of the Phil. Normal School now in the States has been assigned to substitute the Supt. of the pensionados who will be here to take a further post

HOURS:
10 TO 11:30 A. M.
3 TO 5, P. M.

AS ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL 8 TO 9 A. M.
TELEPHONE 27

DR. W. LANKOWSKY

Calle Palacio No. 182

Intramuros, Manila

AGUEDO VELARDE ABOGADO

4 Salcedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila—Calumpit, Bulacan, I. F.

Maximino Mina LAWYER=ABOGADO

52 Magallanes, Walled City, Manila, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur.

If you need embroidery and Lace making stuffs write to us and we will furnish you the things you want. LA PUERTA DEL SOL - Manila.

6

Hablemos de cada cosa por vez

Al comprar una máquina de escribir, hágase Vd. siempre esta regla excelente: **YO EXAMINARÉ LAS BARRAS DE TIPOS.**

La barra de tipo —es decir, la barra que lleva el tipo— es la pieza que hace el trabajo arduo de una máquina de escribir.

Ninguna máquina de escribir puede ser más fuerte que sus barras de tipos, ni mejor que sus barras de tipos, porque la medida de la fuerza de cualquier máquina de escribir es la fuerza de sus barras de tipos.

Teniendo presente este hecho, rogamos á Vd. examine cuidadosamente las barras de tipos de la máquina de escribir Remington.

La sólida barra de tipo forjada de la Remington es y siempre ha sido uno de los fundamentos de su supremacía. Compare esta barra Remington, hecha de una forja caliente de acero, *exigiendo treinta y tres operaciones distintas en su manufactura*—compare esta barra fuerte y rígida con la delgada barra ordinaria hecha de acero laminado, y comprenderá Vd. entonces una razón porque

El nombre mismo de

“Remington”

significa fuerza y confianza en una máquina de escribir.

Los nuevos modelos 10 y 11 de la máquina de escribir Remington tienen la famosa barra de tipo forjada de la Remington. Además, estos modelos representan la unión de los principios históricos y la excelencia tradicional de la Remington con todas las ideas más recientes y más progresivas en la construcción de máquinas de escribir. Como combinación de lo mejor de lo viejo con lo mejor de lo nuevo, los nuevos modelos de la Remington son el triunfo más alto de la máquina de escribir.



E. C. McCullough & Co.
Plaza Goiti, Manila.

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUWANAN

Tagapamansag ng "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Namamahala: MANUEL AGUINALDO.

Punong Manunulat: MIGUEL ANTONIO.

PASULATAN: 464 REAL MALATE. LALAGYAN SA CORREO: BOX 1090, MAYNILA, K. P.

PANGULONG-TUDLING

Ang sahod nang mga guro

¿KABUKTUTAN O ANO?

Parang angil ng matahim na lintik, parang dagundóng ng naglalakas ang kulog, parang buhawing dumagsá, at parang pinagpipingking patalín sa gitná ng pakikibaka ang sa ami'y umúukilkil tuwina... ang waláng humpáy na pagtanggáp at pagdadala sa amin ng palatas ng maraming guró sa Lalawigan hinggil sa sahod nilá, sa sahod niláng *maliliit*, sa sahod niláng nababalam, pagkabalam na inabót anila ng kung minsa'y *dalawang buwan, tatlo at apat* bago mapasa kamáy ang sahog ~~na~~ ng mga kaabaabáng gurong sa araw araw ay nagpapatulo ng pawis, sa araw araw ay nag-uunat ng bisig at ginagasgás ang isip upang maidulot sa mga kapatid na siyang pag asa sa araw ng bukas.

Nguni't tayo ngá'y magtanong:

¿Bakit nababalam kung minsán ang sahod ng mga guró sa Lalawigan?

Bago dugtungán pa natin:

¿Kinakapós бага ang Kaban-bayan upang huwág mapasahod ang mga guró sa takdang araw?

Ang una'y pahirapang masagót ng mga di nakatatalos,—lalo na kami!—at ito'y ang mga kawani lamang sa isang *Munisipio* ang karaniwang makaaalám.

Ang hulíng tanóng ay masasagot natin ng:

Oo ó hindi. Bago tayo magkuròkurò.

Unahin natin ang una, bago ang hulí.

Naitó:

Ang mga guró, ay may ta' dang araw ng

pagsahod. Bago pa lamang kinukuha ang isá upang magturò sa sahod na *WALO* (!!!) ó kaya'y *SAMPUNG PISO* (!!) isáng buwán, ay talós nang matapos ang buwan, ay sapilitán (?) sasahod. Pagka't sa alín mang gawain, sa alin mang tungkuling,—(bakit бага di namin sabihin ang katotohanan)—pagkatapos na maisagawá ang lahat, ay kinakailangan ang *katumás* ng pinagpaguran, natapóhan ó hindi, ayon sa pinag-usapan; nguni't hindi ganitó kung minsan ang nangyayari sa ibang guró sa Lalawigan.

Ngayón, ¿saan tayo nakakita ng mga guróng kung sumahod ay sa loob ng ilang buwán?

Ipalagay nating may anak ó asawa man ang isang guró, na ang inaasahan lamang ay ang *SAMPUNG PISONG* sahod sa loob ng isáng buwán, at kung matapos ang buwan, ay ipaliliban, ¿saáng matwid at kautusan natin nakita ang ganitó? Kaya't maitatanong mo tulóv na:

¿KABUKTUTAN Ó ANO?...

Saká, anó namán ang *Konseho Munisipal* sa isáng bayan? Tatanggáp ng gurong ang kaban bayan ay kinakapós? Hindi namán natin masasabing *MAY NUNO SA PUNSO*... At lalong hindi ang sabihing *MAY DUWENDE SA BUBUNGAN*.. Maná pa'y itanóng nating paulit ulit:

¿KABUKTUTAN Ó ANO?...

Ipinaaabot namin ang ganitong pangyayari sa nararapat mamagitan at umáasa kami sa hinaharap ay hindi na muling madadamá.

Tinatawagan namin ang *Superintendente* sa mga Lalawigan at gayon din ang mga Punóng-Lalawigan.

MAGULANG AT GURO

Sigalót na Lumúlubha

Kinusa namin an di pag imik sa mga kasigalutang nangyari at mangyayari sa ating mga paaralan; ngunit sa mga sandaling ito ay napukaw ang aming dam. damin upang lapatan agad ng mabisang kagamutan. Hindi man kami manggagamot, sa papaano na'y makasawata rin kung sakali, sapagkat ang aming gagawin ay mamagitan at tutulong sa mabuting pagkakasundó ng lagi na'y dapat mangagkasundo: ang magulang at guró.

Kamakailan lamang ay nabalita ang pananakit ng isang guró sa *Ateneo de Manila* at di nalauna'y sumunod naman ang sa Pandakan, Malate, San Sebastian at Pako, at ngayon nama'y sa Pagsanghan, La Laguna. At dahil sa pamamalong ito, ang mga magulang ng batà ay nangaghabol; may nagsakdal sa hukuman; may nagsumbong sa mga Supervisorá ó Su perintendente kaya; at, may gumanti ng *ngipin* sa *ngipin*; alalaong ba'y ng *tampal sa tampal*, ng *sipa* sa *sipa atbp.* Bakit nagkakaganito?

Ano ang magulang, at ano namán ang guró? Di ba kapwa tagaakay ó taga turó sa mga batà? Kung gayo'y ano't magkasuungan? Ano't magbabangayan? Oh!!! Nagkano kami! Iyan baga ang mga halimbawang ipanumulat at ipakikita sa ating mga kabataan? Di ba niyo talos na ang mga matá ng mga batà ay nangakapako sa ino, mga guró't magulang upang parisan ang inyong mga kilos at paguugali? Kung gayon ano't parang mga *asót pusa* (tabi sa kalululwa) at di magparaanan? Oh, magkaisip sana!

Sa mga tudling na ito ay ipakikilala namin na kami ay di kaayon ng malulupit na kapatid at lalong di kami kaayon ng mga magulang na hambòg...; palalò!

Magpapaliwanag kami ng ilan.

Sa mga guro.—Ang yantok, sampú ng kamay ay di siyang *disiplina*. Maraming paraan ng pagpaparusa na di kailangang pagbugahan pa ng mga sigalot na paris ng nangyayari. Ang pananakit ay lumilikha ng kalupitan at ang kalupitan ay alangan, alangang-alangan sa isang guró. Ang pananakit ay di turo, ni di hatol at aral, kundi kalabihan sa hawak na tungkol. Ano ang hinahampas? Tao ó hayop? Hayop man, ay di rin dapat, sapagkat ang hayop ay paris din ng tao, at ang tao ay hayop din. Kapwa may pangdamdam, at ang tanging pagkakaiba ay sapagkat ang tao ay "rational" at ang hayop ay "irrational". Samakatwid ang pamalo ay kalupitan, at sapagkat kalupitan ay di dapat gamitin, lalò na ng isang guró sa pagpaparusa sa mga batà.

Malupit ang aming sabi sa mga nagbibigay nang ganitong parusa.

Mga kapatid; mapait ang aming sinabi; walang kailangan! sapagkat kapaitang magsisilbing lason kundi

namin ihayag ang katwiran at katotohanan. At sa pagpapakilalang walang kiling na paris nito ay walá kaming hangad kundi sugpúin ang kalabisang ito na di dapat sa mga gurón gaya natin na naaatahan ng *Dakilang Tungkol*.

At wala kaming maipaaalaala sa mga kapatid kungdi ito: ang mga guró ay dapat maging matalik na kabiligan ng mga magulang, upang katuangin sa nakapataw sa ating mga balik; at di upang gawing kaalit ó kaaway.

Gayon din, upang mailagan ang mga sigalót ay magbibigay kami ng iláng kaparaanan sa pagpaparusa, na ayon sa aming paghahaka ay tumpák at ayòs.

Naito: (1) *Reproof*; (2) *Isolation*; (3) *Withdrawal of Privileges*; (4) *With holding of Confidence*; (5) *Consult to Parents*; (6) *Suspension*; (7) *Expulsion*. Ipaliliwanag naming mabuti ang mga ito, sa susunod naming bilang.

Ang *Corporal Pinishments*, paris ng pananampal, paninipá, pamimingot, paghampas, ó pagkurot atpb. ay di dapat gamitin kahit sa anong paraan, ang kahit may pahintulot ang magulang, sapagkat ang magulang ay nasa ilalim ng kautusang pinailiral.

Hanggang dito muna kami sa mga guró.

Sa mga magulang.—Talusin ninyong sariwá pa sa aming gunitá ang malupit na pamamaslang nang isang magulang sa isáng babaeng guró, sa Tundó Primary School. At ngayon nama'y ng isa ring magulang sa isáng guró, sa Pagsanghan, Lalaguna, ang nagbuhat ng kamay—kalupitang sakdal sa langit! Oh, mga magulang na paris nitò... talusin ninyong kayo man marahil ang gagawán ng di mabuti ó ibig lapastang gaya ng nangyari sa Tundó, ng magbukas ng *kortapluma* ang batà at inaakma sa guró, ay pagdidimlan din kayo ng pag-iisip at marahil di ito lamang ang iyong gagawin sa pagtatangol ng iyong sarili. At kundi puputuling ang ganitong kalapastangan ng mga bata ay sa jabal, ng mga guró; lálalá ang kapilyuhan ng mga bata at magkakagayagaya tuloy.

At ngayon, saan nagmula ang kalakasan loob na na pinamamalas ng mga bata?—Sa mga magulang. Kung bakit? Tingnan natin:

Dahil sa maling pagpapamulat ng mga magulang sa kanilang mga anak na huwag masasalang ó matatapik ay tututol at sasagot ng pahaláng kapagkarakara ay siyang sanhing pinagmumulan ng pagmamalabis at pagkaabusado ng mga bata. Ang anila'y bawal ang pamamalo ay sukat na upang sagutsagutin ang isang guro, hanggan sa di makuhang makapagtiis ang abang tagapagturo ay makapagbuhat na nga tuloy ng kamay. Ang bata, ay magsusumbong sa magulang at ang magulang nama'y susugod ng animo'y *halimaw* at huwag na di magkamali, ng pag-sagot ang guro ay bibirahan na ng tampal ó suntok. At dahil dito'y lálaki naman an loob ng bata at siya'y inayunan ng kaniyang magulang at sa paraang ito'y

magkakagayagaya naman ang lahat. ¿Di ba ito'y sa magulang nagmula ang ikapapahamak tuloy ng bata sa masamang hilig ng kaugalian?

Bago namin tapusin ang lathalang ito ay magbibigay kami ng isang mungkahi sa mga magulang.

Sakaling nagbuhat ng kamay ang gurò, kailangang usisaing magaling ang mula't dulo; kung kalupitan ng isang gurò ay ipagsakdal kapagkaraka. Ilagang huwag ipakilala ang kanilang lihim sa paghahabol, alalaong baga'y huwag magpahalatang sila'y umaayon sa sumbong ng mga bata. Pangaralan tuwi na ang mga bata upang makatulong sa mga gurò. At sa katapusa'y ipakilala ang mga gurò ay kanilang mga magulang sa Paaralan na dapat pagpitaganan, igalang at sunding paris din ng kanilang pagsunod sa kanilang mga ama at ina.

At kung maganap na ito ay umaasa kaming wala na niyang mga sigalot na madalas mangyari

Mayroong "Urbanidad" sa Paaralang Inglés

PATOTOO AT PALIWANAG

(Katapusan)

MGA AKLAT NA PINAG AARALAN

Tayo ay nasa ikalawang hakbang na. Itinanong sa akin ng aking katalo: ¿nasaan anya ang librong kinalalagyan ng Urbanidad? Ibig niyang sabihin ay katulad noong araw magpahangga ngayon, na may librong "minememoria" ng mga bata. Kung ang hahanapin niya ay ganito nga ay talagang wala, sapagka't ngayon ay di paris noong una. Ngayon ang pagtuturo ng Urbanidad ay na sa PRACTICA at wala sa TEORIA. Ngunit ang hahanapin niya ay di paris noong "minememoria" ay may maituturo ako sa aklat. Lahat halos ng mga READING BOOKS na pinagaaralan sa mga paaralan ngayon ay puno ng magandang turo ng Urbanidad. Buklatin, basahin at lirin ang mga mumunting kasaysayan na kung tawagin ay STORIES at FABLES at doon makikita ang magagandang halimbawa na nagtuturo ng madlang kagalingan. Doon ay nagtuturo sa mga bata ng kung papaano ang pagbibigay lugod, kung papaano ang paggalang at paggawa na lubhang kapuripuring gawain. Doon din ay ipinakilalang masama ang pang-aapi sa mahiliráp at mahihina; ang kapalaluang dapat kasuklaman ng sino mang may bait na tao. At tangi sa lahat ng ito ay mataagpuan pa rin sa mga suloksulok ang mabubuting SALAWIKAIN (proverbs), na pawang kapupulutan nang mahahalagang aral, dakilang mga hatol at kapuripuring mga turo.

¿Kailangan pa kayang isaisahin ko ritong banggitin ang ngalan ng mga aklat?... Hindi na marahil, sukat ang sabihin kong lahat halos sa mga aklat na pinagaaralan ngayon sa mga paaralang bayan ay makikilala na at matatagpuan naman sa sino mang nag-aaral ng Ingles.

At ngayon, saan makilala ang di umano'y di itinuturo ang Urbanidad at wala sa "plan de enseñanza ang pagtuturo nito?... Hindi?... Wala?... Oo! mayroon, ang sagot ko naman. Oo! mayroon, sapagka't napatunayan ko ng nasa Disiplina at mga aklat, at ang pagtuturo naman nito ay saklaw ng "plan de enseñanza."

At ngayon, ¡kayong mga nagsisipag-arall ¡kayong nakatalos ng katotohanan!.. magsabi kayo ng tapat, kung may pagkakabula ang lahat ng ito; ¡kayo, kayong pinanganlang mga "inurbano" at bastos!.. magtaas kayo ng mukha, ilingap ang mga máta kung ang inyong kabastusan, kung kayo nga ay talagang bastos, ay buhat sa pinag-aralan ninyo sa mga paaralan; kayo ang magpatotoo, kung di ang bawa't pangusap ng inyong guro ay lumilikha ng libolibong guniguni, tungo sa kagalingan; magtapat kayo, kung di ang bawa't pilantik, kung sakali man ay nagpapahiwatig ng matimyas na pagmamahal; patotohanan ninyo kung di kung kayo ay nagkakasala ay nilalapitan kayong tmatangis ang puso at lumuluha ang dilidili, at kayo'y piuangangaralan ng taimtim sa loob; hala sumagot kayo kung di sa bawa't araw na di ninyo ipasok kaagad ay pinararoonan kayo at kung sakaling walang ano mang dahilan ay malugod na hinihingi ang tulong ng inyong mga magulang sa mahinay at mahusay na pagpapaliwanag. ¡Kumibo kayo! at kung sakaling bulaan ako na aking patotoo ¡sabiheh ninyo! maghari lamang ang tunay na katotohanan. Datapwa't saksi ko ang mga NANGYAYARI

MIGUEL ANTONIO.



Julian Cruz Balmaseda

Ipinanganak sa Udyong, Bataan, at supling sa isang pamilyang tanghal sa bayan.

Batangbata pa.

Naging gurong may mahigit na isang taon sa bayan ng Bakood at Tangway, Kabite.

Naging kawani sa *Munisipio* ng Bakood at Imus, Kabite, bago sa *Tesoreria Insular*; at ngayo'y sa Kagawaran ng *Koreo*

Sa pagka-manunula at pagka-mandudula, (poeta y dramaturgo) ay di makakaila ang ngalang nasa sa itaas. Isa sa mga makatang anak ng bayan

Ilan sa mga tula niyaug nagtamó ng papuri sa maldang mambabasa sa iba't ibang pahayagan ay ang mga sumusunód:

Ang "Reconcentración", "Ika 12 ng Septiembre ng 1896", "Republika Filipina", "Kabité" "Lakas at Ti yaga", "Ang ika 17 ng Pebrero ng 1872", "Ang Hulinñ Araw ng Sapote", "Ang dunong ng Tabak", "Kung Magdasal ang Dalaga" atbp.

At ilan din naman sa mga dula niyang nakatha at naitanghal na nagtamó ng di gagaanong papuri sa bayan ay ang mga sumusunod:

"Magdaraya", "Sapote", "Ang Politika", "Dalawang Libingan" at "Lunas at Lakas".

Sa mga nabanggit na tula at dula, ay di na dapat pang banggitin sa mga talatang itó ang kanilang nilalaman, bagay na alam at di kaila sa kanino man, na "ang mga makata dito sa bayang itó ay walang nai-handóg sa paanan ng bayan na di sa ikalulusog niya."

Si G. Balmaseda ay nagíng Pangulo sa kapisanang "Mithi ng Bataan".

Gayon din:

Nagíng katulong (colaborador) sa mga pahayagang "Balagtas", sa pinatay na pahayagang "Muling Pagsilag", "Kapulungang Bayan", "La Independencia" atbp., at ngayoy isa sa pinaka-masikhay na katulong namin dito sa "The Filipino Teacher".

Maalala pala namin:

Siya'y nagíng Punong Manunulat sa pahayagang huwanang "Sulong", pahayagang tinangkilik ng pawang mga tiga Bata: tumagal ng may pitong buwan.

Ang Dunong

(Karugtóng)

Mga kabataan: Sikapin natin, ang tayo'y matuto ng sarisaring karunungan upang sa araw ng bukas ay matubos natin ang bayang nagagapos ng tanikalá...

Ang pag-aaral ay ating patamanan, at diyan natin matutuklasan ang kayamanan at kaginhawahan ng ating sariling katawan: nariyan ang ikatubos sa pagkaalipin ng ating Inang Bayan, sampu naman ng ating mga kapatid, kaya nga ating pagsumikapang maganap sa madaling panahon...

Muli kung isinasamo sa mga magulang: iyang mga magulang na maraming anak ó ilan man, na sikaping papag-aralin ang kanilang anak; papasukin sa paaralan upang matuto'y at sa panahong ito'y hindi tayo mag-aala ala ng kinakailangang kasangkapan sa pag-aaral.

Marami pa nga sa mga magulang ang hindi nawa-wala ang dating ugali na ayaw matuto ang anak, aywan kung bakit.

Dito sa Lalawigan ng Bataan, ay marami ang ganitó. Ang anak paglaki ng kaunti (10 ó 11 taón) ay ayaw ng papasukin at itataboy na kung saan, upang maghanap buhay, ito nga'y mabuti rin, pagka't nakakikita na, subali't masama rin sa isang dako, pagka't walang kinamumuangan. At itong mga batang nag-hahanap buhay, pagdating ng hapon, lalo na ngayong mga araw na walang gawa, ay sa mga laruan na ang tungo, at sarisaring bisyo ang pinag-aaralan: naroon ang iba'y sa bilyar, sabong, at iba't iba pa, na hindi man lamang mapakinabangan ng magulang, pagka't hindi man masapat ang nakikita sa buong isang linggo sa mga bisyong natutuhan.

Ang pinakamalakas na kita ng mga batang ito, ay humigi't kung minsan sa kahati at walo (0,30), nguni't sa sigarilyo lamang kung minsan ay kulang pa. At ang iba naman, na kahit wala pang pinagkakakitaan, ay pinababayaan noong mga magulang, na magkaroon ng bisyo. Ito nga'y sa magulang na lahat nanggaling at wala t'gang ibang maykasalanan nito kung hindi sila; sila at sila nga... Ang kasabihan nga na: "Ang batang sumama, sa magulang nagmula".

¡Kaiingat kayo mga magulang!

Itaboy ang bata sa paaralan at ng mangatuto.....

JUAN S. DÚ.

Pilar, Bataan, K. P.

MGA NOBELANG AMING NATANGGAP

"Duwag!..."

Tumanggap kami ng isang salin ng bagong nobelarg itong akda ng mahal na kaibigang Gerardo Chanco.

Bagama't di pa namin nababasa, ay inaasahang makabuluhang lubha ang nilalaman ng nobela, pagka't ang may akda ay kilala namin, at di lingid ang kaniyang pag ugalí, pag-uugaling pawang *pitás* sa bagong panahon.

Mura lamang ang nobelang ito, at kaya ng lahat: 30 sentimos lamang.

Taglay ng nobela ang isang marikit na larawan ng umakda.

Upang matahó ang laman ng marikit na nobelang itó, ay kinakailangan bumili ng isa, at huwag manghinayang sa 30 sentimos.

Napapasalamat kami sa mahal na kaibigan.

**

"Huling Habin"

Maraming salamat sa mahal na kaibigang Max. Reyes na siyang may akda ng marikit na nobelang may ganitor *Managat*, sa pagkakapadala sa amin ng isang salin.

Di pa namin nababasa, Datapwa't dapat nang mataho ang ayos ng *bagong pananagalog*, ang marikit na taghóy ng pusò sa kapwa pusò, at ang tunog ng kudyapi sa larangan ni Pagliyang.

Si G. Reyes ay halos ki'ala ng lahat, at di na dapat pang iulat dito kung sino siya.

Mayro'ng 130 mukha ang nobela at 30 sentimos lamang ang halaga, ka at murangmura at bawa't isa'y dapat na mamili.

"Filipinas"

Lumalabas na ang pahayagang ito ng mga babae tuwing Lunes, Miercoles at Biernes ng hapon.

Mga makabuluhang babasahin ang nilalaman ng pahayagang ito sa kastila at tagalog kaya t di dapat na magpapabaya ang sino man na makabasa.

Pinamahalaan ng kilala at masipag na manunulat na si G. Costancia Poblete. Ang Punong Manunulat ay si Bb. Rosalía de Leon, iyang babaeng di maalam uminda ng pagod sa ano mang gawain at laging nakikitaramit sa larangan ng panunulat: isa siyang makatang anak ng bayan, at isang karangalan ng lahi, pagka't doon sa kabilang ibayo ng digat Pasipiko, ay masasabing "Sa Pilipinas pala ay may babae nang manunulat"

The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL, ÓRGANO DE LA "PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Director: D. FILOMENO MARAVILLAS

-P-2 00 ANUAL. SE RECIBEN ANUNCIOS A PRECIOS CONVENCIONALES

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente a irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Administración cualquier cambio de domicilio para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirse á THE FILIPINO TEACHER P. O. Box No. 1090, Manila, I. F.

PÁGINAS EDITORIALES

A la Asamblea Filipina

Nosotros, los que nos dedicamos con afán siempre creciente á las tareas pedagógicas, los que hemos sido nombrados por el Gobierno para inculcar en el cerebro de nuestra juventud estudiosos útiles conocimientos para sí misma y para el pueblo que la viera nacer, gozamos hoy de un placer inefable al considerar por un momento que venis aquí con el propósito firme de ser los más ardientes defensores de los intereses de la Patria. Vuestra palabra elocuente vibrará en los augustos recintos de la Asamblea Filipina abogando por todo cuanto signifique engrandecimiento de la Patria desventurada. El caciquismo y las demasías de los de arriba, caerán aplastados por el mismo peso de vuestras nobilísimas campañas. Os conocemos demasiado. Por todo lo cual, aún tenemos fé en la rectitud de vuestras miras y en la santidad de los fines que os proponéis conseguir.

Señores Diputados:

Rogamos á vosotros humildemente que en vuestras luchas por el bien de la Patria, no os olvidéis de nosotros los humildes maestros. Trabajamos mucho por nuestra juventud y sin embargo no cobramos más que una mi-

**

Maestras! La elegancia atrae el respeto y aprecio de vuestras alumnas. Usad los Percales de EL CENTRO DE MODAS y sercis elegantes.

seria. El dolor se apodera de nuestros corazones. Ese dolor adquiere mayor intensidad si se nos viene á las mientes el hecho de que los conprofesores americanos perciben más sueldo que nosotros los filipinos. Contra ésta irritante desigualdad, hemos protestado varias veces. Cuantas palabras dijimos respecto del particular, han caído en el vacío; y desde entonces creímos que se procede con injusticia contra nosotros. Que se eleve un poquito más el sueldo filipino, es nuestro afán. No queremos oír aquel argumento, de que se paga menos al filipino por tener pocas necesidades. Tal argumento nos rebaja á nosotros muchísimo y hace creer á los extranjeros que el filipino no tiene nociones de comodidad y bienestar material. No ignoramos las ventajas de la comodidad y las delicias del bienestar material. Retamos á cuantos detractores de la raza filipina existen sobre la superficie del globo terráqueo á que demuestren lo contrario.

Lo que hay de verdad en éstas cosas del País, es que á nosotros los humildes profesores nos tratan los dioses del Olimpo con injusticia.

En los países que marchan á la vanguardia de la civilización, el elemento profesoral me-

**

Si queréis ser muy distinguido y respetado en cualquier sociedad, usad los Trajes de Lana confeccionado en EL CENTRO DE MODAS.—94 Escolta.

SECCION PEDAGOGICA

Los maestros son para los alumnos los hombres más respetables y queridos. Rodeáseles de mil-aticiones y sus nombres se pronuncian con veneración profunda. No nos extraña que los discípulos les guarden las consideraciones debidas. Estos deben á aquellos sus diversos conocimientos y por gratitud ríndeles homenajes de sumo respeto. Pero no todos los maestros inspiran respeto á sus discípulos. Los hay que ni siquiera merecen el saludo escolar. Y ésta conducta tiene razón de ser muchísimas veces por la sencilla causa de que se practica contra esos maestros que ocupan cátedras en nuestros colegios, por favoritismo, compadrazgos y amistades. ¿Qué ván á inculcar esos profesores en el cerebro de nuestra juventud estúdirosa pues que no son más que profesores improvisados por el favoritismo, y los compadrazgos y las amistades? Los alumnos cometen irreverencias al caer en la cuenta que sus ~~compadrazgos~~ profesores saben menos que ellos. A ~~partida~~ que con esa clase de personal se engaña al público porque éste cree siempre de buena fé en los merecimientos de los que instruyen á sus hijos en ciencias y letras, la disciplina que debe reinar en todas las escuelas sufre un gran quebranto. Para evitar uno y otro, hay necesidad de borrar del cuadro de profesores á esos que no han nacido para cargar sobre sus hombros la pesada cruz de la pedagogía.

Hay cierto número de ellos en los templos de Mirderva y nosotros pedimos que se suprima sin piedad. Por desgracia para la verdadera orientación de la enseñanza, algunas veces, esos caballeros que constituyen el padrón de vergüenza de la clase, se encuentran con jóvenes pobres jóvenes, que por falta de conocimientos ignoran si sus profesores explican sabiamente ó recitan disparates. Entonces abroquelándose con la inocencia del público escolar que con avidez les escucha diariamente, adquieren patente de *consumados* maestros aunque real y verdaderamente no son mas que unos necios con barniz de cultura superficial. A dónde llevarán á la juventud esos falsos instructores, traficantes desvergonzados de la santa pedagogía? Los jóvenes que salgan de sus aulas se encontrarán con graves inconvenientes mañana, cuando establezcan el comercio continuo de ideas con las gentes.

Los pedagogos que somos responsables de nuestros actos no permitamos que se malogren los esfuerzos de nuestra juventud. Es digna ella de los mas grandes cuidados especialmente en lo que se refiere á su parte intelectual.

No haya profesores improvisados. Los que engañan á los alumnos con doctrinas falsas, hagan el favor en nombre de la Patria, se lo digo á todos, de no continuar dañando á la juventud.

QUIMANTONG

Si quereis ser muy distinguido y respetado en cualquier sociedad, usad los Trajes de Lana confeccionado en EL CENTRO DE MODAS.—94 Escolta.

Sir! --

If your teeth ache and need
be extracted, direct to

Juan Villanueva
415 Lemery, Tondo, Manila.

He will do it *ABSOLUTELY*
without pain and at the *LOWEST*
prices.

Para adquirir un retrato muy parecido y baratisimo, es preciso acudirse á la Fotografia

"BOREAL STUDIO"

JOLO 313, BINONDO, MANILA—TEL. NO. 270

BAJO LA
DIRECCIÓN DE *B. GOMEZ*

"Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografia Zafra"
PEINADORA GRATIS TODOS LOS DIAS

"LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS"

DE

VALLE. EVANGELISTA Y CA.

ESTABLECIMIENTO GENUINAMENTE FILIPINO
TEGIDOS Y NOVEDADES DE EUROPA.

Inmenso surtido en Lanas Francesas, Inglesas.

PERCALES DE VARIAS CLASES

VISITAD NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.

Escolta No. 101

Manila, P. I.

SECCION LITERARIA

El Colegio de Ntra. Sra. del Rosario

EN LA FIESTA DE SU EXCELSA PATRONA.

Hermoso es ver á la juventud rebotante de alegría y entusiasmo en las fiestas del pueblo; pero es más hermoso aún verla loca de regocijo en las fiestas patronales de un Colegio, donde la familiaridad reina. La fiesta del Colegio de Ntra. Sra. del Rosario es celebrada con frenesí por los alumnos. Los escolares preparan del mejor modo posible para celebrarla con la solemnidad y esplendor compatibles con sus recursos. Esta juventud escolar siempre ardiente y entusiasta, muestra su entusiasmo y su ardor dejando traslucir en su brillante rostro la satisfacción y el contento; adorna y hermosea su colegio con faroles y macetas, cuelga otros faroles de los sencillos y simétricos arcos que contruyó en el patio que media entre la calle y el Colegio. Contituye una especie de saamblea con toasmaster y oradores. Una banda de orquesta alquilada por contribución de los alumnos, ameniza aquella noche con escogidas piezas.

La alegría recomenzó con los albores del alba. Después de oír misa, comenzamos á recibir visitas. El dignísimo Sr. Director y su digna esposa demostraron entonces una vez más las inapreciables cualidades que les adornan; atienden á sus visitas, parecen incansables; para sus alumnos, siempre aquella atención verdaderamente paternal. Gallardos jóvenes y bellas dalagas son los que animaron la fiesta que resultó espléndida. Se dió un banquete muy exquisito. Después de la comida, la bellísima Sta. Angela Samson ejecutó con maestría á piano varias piezas escogidas, cantando hermosas composiciones musicales con aquella voz angelical peculiar en ella con que recreó á los concurrentes que la aplaudieron frenéticamente. Esto terminado, se procedió á la organización del acto literario. El acto resultó brillante y aminadísimo. Actuó como toastmaster el Sr. Felix Bautista. Hablaron los Sres. Arsenio García, Eufasio Ocampo, Juan Alameda y el que tiene el honor de escribir esta desaliñada reseña.

No siéndonos posible reproducir aquí sus respectivos discursos, harémos brevemente una lijera reseña de ellos.

El Sr. Arseño García demostró la grandeza de nuestra Religión sacrosanta con una elocuencia mayor de la que se puede esperar de un escolar que no ha entrado todavía en los campos de las ciencias facultativas. Llevando primero á sus oyentes á la contemplación de la alegría y del gozo que proporciona en grande cualquier fiesta de nuestra Religión, y de la influencia poderosa que cualquiera festividad de ésta ejerce en los corazones, viene después á concluir admirado con esta exclamación:

"Qué grande es la Religión católica!"; y evidencia esta su grandeza trayendo oportunamente á colación los ejemplos de España y de los más grandes monarcas de la historia; la primera era grande cuando era católica. á Constatino, Teodosio, Carlomagno les hizo grandes la Religión la cual humilló al mismo tiempo á Napoleón y D. Atila. Volviéndo luego la vista á Filipinas, describe el estado lamentable de la Religión

católica en estas Islas, debido al desarrollo en ellas de ciertos adversos acontecimientos, concluyendo con el deseo y el voto más ardiente de que desaparecieran ya de una vez las demás sectas impías, reinando tan solo la Religión católica.

El Sr. Eufasio Ocampo es el que se encargó de dar la bienvenida y las gracias á las personas que se dignaron honrar con su presencia la fiesta y el acto. Desarrolló su discurso entre los encantos, de la Retórica y las flores de la poesía, manifestando en nombre de todo el colegio su satisfacción y su gratitud á los concurrentes y sintiendo no poder expresarse con más elocuencia como se expresaría en un acto semejante un mago de la palabra.

El discurso del Sr. Juan Alameda versa principalmente sobre la mujer por excelencia ensalzando su grandeza, poder y pureza. Luego habló también de la excelente instrucción que reciben los alumnos de este Colegio, llegando en su entusiasmo á asentar la atrevida afirmación de que "todos los que salen de este Colegio son sabios". Terminó su discurso recomendando, como es debido, la gratitud de parte de nosotros al dignísimo y amable Sr. Director por sus desvelos y continuos trabajos soportados con constancia y paciencia admirables, tan solo por el progreso de los alumnos.

De ésta manera, se terminó el acto, dispersándose la concurrencia, después de haber tomado un lunch exquisitísimo; y nosotros fuimos á asistir á la solemne procesión de Sto. Domingo.—CARLOS SONGLAO.

Notas y lijeros comentarios

Ya há comenzado sus sesiones la segunda Legislatura Filipina. Hay muchos proyectos de ley presentados. Fácil es presentarlos. La tarea es más difícil está en saber defenderlos con tesón y energía.

Los escolares universitarios al fin han triunfado de sus enemigos. Ahora, gracias á aquella labor estudiantil que admiramos hace poco, las puertas de las facultades de Medicina y Farmacia están abiertas de par en par. La fé traslada montañas. Si nosotros no la perdiéramos en esos instantes de los grandes sacrificios, la justicia triunfaría de la falsedad el bien aplastaría siempre al mal. La fé en las cosas santas reíne en todos los corazones.

La Philippine Teacher Association há celebrado en los dias pasados una junta á la que concurrieron prominentes miembros. El Sr. Quijano el incansable administrador de la revista The Filipino Teacher ha presentado una memoria sobre el estado económico de aquella publicación. Hay *superabit* dice el activo Señor Quijano. Y nosotros respiramos. ¡Adelante hombres de la pluma!

Patriota en La Vanguardia y Sabater en el Ideal proponen con insistencia que el Presidente de la Universidad de Filipinas sea filipino. ¡Bien por la idea!

Hay que dignificar siempre á la raza.

BAZAR SIGLO XX

Plaza del Conde N.^{os} 2-16,

BINONDO, MANILA.

Gran Depósito de Efectos de Construcción

Planchas de hierro galvanizado, planas y acanaladas de todas clases y marcas á precio sin competencia.

Herramientas para obras manuales y para la Agricultura. Somos los únicos agentes de los *Arados* legítimos de Angát, (Sudsúd y Lipia).

Tenemos tambien un gran surtido da Comestibles y bebidas de calidad superior ~~marabú~~ á precios mas baratos.

Percales y Lanas una especialidad.

Somos los únicos Representantes de la renombrada *Máquina de Coser*.—**STANDART**

No olvidarse—Cuando quereis alguna cosa diríjase personalmente ó por correo al

Bazar Siglo XX

2—16 Plaza del Conde Binondo Manila.

The Filipino Teacher

Vol. IV

NOVEMBER, 1910

No. 6.



Col. H. B. McCoy,
Insular Collector of Customs.

25 Centavos a copy

Office: 142 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz. P. O. Box 1090 Manila

Only -P- 2.00 Year

PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

ESTABLISHED 1898
145-147 ESCOLTA, MANILA

Kodas, Cámaras, Films, Plates, Cramer, Illford, & Seed's Tropical.
Developing and printing. Aristo Platino P. O. P. Bromida & Velox,
Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Send for Catalog

F. O. ROBERTS, Prop.

SAN MIGUEL BREWERY

MALACAÑANG MANILA, P. I.

GRAN FABRICA DE CEVEZAS

SUS PRODUCTOS SON MUY CONOCIDOS

Se hallan de venta en todos los Almacenes

ACIDO CARBONICO para la fabricación de bebidas gaseosas. Superior á todos los demás ingredientes para dicha fabricación porque produce mayor número de botellas y presta mayor sabor.

-P-5.00 los 10 kilos

Fabrica de Cerveza de San Miguel

168—MALACAÑANG MANILA.

DO YOU KNOW?

The shoes bought from us are all guaranteed to what the price paid.

The "HIKE" shoe costs more than the ordinary but is the cheaper in the end.

The "LITTLE DUKE" is a young Gentleman's shoe and by far the most Stylest shoes sold in Manila for

-P-8.00 and 8.50

See our window display, get acquainted with our stuff

We are always glad to extend credit to reliable people

The American Shoe Store

PLAZA GOITI

HIKE SHOE PALACE

118 ESCOLTA

Manila, P. I.

R. A. McGRATH, Prop.

The Filipino Teacher

Monthly Journal Published by the Philippine Teachers' Association

142 Dulumbayan St.—P. O. Box 1090, Manila P. I.

VOL. IV

MANILA, NOVEMBER, 30th 1910

No. 6

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE OF MANILA AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER

ADDRESS all communications regarding publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to The Manager of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER", P. O. Box No. 1090 Manila, P. I.

The advertising rates of "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" are sent on request.
Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the Manager, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Manager and another copy will be mailed.
Change of address:—Subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

EDITOR'S PAGE

A WISE PROPOSITION

One of the bills presented to the Assembly this session is entitled as follows: "Bill prohibiting the entrance of women, and children less than eighteen years of age at any established cockpit in the Islands."

Hon. Balmori, the author of the bill, can well be proud of his wise proposition. It certainly aims to cut off that tendency of many women and children who are anxious to be at that stage of demoralization and vice.

In no few occasions have we had the opportunity to witness boys accompanying their fathers to the cockpit to take care of the cocks for a whole day. These boys instead of becoming moral and intelligent citizens of to-morrow will naturally inherit the gambling habit of their fathers to be the vicious members of the future generation. We also meet here and there amidst the crowd in the cockfighting house, women taking part in the gambling. They are seen struggling and pushing themselves thru the crowd to get ground before the cockfighting wheel. Their tender qualities, after a time, will surely be lost. They get rough and dirty, standing around the wheel for a whole day, while the poor little children

at home are almost completely neglected. Oftentimes, they are handed to neighbors in the mean-while.

The boys on the other hand, are there to take care of the cocks, while their fathers are watching another fight. Such boys will, in most cases, inherit the examples of their fathers. When full grown ninety per cent of them would be observed to be gamblers too. They have learned to like it during their youth, and so later, they like it anyhow. That boys learn sooner by examples is a fact.

And, to show the parents their greatest mistake, Assemblyman Balmori thinks it wise to draft a bill such as what he has presented. His aim to extinguish that source of countless evil is, indeed, worthy of all supports.

STRIKES

This month seems to be noted in strikes. The students of Nagkarlang, Laguna, declared on strike not many days ago. Then followed the High School students of Lucena, Tayabas. Next came the teachers of Kalookan, Malabon and Nabutas, Rizal. It is not a hot season at all, so we think some irregularities, enough to lead both students and teachers to leave their schools, must have taken place.

The unanimous protest of the teachers of the three noted towns of Rizal has called most our attention. All the teachers united, left their schools and called at the Division Superintendent's office in Pasig. It was indeed, a serious step. We ignore all the details of the question, but we know that they asked the change of their supervisor Mr. Walter Eving.

The union of all these teachers in a bunch to ask the change of the supervisor, or else they all will resign, is somewhat a hard proposition. It must have been based on some reasonable and justified cause. To unite so many teachers to defend but a mean and foolish cause is not an easy thing if not impossible.

But it was heard that the Div. Supt. of Rizal did not even pay attention on these unfortunate teachers. The complain was disfavorably answered without having any sort of investigation whatsoever.

Knowing the failure of their complain, the teachers presented resignation which were all accepted.

We call the attention of the Director of Education to look into this matter before any resignation be accepted. Let justice takes its place.

THE TEACHERS SALARY

The Sec. of Public Instruction has done well to reveal in his late report the real situation of the teachers under his administration. He probably could not help but confess the truth with regard to the poor remuneration of the native teachers. It is a fact that they receive less pay than any other employees under government service. And so Mr. Gilbert says that efficient Filipino teachers are continually leaving the service. Unless their salaries are considerably increased, he continues, they will one by one quit teaching to enter other bureaus where better pay is offered.

It is to be expected, therefore, that something would be done in behalf of the native teachers for the betterment of the Bureau of Education.

EXAMINATIONS

In the Primary School.
To a number in the examination which says: make a sentence with the word kid; a little boy wrote the following: "Oh, you kid."
In the Intermediate.
Q. "What is the office of the gastric juices?"
Ans. "The stomach."
In the Highschool.
Q. "Who is Dryden?"
Ans. "The one who wrote the driest poems"

GATHERED.

For Lack of Fund

—To answer our note of las Sept. issue concerning the refusal of admission of 50 pupils to the Intermediate School of San Fernando, we deem it wise to publish the following circular by the Div. Supt of La Union. We urge all municipal councils to read and see the cause of closure of some schools. The circular is as follows:

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

DIVISION OF LA UNION

San Fernando, October 11th, 1910.

Circular No. 7 s. 1910.

LAND TAX COLLECTIONS

To Supervising Teachers:—

It is desired to invite the attention of Supervising teachers to the general failure of the Municipal Governments of la Union, to collect the full revenue estimated from Land Tax for the present calendar year. In several municipalities, this failure is such as to make necessary a material reduction in the school expenditures. The Supervising Teachers should at once request of the Municipal Councils a donation from General Funds to cover the apparent deficit, otherwise it will be necessary to close a number of schools on and after November 1st.

It is believed that if Municipal Councils make a real effort to collect their estimated revenues they will find no great difficulty in doing so and Supervising Teachers should urge upon them the importance of making such an effort.

A copy of this circular is being mailed to Municipal Presidents, and it is requested that these officials likewise urge upon the people of their Municipality the necessity of meeting this just obligation.

It would be very regretable if any school had to be closed because of the failure of one or two citizens to meet their just obligation to their municipality and it is poor patriotism indeed which would lead any citizen to shirk so manifest an obligation to his fellowmen without very serious reasons.

It would appear that the Municipalities of Bacnotan and Cava collected more than their estimated revenues. This creditable accomplishment is more apparent than real. In these two municipalities the estimated revenue is considerably less than the amount authorized by law.

W. F. MONTAVON,

Division Superintendent.

Short Talks

—After a year's subscription, Mr. Petronilo Castro of Bangui, Ilocos Norte says: "I have been very

much pleased with it. It is a paper (The Filipino Teacher) which both the Filipino teacher and students should not miss. It contains not only practical helps in their educational work, but publishes also interesting articles and important events taking place in the country."

"I have read two volumes of the Filipino Teacher and found them both instructive."—Mr. José Brillo.

OUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Mr. Ambrocio V. Diaz	Mulanay	Tayabas.
„ Juan Eleazar	„	„
„ Julia Asia	„	„
„ Mariano Rubí	„	„
„ Daniel Pardilla	„	„
Miss Liberata Aquino	„	„
Mr. Julian Jimenez	Tondo	Manila.
„ Fernando Tecson	Abucay	Bataan.
„ Felipe Roman	Pilar	„
„ Pedro de Leon	„	„
„ Leoncio J. Gutierrez	Abucay	„
„ Melchor O Negapatan	Medellin	Bebú.
„ W. J. Palomer	Bayambang	Pangasinan.
„ Rofo Horlanda	Nampicuan	N. E.
„ Bonifacio Quiabit	„	„
„ Eusebio Domingo	„	„
„ Irineo Herrera	San Juan	„
„ Cesario Balbin	Sampaloc	Manila.
„ Vicente Aguilar	„	„
„ David P. D. Tagle	„	„
„ Dioscoro Villasin	„	„
„ Eduardo Enríquez	„	„
„ Pedro Gabriel	„	„
„ Stephen E. Nedruda	„	„
„ Edilberto Rifa	Sta Cruz	„
„ Leon A. Morga	Quiapo	„
Mr. Juan Zalazar.	„	„
„ D. A. Cosio	Sta Cruz	Laguna.
„ Roel Rates	Pototan	Iloilo.
—Prov. High School	Iba	Zambales
Mr. Guillermo Campos	Imus	Cavite
„ Tiburcio Borja	Malate	Manila.
„ Saturnino D. Villoria	„	„

Miss Juana Rebosa	Villasis	Pangasinan.
„ Cristina Evangelista	„	„
Mr. Paulino Lopez	„	„
„ Ponciano Fernandez	„	„
„ Fernando Hipolito	S. Isidro	N. E.
„ Gregorio Gat-maitan	„	„
„ Pedro Peneyra	„	„
„ Juan Monsayac	„	„
„ Perfecto Flores	„	„
„ Anacleto Ramos	„	„
„ Wenceslao Santiago	„	„
„ Fortunato Mendoza	„	„
„ Toribio O. del Pilar	„	„
„ Pedro del Pilar	„	„
„ Bernardino Abesamis	„	„
„ Manuel Jimenez	„	„
„ Braulio Diaz	„	„
„ Nicanor Mabagos	„	„
„ Primitivo Ramos	„	„
„ Carlos Valino	„	„
„ Juan O Chioco	„	„
„ Anselmo Lopez	„	„
„ Guillermo Villarosa	„	„
Mr. Felipe Padolina	„	„
Miss Maximina D. Soñas	Cabangan	Zambales
Mr. Aniceto C. Sobrepenia	S. Isidro	N. E.
„ Pedro de Mesa	Calapan	Mindoro
Miss Apolinaria de la Paz	Subic	Zambales.
Mr. Mariano Garcia	„	„
„ José Regadio	„	„
„ Pio Lonzanida	„	„
„ Nicasio Paguio	„	„
„ Pantaleon Beltran	„	„
„ Ciriaco Salvador	„	„
Miss Manuela de la Cruz	„	„
„ Fermina Macedo	„	„
„ Silvina Manglicmut	„	„
Mr. Julian Battad	„	„
„ Calixto Espíritu	„	„
„ Alfredo Tavor	„	„
„ Julio Jamias	„	„
„ Lorenzo de Guzman	S. Isidro	N. E.
„ Alejo P. Mercado.	Subic	Zambales.
„ Felix Paez	Sampaloc	Manila..

—All are heartily welcomed.



PICKETT HARNESS CO.

TALABARTEROS

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS.

36 Echague-Largest stock in the Orient-Manila, P. I.

Cristalería buena para uso diario—Cristalería fina superior Francesa—Manteles y servilletas muy barato y siempre barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY

—Much is to be expected from the Assembly this session. We are glad our delegates are now working harder to raise the standard of Education in the Islands. For the first two weeks the following bills with educational characters were presented:—

Bill appropriating the sum of ₱100,000 for the erection and maintenance of a nautical school presented by Hon. Guevara.

Bill authorizing the municipal council to appropriate from school funds necessary amounts for the teacher's traveling expenses in going to and from Manila or provincial capitals to attend summer schools. By Hon. Fajardo.

Bill allowing municipal teachers to draw funds from municipal council to cover expenses in going to and from Manila to attend the summer school once a year. By Hon. Grajo.

Bill to create institutes of native dialects and to introduce the teaching of same in the public schools. By Hon. Veyra.

Bill to appropriate funds for pensioned students in foreign countries who have already finished in the Islands some artistic, scientific or industrial careers for further development abroad. By Hon. Reyes and Barrera.

Bill authorizing the exhibit of the Phil. Revolutionary Flag in all schools under certain restrictions. By Hon. Borja.

Bill on expenses for Intermediate and Industrial schools to be taken from municipal school funds with the provincial school money. By Hon. Braganza.

Bill appropriating the sum of ₱10,000 from Insular funds, to help the town of Tayug, Pangasinan, in the erection of an intermediate school building. By Hon. Patajo.

Bill to set aside from Insular funds ₱25,000 yearly, to be spent for poor students in provinces who show superior standing in school, but for lack of means cannot continue studying in Manila, subject to certain restrictions. By Hon. Pecson.

Bill amending art. 12 of the Code of Civil Procedure to prolong the change of official language until Jan. 1st 1920. By Hon. Cinco.

Bill assigning ₱300,000 to be spent for the erection of hospitals in various provincial capitals. By Hon. Samson and Grajo.

Bill amending Law No. 1522 reexamining the graduates of the old nautical school to obtain certificates for the positions of captains, first and second pilots in the interisland steamers. By Hon. Pecson.

A resolution of the Municipal Presidents of N. E. sent to the Phil. Assembly declaring gymnasium and other athletic exercises compulsory in all public schools.

—Bill prohibiting the entrance of women and children less than eighteen years of age at any established cockpit of the Islands. By Hon. Balmori.

—Bill introducing the municipal and provincial codes in the course of study prescribed by the Bureau of Education for the high schools of the Islands, and that said subjects be compulsory. By Hon. Acuña.

—Bill to open a public contest for the best treatise on History of Philippine Revolution. By Hon. Boiles.

Imprenta, Libreria y Papeleria

DE

J. MARTINEZ

Morga.—Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas (Retana)	₱ 12.50
Retana.—Vida y Escritos del Dr. Rizal	" 7.50
Rizal.—Noli me tângere desde ₱1.00-1.30 y	" 1.80
" El Filebusterisme " " 1.00-1.30 y	" 1.80
R. Navas.—Diccionario completo de la lengua castellana	" 4.00
Calleja.—Diccionario Enciclopédico ilustrado castellana	" 2.50
" " Popular de la lengua castellana	" 1.50
Toro y Gomez.—Nuevo Diccionario enciclopédico castellana	" 4.00
Bustamante.—Diccionario inglés, español y Viceversa, 2 tomos	" 4.00
Salva Webster.—Diccionario inglés español y Viceversa	" 1.50
Salva.—Diccionario francés español y Viceversa	" 2.50

34 36 Plaza Moraga y Plaza Calderon 263

Binondo, Manila

Boules mundos, Maletas camarote, Maletas de mano, Cabas Sacos para ropas sucias Maletas para viaje, Gorreas etc. etc. y muy barato siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

COLLABORATIONS

Postal Savings Bank

Teachers have many important duties to perform. They are responsible for many things. It isn't enough to teach the mind and the heart. The child should be taught how to cultivate and enrich the realms of his *pocket*. He should be taught to gather the little occasional surplus and waste on the wayside of life and store them in a safe granary; in other words, children should be taught the science of Economy. The teacher should and must inculcate in the young minds the great importance of saving. He should mould it in their minds until it becomes a habit which they will carry throughout life. Impress upon their minds that a centavo saved is a centavo earned. That by saving one or five centavos a day, after a few months, they will have enough to make them proud of, that if they will continue on saving and saving one centavo after another, their money, in the course of a few years, that is, before they are grown up, will grow greater and greater, as "brooks into rivers and rivers into seas." They should also be taught that economical independence is just as important as political, intellectual, or religious independence for the preservation and progress of the individual. To be a slave economically, is to be also a slave politically, intellectually and perhaps religiously. He who lacks money is like a bird without wings. Life to him is dull and boring. The beauties of nature and the happiness of those around shall have no charm in him, on the contrary, they appear to him

as mere mockeries to make him more wretched. But give the bird wings, or let a man have money enough, and the face of life will be entirely changed; he will become optimistic, and he will then look upon life as a blessing. Teachers, parents, make the rising generation a thrifty, economical citizens and mothers. This will help towards our emancipation. When will you begin? To-day, my brethren. For to-morrow is but a dream which never comes true. Others have already begun. Begin now. You are to build the foundation of the future economical independence monument—be sure it is a rock foundation and not sand.

I am sure you know what the "Postal Savings Bank" is. It is the bank of the people, for the people, and by the people. It is the safest of banks. There is no fear of your deposits being lost, or stolen, or the Bank being insolvent. It is the government's Bank and you may rest assured that it is safer for your money to be there than to keep it in your possession. It is your duty, you, who know this Bank, to tell its importance and advantages to those who are ignorant of it. There is a wrong idea in the minds of some poor and ignorant souls which ought to be erased. They think that all that belong to the government belong to the Americans, and, consequently, the P. S. B., as it is a government's bank, it should naturally (so they thought) belong to the American; and depositing their money there means almost giving it to them, etc., etc.

This ought to be erased. They should be made to understand that it is not so; that what the govern-

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



“GERMINAL”

CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
It is "**Germinal**" Cigars and Cigarettes which make the **Philippines** Famous.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE

Manila, I. F.

MAIN OFFICE

4 Marques de Comillas

Algodones de diferentes clases para bordar, agujas ganchillos y otros efectos para bordar y marcar, se vende muy barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL**, Manila.

ment owns, is owned by the people collectively; that the purpose of the government in establishing the P. S. B. is to give a place to the poor people where they may safely lay their meager savings. This ought to be impressed in the children's minds. They may not see now the benefits of economy, that is, of saving no matter how little they can, each time, but time will sooner or later teach them its invaluable. Teachers, parents, be active agents to break the "gambling habit" of our children; not only this but even tobacco smoking. This latter is dying out now, but you have to fight hard against this "gambling habit." Allowing them to gamble, is to allow them to become immoral. But, while you suppress this mania, while you unclasp their hands from that wretched habit, make them embrace with heart and soul the doctrine of Economy—which is an important factor of success in their future struggles and emancipation. The Filipino children are said to be the richest children in the world because they a'ways have money in their pockets, not because their parents are rich, but because, despite their poverty, they could not but give their children something to satisfy their childish wishes, to make their days happier. It is this prodigal parental care that sometimes, if not guarded, may make a spendthrift of a child—thus, aiding, instead of checking him, to his future disgrace and possible ruin.

I repeat, teach your pupils economy.

And to do this effectively, to arouse the enthusiasm of your pupils, you must teach them by example, by deed, by making yourself, my dear brother, my dear sister, an enthusiastic patronizer of the P. S. B. Before you ask them to do a thing, show them that you, yourself, is willing to do it; in other words, you should practice what you preach; that is teach good and do good.

A word to the wise is enough. Impress upon their

minds that the P. S. B. is a blessing to the poor. They should patronize it. They should save while they are young so that they may have something to spend in their old age. They should be taught to store as much as they can during their years of plenty to spend when the years of starvation come. They should be made to learn the lesson which the Ant teaches humanity. That silent teacher is an excellent example of industry, economy, perseverance and bravery. The child should be made to know and to love that lesson.

What a priceless work will the teachers and parents do, if the rising generation will be an industrious and thrifty people!

And, again, let me impress upon your minds my dear brethren, try your best to become a depositor in the P. S. B. thus showing yourselves as real examples.

Your pay is inadequate, it is true. I know that sometimes it is not even enough for your personal necessities. But, in spite of all these, you should give an example, you should take the lead. But you should remember that there is no path of flowers which leads to glory. As St. Augustine said, we should plant patience in the garden of our soul, for though the roots are bitter yet the fruits are sweet.

So, be patient dear friends. Toil, toil, and History in the future will judge who are the deservers of rewards!

Go on, and on!

SILENT TOILER, *J. J. S.*

NOTE.—The writer of the article "Come, come!" in last month's issue should be "Silent Toiler." There are other mistakes in print which we hope the indulgent reader should overlook. Three of those which ought to be cleared here: Last paragraph 3d column, "muster" should be "muster"; first line 4th column, "fights" should be "fight"; 2d paragraph, "brethren" should be "brother."

EL CENTRO DE MODAS

94 ESCOLTA MANILA

We are makers of high class clothing for gentlemen—Style, fit, quality and satisfaction guaranteed.

Collars, Neckties of superior quality and at a lovest price.

VISIT OUR STORE TO BE CONVINCED

El Centro de Modas

Escolta 94 Manila

Calzado Superior Americano y Español. Inmenso surtido y fresco en cada correo. Hay mucho para niños, muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

The English Language in the Philippines

Much has been said about the language which is to be accepted as the official language in the Islands. As a result of this problem, which occupies the minds of many, the people are divided according to their opinions and sympathy with the language they like best. Others, especially those who represent the education of the Spanish government are opposed that English be the official language in 1913.

Let us see how the present government whose language is daily gaining the people's influence is getting along. The supporters of its language are represented by the youngmen and young ladies of to-day. By far, they are the most active and the ones to hope that English is the best and the most convenient language in the future. What made them think so? What are their reasons for such a choice?

Every one can tell if he should pay his attention to the contrast how the Spanish and English languages are introduced here. The Filipinos were governed by the Spaniards in not less than four centuries. Few were then able to talk and write Spanish, and common language seemed to be impossible. The different tribes still cling to their old customs and retain the same false beliefs that his language or dialect is better than any of the others.

All these difficulties can be overcome only through education.

The education of the mass is now carried on under a system of the present government. It is only about twelve years since this system of education was introduced and yet look how it influenced the people. We can see the immediate changes and the incalculable results that are rendered to us. Thousands and thousands of boys and girls are now attending the public schools. Pupils are now able to talk the language that is taught to them. They can travel in all parts of the islands and find no difficulties in talking with the people they meet. They can talk to the Ilocanos, the Viscons and the Tagalogs, which, during the time of the

Spaniards seemed to be an impossible thing. The majority of the Filipinos composed mostly of young people are now able to exchange their ideas to their countrymen even in the remotest parts of the archipelago. Consequently, unification of thoughts and customs is now becoming more and more developed so absolutely necessary for the realization of that ideal of self-government. In fact, there are at present more Filipinos who can speak and write English than Spanish.

In truth English language is universal. It is the language used by the European and Asiatic nations when they make their treaties; it is the language used at the treaty of the Russo Japanese War; it is the language spoken in all the principal ports of the globe; and most of all, it is the language of the government over us.

It must also be the language here in the Philippines. Yet we can say that English is the official language to day; for it is English that is used in all the transactions of the government offices except in the courts and in the Assembly. But should English be spoken and used in all the transactions in all the departments of the government in 1913? I should say it will not be beneficial for the islands; for, adopting that language, it means that officers must know and be able to talk and write English; our municipal presidents, the provincial governors, and deputies for the Assembly must also speak and write English, and without which they will be debarred from managing the affairs of the country and, therefore, the Filipinos instead of going onward to the path of progress they will be retarded. Objections will soon come to prove that the Filipinos are not fitted for self government.

In fact, the leading class of the people does not know English. The English speaking people of today in the Philippines is not yet able to manage the affairs of the country and, therefore, the adoption of such a method will be detrimental and disadvantageous for the prosperity of the Islands. English therefore must be the official language in 1913 and Spanish should of course be prolonged for some ten years more.

Let us wait the young men of today who can manage the government for tomorrow.

XAVIER.

RUBBER & METAL STAMPS

NOTARIAL SEALS

PLAIN OR AUTOMATIC

DATERS & NUMBERERS

RUBBER TYPE SETS AT SIZES.—INDELIBLE MARKING OUTFITS

SIGN MAKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Frank & Co. Sucrs to
A. Grossman & Co.

COR ESCOLTA
PASAJE DE PEREZ

Artículos llamados de regalo para bodas, cumpleaños y recuerdos ó souvenir en general. No se especifica por haber inmenso surtido, y muy barato y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

Teachers' Department

A Primary Written Review

1—Fill the blanks with *has* or *have*—Pepita—a big doll. Patricia and Lucia—much money. She—a fine basket. Yow—a new hat.

2—Answer these question—What have you, Luis? What do you see on the table? Do you like to work on lace making? Who is studying his lesson?

3—Write five sentences using each one of the following words:—*a*, *this*, *that* some *my*.

4—Write five sentences with *is*, *are*, *was*, *were* or *has*.

5—Write five sentences about your school.

LANGUAGE II B.

1—Answer these questions:—What can you do with your hands? What flower do you like best? What do you eat for supper? How do you walk?

2—Fill the blanks with proper words:—I—sick yesterday. I—well now. I have—lanzones. He—give me—rice.

3—Write four questions about your school and answer them.

4—Make four sentences using these words:—scissors, bamboo, hat, chalk.

5—Write all you can about a carabao.

ARITHMETIC II B.

I—Antonio deposited in the Postal Savings Bank P14, after two days he deposited P13 and a week later P12. How much money did he deposit in all? (anal.)

II—After spending P3.75, Mary has p5.25 left. How much money had she at first? (anal.)

III—If one book costs P6, What will 8 books cost? (anal.)

IV—Add:
$$\begin{array}{r} 3469 \\ 4378 \\ \hline 7683 \end{array}$$

V—Subtract
$$\begin{array}{r} 6434 \\ 2976 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

LANGUAGE II A.

1—Answer these questions:—What time do you get up in the morning? Where do you live? In what month is your birthday? Why do you go to School?

2—Copy and fill in the sentences with—some, few, an, much:—Juan, bring me—water. There are—boys in the class. You gave me too—rice. It takes—hour to do this.

3—Make two questions about the DAY and two questions about the NIGHT.

4—What can a carpenter do? Who catches fish? Who makes your cloth? Who makes watches.

5—Tell all you can about your industrial work.

ARITHMETIC II A.

I—Add
$$\begin{array}{r} 386432 \\ 627547 \\ 372452 \\ 456823 \\ \hline 543176 \end{array}$$

II—From
$$\begin{array}{r} 834573 \\ \text{Take } 394779 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

III—At 25 c per chicken, what will 9 chickens cost? (anal.)

IV—Pedro went to the market with a 10-pesos bill. He bought a hen for 75c, 3 fish for 15c and 2 liters of rice for 16c. How much change did he take home? (anal.) P8.98

V—What will 3 pairs of shoes cost, if 5 pairs cost 20 pesos? (anal.)

LANGUAGE III B.

1—Where does the nearest street car run?

2—How far is your school from your home?

3—(a) Name 5 vegetables that you buy in the market?
(b) Ask a question about potatoes, carabao, rice, women, a horse.

4 Use the words *whose*, *their*, *which*, *those*, *this* in separate sentences.

5—Diagram the verb—*sit*, *see*, *hear*, *throw*, *buy*.

Do you wish a portrait that will be a Christmas remembrance many years hence :- :- :- :- :- :- :- :-

If so our 30 years experience in the art can guarantee this result

The "Voigt Portrait" Comp.

(International Studio)

P.O. 3558.

39 Escolta-Manila.

Hair dresser free—Enlargement free with dozen cabinets

Best Equiped Studio in the Orient

If you need embroidery and Lace making stuffs write to us and we will furnish you the things you want. LA PUERTA DEL SOL --Manila.

GEOGRAPHY III B.

- Why do you study geography?
 2—Define a lake, isthmus, peninsula, strait, gulf, island, city, continent, ocean, mountain system,
 3—Draw a map of Luzon and write the name of two rivers, one mountain chain, one city.
 4—In what direction is Hong Kong, Australia, Japan, Mindanao, Ilo-ilo from Manila.
 5—Diagram Luzon.

ARITHMETIC III B.

- I—(a) How many inches are there in 1 yard and a foot? (a) Name 4 coins whose value is 80 centavos.
 II—Mariano went to the market with a 2-peso—bill. He bought 4 liters of rice at 3 centavos a liter, 2 fish at 15 centavos each, vegetables for 12 centavos and 2 pounds of meat at 35 centavos a pound. How much did he pay for all? How much change did he get? (solution.)
 III—A gentleman, after selling his horse for P-120, bought a suit that cost him one fourth of the amount he received for the sale of his horse. What was the cost of the suit? (anal.)
 IV—Your father is 45 years old. Your mother is 10 years younger. Your brother is 5 years younger than your mother. How old is your mother? How old is your brother?
 V—(a) At 8 centavos apiece. How many mangoes can be bought for 96 centavos? (b) If 3 pairs of shoes cost P-18, what will 10 pairs cost? (anal.)

GEOGRAPHY III A.

- 1—Define—mountain, river, lake, valley, harbor.
 2—Locate the Philippines—Name eight large important islands in the Phil. What direction is Mindanao from Luzon? Name the provinces that touch Manila Bay.
 3—What and where are the following Pasig, Carballo, Baguio, Agusan, Saint Bernardino.
 4—Define imports and exports—Give the names of five important occupations in the Phil. Name five civilized groups of Filipinos.—Locate three important ports of the Phil.
 5—Draw the map of Luzon and mark the City of Manila with a star.

LANGUAGE III A.

- 1—Write four kinds of sentences using each one of the following words in a sentence: Robinson Crusoe, schoolhouse, domestic, carabao.
 2—(a) How do you form the plural of the singular nouns generally? Give five examples.
 (b) Write the plurals of: baby, toy, monkey, goose, bench, mouse, ax, life, grass, potato.
 3—Fill the blanks with a verb: The rain—and the sun —. Our teacher—the boys to play. My friend—basket ball. The leaves—to the ground. The hens—the ground.
 4—(a) Write the principal parts of the verbs—stand, give, put, take, blow.
 (b) Compare the following descriptive words: good, tall, slow, high, pretty.
 5—Write a letter to the Manager of a Hat Factory applying for a position.

SPELLING AND COMPOSITION IV B.

Teacher will dictate the following words to the pupils twice. Pupils will write them. Papers shall be collected after spelling the last word: articles, commerce, Agriculture, believe, until, merrily, sailor, merchants, service, obedient, resident, materials, health, breathe, drain, impure, society, encourage, certainly, truly.

Write a composition about **POULTRY RAISING**.

LANGUAGE IV B.

- 1—Write the possessive form of hens, sister, women table, children, in a sentence.
 2—Tell what part or parts of the following plants are useful. Tell also what parts are used for:—abaca, cocoanut, narra, nipa, cacao.
 3—Give the comparisons of the following adjectives:—good, bad, much, little, far.
 4—Write a composition of not less than 50 words about **THE CARNIVAL**.

GEOGRAPHY IV B.

- 1—Name the countries of North America?
 2—Locate London, Paris, Berlin, Peking, Yokohama.

“El Jamon Piña” á sus Consumidores

Agradecido á los favores que me habeis dispensado durante el año, en justa correspondencia, he resuelto dedicaros un modesto presente á la terminación del mismo. En su virtud:

A partir del día 15 del presente mes de Noviembre hasta el último de este año, inclusive, siempre que compreis jamones con mi marca, exigid del vendedor que os entregue una tarjeta numerada con mi nombre impreso; conservad esta tarjeta hasta el día 2 de Enero próximo, en dicho día á las diez de la mañana, D. Vicente E. Genato, por delegación mía, procederá, en su Establecimiento, al sorteo de quince de las citadas tarjetas, á cada una de las que, á su presentación, le será regalado un jamón de mi marca. Todo interesado podrá presenciar el acto.

JAMON PIÑA - DE VENTA EN TODOS LOS ALMACENES

Vajillas de porcelana, Vajillas de loza, Servicio para Té y Café. Platos sueltos de porcelana desde P-1.80 DOCENA. JUEGOS de LAVABOS vende baratos y siempre baratos en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL**.

3—Go by water from Manila to New York and tell all the bodies of water through which you will sail.
 (b) Name 3 ports that you saw in travelling from Manila to New York.

4—Name 2 large rivers of South America, Africa, Asia, United States, and Europe.

4—(a) Name 4 imports and 4 exports of the P. I.
 (b) Name the most important industries of the P. I.

Lang. "B" IV.

- 1 Write the plural of lady, and give rule.
 " " " " monkey " " "
 " " " " knife " " "
 " " " " piano " " "
 " " " " gu'f " " "

2 Make a sentence about the following. Use a possessive in each.

- (a.) A kite owned by your friend.
- (b.) A chicken which a lady possesses.
- (c.) A doll belonging to the children.
- (d.) A cart which your brother owns.
- (e.) A gun belonging to your father.

3 Write five sentences using the opposites of these adjectives: carefull, sour, cough, clean, light.

4 Write a letter to your friend in the provinces and invite him to come and visit your industrial work in the school.

GEOGRAPHY IV

I.

- What is the name of your country?
- What is the name of your city?
- What form of government does your country have?
- Who is the Gov. Gen. of your country?

II.

About how far is it from Mhnila to Hong Kong?
 About how many days does it take to go from Manila to Hong-Kong? To Yokohama? San Francisc? To New York?

III.

Name 5 important imports in the P. I. What countries do these imports come from? Name 2 important exports of the P. I.

IV.

Define: bay, peninsula, isthmus, ocean, strait.

V.

Define transportation, commerce, agriculture, mining, Manufacturing. Give an example of each.

B IV.

ARITMETIC.

1—What will be the cost of 435 chests of tea each containing 55 lbs, at 38 cents a pound? (Solution and steps)

2—A man bought 132 cows at 45 pesos per head and 67 at 61 pesos per head. He sold them all at 50 pesos per head. Did he gain or loose and how much? (Solution and steps.)

3— $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre of land produce 124 bu. of potatoes, how many bushels will three and a half acres produce? (Solution and steps.)

4—A city lot, rectangular in shape is 10 meters wide and 45 meters deep.
 What is the area in square meters? in area? (Solution and steps.)

5—If 14 men can do a piece of work in 56 days, how long will it take 28 men to do $\frac{1}{2}$ the the work? (Analyze)

COMBINATION RATES

Normal Instructor	-P-2.00
The Filipino Teacher	- 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	4.00
Our rate for both only	3.20

Primary Plans	-P-2.00
The Filipino Teacher	- 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	4.00
Our rate for both only	3.20

Normal Instructor	-P-2.00
Primary Plans	- 2.00
The Filipino Teacher	- 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	6.00
Our price only	4.50

The Elementary School Teacher	-P-3.00
The Filipino Teacher	- 2.00
<i>Total.</i>	5.00
Our price only	4.00

We also send to our subscribers the following books with the very low price of P.1.60 each post paid:—
 Seeley's Question Book.
 Every Day Plans.
 The Year's Entertainment.

The Year's Entertainments is a set of ten Entertainment Books—One for Each Month of the School Year. Compiled and Arranged by Inez N. McFee.

The contents of these books are aranged under complete programs for different grades, appropriate to the month, or for various Holidays, Birthdays of Noted Persons, or other special occasions. With these programs as a basis, the books provide a vast amount of Entertainment Material, made up of Recitations, Songs Music, Dialogues, Tableau, Memory Gems with directions to Teachers, Hints for Decoration, etc.

Teachers—take advantage of this combination prices. Send us your orders at once. Tomorrow is too late.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

P. O. Box 1090—Manila.

Sole Agent in the Philippines.

SCHOOL NEWS

MANILA

—The Council of Manila has decided to make the lot outside Meisic School a playground. It will be at the disposal of said school only during school hours.

—According to the late report of Supt. P. I. O'Reilly at Manila there are at present thirty seven American and European teachers giving instruction in English in the private schools of the Islands.

The P. N. S. Girls' Dormitory can not accommodate all the girls from provinces who are willing to live there. The girls of the Dormitory ask our Assemblymen to provide them a larger one.

—The Phil. Commission has introduced amendments to the Phil. University Regulations. The Sec. of Public Instruction will, from now on, be the President ex-officio, and the Sec. of the Interior, member of the Board of Regents. A magistrate of the Supreme Court appointed by the Gov. General will also be member of said Board.

—The school for nurses has been fully organized. All vacancies are filled.—The following officials will form the Board of Directors, namely: Hon. Gilbert Worcester, Osmeña, Nieva; Drs. Heiser and Musgrave; Mr. Egan and Mrs. Veyra.

At present the school of nurses in Manila counts with 160 students, sixty of which are boys. 300 candidates are waiting for appointments.

RIZAL

On request of many workingmen and teachers, a night school will be opened in Kalookan a noted town of this province.

The arbor day was well celebrated in the Central School of Binangonan. The planting of tree was held in the school garden. The pupils planted mango, du-

hat, and acacia. Miss Clarita Fineza, teacher of the Central School, has also planted an ilang-ilang tree. At 8 P. M. a selected program and entertainment was given, attended by a gathering of about 400 persons, among them were the municipal officers, and members of the "Gumising ka Bayan" The program we received must have been carefully prepared. It has 27 numbers. We are sorry to have no space for same.

MINDORO

—The teachers of this province are now assembled at Calapan—They are attending the Teachers' Institute. Much activity is shown in all the rooms of the school.

LEYTE

The Teachers' Normal Institute of the province was also inaugurated. It will be held during Nov. and Dec., 1910. One of the features of the Institute will be a reading room, the purpose of which will be to encourage Filipino teachers to subscribe for and read papers and magazines.

There will be over four hundred teachers in attendance.

—New school houses are being erected in nearly every one of the Thirty-nine towns in Leyte.

—A new reinforced concrete primary school building was dedicated at Baybay on Oct. 10th. It cost P 34,000.00. Speaker Osmeña and Assemblyman De Veyra were present at the inaugurations.

—The town of Barugo will also have a fine school. It will cost P. 3,450.

FROM ABUCAY, BATAAN

It was on the 30th of Oct. when a crowd of people witnessed along the plaza of Abucay, a base-ball game played by the Mpl. teacher vs. Phil. Constabulary.

Manufacturers

of uniforms for schools and colleges as—CAPS, SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DEVICES etc.

Arms and Ammunition

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

AGENTS FOR

A. G. Spalding & Bros., Sporting Goods

Alfred Roensch & Co.

65-67 Escolta, Manila

General Outfitters

The Teachers won the prize, given by Miss Felisa Baens, Miss Geronima Quijano, Teodora Guanzon, Gerarda Yamzon, Isabel Malixi, Andrea Magtanong, Roberta Yanzon, Epifania Clemente and Josefa Tinquisian.

The following are the names of those teachers who played vs Phil. Constabulary.

F. Ordanes	Catcher,	A. Rivera	Pitcher,
I. Baltazar	F. Base,	E. Mendoza	S. Base,
J. Jocson	T. Base,	J. Sioson	S. Stop,
I. Banson	L. Field,	E. Magpoc	R. field,
M. Palaypay	C. Field		

Our congratulation for the winners.

FILAR.

NUEVA ECIJA

—The Beauty Contest is newly introduced in the Municipal School of S. Isidro by the energetic Principal of the school, Mr. Pablo L. Buauan. Its purpose is for the purchase of athletic equipment with the money after the expense of the prizes shall have been deducted.

Candidates for this contest were selected by each teacher. Here they are as follows.

1. Miss Hermenegilda Santos (14 yrs. old.) candidate of Miss Vireina Gonzalez.
2. Miss Petronila Reyes (15 yrs old), candidate of Miss Ursula Soriano.
3. Miss Pilar Pablo (14 yrs old), candidate of Miss Cipriana Lopez

4. Miss Juana Pajarrillo (15 yrs. old), candidate of Miss Maria Villena.

5. Miss Asuncion Lopez (15 yrs old), candidate of Miss Florencia J. Fernando.

6. Miss Vicenta V. Villaroman (15 yrs old), candidate of Miss Francisca Trinidad.

7. Miss Clotilde Fajardo (13 yrs old), candidate of Mr. D Pascual.

In this contest there are two prizes, first and second. The winner of the first prize will receive a "Beautiful Filipina Costume", and be crowned "Queen of Beauty" at the entertainment to be given at the Municipal School on October twenty nine. The winner of the second prize will receive a "Diploma of Honor" for having received the second highest number of votes cast.

Las Friday afternoon, September 30th the votes were counted and the result was;

1. Miss Petronila Reyes	received	290	votetes.
2. " Hermenegilda Isaula	"	200	"
3. " Juana Pajarrillo	"	103	"
4. " Asuncion Lopez	"	74	"
5. " Pilar Pablo	"	34	"
6. " Clotilde Fajardo	"	19	"
7. " Vicenta V. Villaroman	"	11	"

The votes shall now be counted on even Saturday at 3:00 P. M. preceding the close of the contest. The evening of October 27th is selected the last day

OPTICOS OPTICOS

Examen Gratuito de los Ojos

Nosotros examinaremos interior y exteriormente sus ojos empleando los instrumentos de óptica más modernos y perfeccionados y le diremos cual es la afección ó defecto de sus ojos, gratuitamente.

Si sufre V. dolores de cabeza, vahidos, si vé manchas delante de sus ojos ó siente dolor en estos; si las palabras, al leer ó escribir corren ó se le amontonan ante la vista; si bizquean sus ojos al mirar las cosas cerca, si al trabajar siente V. escozor en los ojos, si siente usted cansancio en la vista; si sus ojos están sarrosos ó inflamados; si es usted automovilista y sufre alguna molestia en los ojos; si tiene usted que aproximar el libro á los ojos demasiado ó alejarlo excesivamente de ellos para leer.

Todos estas molestias pueden ser aliviadas considerablemente haciéndose examinar los ojos, determinando la causa del mal y obteniendo lentes apropiados.

Tenemos un gran surtido de cristales, anteojos y lentes y podemos acomodar los que su vista necesita, dejándole perfectamente satisfecho y garantizándole nuestro trabajo.

Hacemos una especialidad del examen de los ojos de estudiantes y niños de la escuela. Téngase presente que hacemos gratuitamente el examen y decimos al interesado en que consiste la dificultad que experimente en los ojos.

No dejes que vuestros ojos se cansen ó arruinen, porque un ratito que invirtais en sufrir el reconocimiento de los ojos, os puede ahorrar el padecimiento de una enfermedad peor, y aun de quedaros ciegos.

"Sin el auxilio de vuestros ojos, estais perdidos." Así pues, cuidadlos ó dejadnos que los cuidemos nosotros. Saber la causa de vuestro mal, nada os costará.

No useis lentes baratos porque ellos arruinarán vuestros ojos.

Un ojo puede ser diferente del otro; en este caso, uno de los ojos será el que trabaje por los dos y esto os puede causar grave daño.

Al frente de nuestra oficina, se halla un Doctor en Optometría, que ha tenido nueve años de experiencia. Será este Doctor quien personalmente examine vuestros ojos, gratuitamente.

Se garantizan todos nuestros trabajos.

Hacemos toda clase de reparaciones.

Precios al alcance de todos.

Nuestro trabajo es bien conocido en todas partes de Filipinas.

MANILA OPTICAL COMPANY

DOCTOR EN OPTOMETRIA

Edificio de Paris—Oficina: Cuarto Núm. 3—Escolta 32½ Esquina al Puente de España

Horas de Oficina:—De 8 A. M. á 7 P. M.—Domingos:—De 9 á 11:30 A. M. y de á 6 P. M.

Opticos Opticos

of the contest. Let us now hope of the victory of Miss Petronila Reyes, the most beautiful Filipina student of this school. We hope that everyone is now working for her.

¡Hurrah! Be victorious! Miss Nenai

A WRIGHT INSTITUTE STUDENT.

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

The town of Kabankalan will also erect a concrete school building for her central school at a cost of ₱ 14,000. The council has but ₱ 1761 ready for the purpose, and ₱ 761 worth of the Central School now built. By means of Gabaldon Law the Municipality will ask help from Insular Govt, to cover the necessary fund ₱ 14,000.

—A trade school will be built at Bacod for ₱ 12,900.

BATANGAS

At the request of Assembly man Apacible, the Sec. of Pub. Instruction has agreed to build an Intermediate School building in Tanawan. ₱ 10,000 is on hand,

Another will be erected at Lipa with ₱ 2,700, and ₱ 7,700 for a barrio school at Balete and the same amount for S. Isidro.

ALBAY

Director White has signed contracts to build school at Malinaw and Albay for ₱ 72,00. The barrio of Tanawan has ₱ 4667 and Pamanpon ₱ 4500 for School buildings also. But Kalbayog will have the largest. It will cost ₱ 18800—The Town of San Antonio will have one for ₱ 6,090.

ILOILO

—Miagaw, Iloilo has ₱ 5,000 ready for school building. And Buenavista will repair her school, having at hand ₱ 6,000,

LAGUNA

—₱ 20,000 was appropriated for a school building in Pagsanban.

—Public school students of Nagcarlang protested with regard to the change of their supervisor Mr. Teodoro whose place was recently given to Mr. Tobias. All the Pupils are in a strike. On last Oct. 27th a public manifestation was held

MASBATE

—At the suggestions of Assemblymen Surbito, the Sec. of Pub. Instruction set aside ₱ 4000 to help Masbate in building a new school. The town has already appropriated from the Municipal fund ₱ 2000. The work will begin soon.

TAYABAS

—Assemblymen Nieva is also getting busy. Due to his work the town of Boak will have a well equipped school building for her Intermediate School. It will cost the Insular Govt. ₱ 20,000.

—Miss Maria Red of Sta. Cruz Marinduque has been chosen pensioned student in the school of nurse.

ILOKOS NORTE

A school building of ₱ 1,6000 will be erected in Laoag

ZAMBALES SCHOOL NEWS

An athletic meet between the team of the District N.º 1 and the team of the Provincial School was held in Candelaria on Oct. 22nd. The meet was greatly enjoyed by the people of Candelaria as well as the visitors assembled in the public plaza. The provincial team was beaten for having only obtained 2 scores against 15.

The arbor day of Candelaria was celebrated during the meet. Shade and economic trees were planted around the school yard. The May Pole Dance was performed by eight school girls without any mistake. It was a great success considering the age of the little girls.

On the same day the baseball outfit awarded by the Governor General Forbes was presented to the Candelaria primary school by Gov. Lesaca, who with his praising remarks congratulated the teachers of Candelaria Central School.

A dance was held in the school house in the following night. Supt. Willis has the relics (pictures) of the meet.

—Mr. Ciriaco Doble, teacher of Botolan School was recently married to Miss Felipa Duerme. May they meet a happy and prosperous life.

—Miss Demetria de Leon, teacher of Iba Central School had a party of teachers at her house for her birthday celebration on Nov. 9th. May this day of the year ever mean a joy to her.

MANILA FASHION

ESCOLTA NO. 73

The only establishment on the Escolta that sells in moderate prices.

Gentlemen's good as: Shirts, collars, neckties, undershirts, stockings.

AMERICANS SHOES & Handkerchiefs

A complete assortment of woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth and drill.

The department of TAYLORING is the best equipped. In the Orient TRY ONCE.

Es el establecimiento de la Escolta que vende más barato artículos para caballeros

Camisas, Cuellos, Corbatas, Camisetas, Zapatos de América y Pañuelos.

Variedad de Tela: de Lana, Hilo, Hilo y Algodón, Drill Algodón.

Este establecimiento cuenta también con Talleres de Sastrefía y Camisería y Garantiza la Perfección en corte de los trajes y camisas.

—The new members of Iba central school faculty, Miss C Mora and Miss M. Daria are doing splendid work in school. Their untiring energy as new teachers will fit them meritoriously for their chosen profession.

—Since the death of the principal of the High School, Mrs. Willis, domestic science teacher, has temporarily been assuming the principal's work. At first it was feared that the attendance would not be justified, but the interest of the pupils was kept up and the attendance of the school for Aug. was excellent.

—The Philomathian Literary Society of the High School passed three resolutions in honor of their deceased principal R. Coppage, paying eulogies to his memory for his love and devotion to his pupils.

Mrs. Coppage now in Goa, Ambos Camarines has answered the resolution thanking the members for their heart-felt sympathy toward her.

—On Sept. 11th Mr. and Mrs. Meeker from Calapan, Mindoro came to Iba to succeed the Cappages in the provincial school. Excellent result may be expected of their work for having been teaching in the Islands six years.

—Governor Lesaca came back with a district engineer who will continue the work of Chas. E. Dandois transferred recently to Surigao Province.

—On Sept. 15th telegraph and post-offices were established in the municipalities of Cabangan and San Antonio. On account of the advantages afforded we expect to bear often from the teachers of those towns about their schools.

—On Sept. 15th the case of the six primary school boys was relinquished by the Justice of the Peace of Iba. The charges made against the boy were based on the fact that they had stoned Escobar's house one night. The advocate of the Plaintiff was the Third Members, Sr. Z. de Leon.

—The Arbor Day was celebrated in all the schools of Zambales Oct. 1st. The high school is preparing an interesting program for the entertainments of which the three members of the Provincial Board will take part. Our Supt., Mr. Willis will address the audience.

On October 1st, the first Arbor Day was celebrated in Botolan, Zambales. An entertainment was witnessed by many people.

Two pupils were appointed to choose and bring plants and the other boys in the Third and Fourth Grades were appointed to bring sticks for fencing the plants.

The tree planting exercises were held at 8 00 o'clock in the northern part of the plaza before a crowd. The four pupils planted the trees while the others were singing. Just after planting trees an interesting program was rendered consisting of appropriate songs and recitations by the pupils and speeches by some teachers and visitors. It was enthusiastically applauded. Among the visitors who spoke were Mr. Eusebio Aguilar and Mr. Andres Dumaplin.

PROGRAM

PART I (Out door exercises)

1. Two-Step by the Band.
 2. Explanation of Arbor Day . . . by the Principal.
 3. Song { (a) Sweet By and By . . . by the pupils of III and IV grades
(b) Hall and Farewell. Solo by Miss Trinidad Flores
(c) Start Farewell . . . by the pupils of III and IV grades
- Planting the plants.

PART II (In door exercises)

1. Drama, "A visit of Mrs. United States to Mrs. Philippines."
2. Song, "Arbor Day" . . . by the pupils of I grade.
3. Declamations { (a) The Flower, I . . . by Miss Trinidad Flores.
(b) The Flower, Part II by Mis Juanita Felix.
4. Sinfonia by the band.
5. Daclamation, The Plant . . . by Mr Froctuoso Mangojig.
6. Song, Celebrated the Arbor Day by the pupils of II grade.
7. The Preservation of Birds . . . by the Asst. Supr. Teacher.
8. ~~Waltz~~ by the Band.
9. ~~Explanation of Arbor Day~~ . . . by the Supervising Teacher.
10. Song, "Abide With Me" . . . by the pupils of III and IV grades.
11. Speeches by the visitors . . .

The stand, made by the pupils, under the direction of the Principal, Mr. Eugenio Encarnación, was beautifully decorated.

DAN E. MONJE,

<p>MÁQUINAS PARA COSER</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p>PAGOS SEMANALES</p> <p>-P-2'00</p>	<p>SINGER</p> <p>ESCOLTA 33, MANILA</p>	<p>SEWING MACHINES</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p>WEEKLY PAYMENTS</p> <p>-P-2'00</p>
--	--	--

Sombreros Americanos Stetson, Sombreros Franceses é Italianos, Jipijapas Paja ingles, últimos modelos, Gorras para cocheros y para Chaffeurs, Cascos de Corcho para el Sol Gorras para viaje, venden baratos, y siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

NORMAL SCHOOL NOTES

On Sept. 18 the "Junior Class Literary and Athletic Society" held its regular meeting in the Study Room of the Normal School. The following program was very well rendered:

1. Recitation—Miss Amanda Magoawas.
2. Debate—"Resolved; That, necessity will cause a man to move further than his curiosity will lead him".
Affirmative, Messrs. Cecilio Lim and Julio Castelo.
Negative, Messrs. Ciriaco Garcia and Eifanio Estella.
3. Recitation—Miss Josefa Jara.
4. Essay—Miss Amparo Locsin.

In the debate, the society rendered a unanimous vote in favor of the affirmative.

The "Junior Class Literary and Athletic Society" is now provided with a nearly complete base ball outfit. The members of this society have ribbons, the colors being the same as the colors of the society—blue and white.

Mr. Sween, a Member of the Faculty and teacher in Athletic is planning to have the ground on the south side of Isaac Peral Street north of the Normal School, leveled. He suggested to all officers of the different class organizations that the work would be very easily done if all the male members would go to work. If this plan be carried out, we shall have a very good and convenient ground for athletics.

On the 10th of September, the "Ice Cream Party" of the Normal Literary Society was held at 8:00 a. m. in the Music Hall of the Normal School. The cooking committee, the decoration committee, and those who participated in the program,—all contributed to the success of the party. The cooking committee was composed of the following young ladies: Misses Garing, Felisa Navarro, Zosima Susano, Concepción Aragon, and Nicolas Cerveró. The successful result of the work of these young ladies had proved that they would be good mothers, peaceful and excellent home-keepers. The Acting Superintendent Mr. A. W. Cain in his address, "The Formation of Ideals" has indeed left a never ending impression upon the minds of the Normal School students and upon those of the visitors.

The Junior Philippine Assembly held its annual open meeting last Friday. Among their invited guests were the faculty of the Normal School, the young ladies of the Dormitory, special guests from the Medical School, the University, and the Y. M. C. At Law School, and

the Honorable Ignacio Villamor, Attorney-General of the Philippines.

The program opened with music from the Normal School orchestra, which was followed by a welcome address from Mr. Teofilo de las Alas, Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. Maximo M. Kalaw, "the poet of the University", then favored the Assembly with samples of wise and wisdom. This was in turn followed by one of the favorite selections of the Normal School quartette. Mr. Eulogio Benitez of the Law School then stopped forth and delivered a strong, and interesting discourse on the "New Education". Those who are familiar with the teachings of the great Rizal had no trouble in discussing the impress of the national patriot upon this young orator. Next came a charming duet by Misses Rosita Nieva and Amanda Morente.

At this point the Secretary rose at his desk and read a bill providing for woman suffrage in the Philippines. The reading of the bill was scarcely concluded when Pacifico Buenconsejo of Albay sprang to his feet and delivered a telling address in favor of the bill. He was quickly followed by Fortunato Sevilla of Leyte who opposed the bill in such a direct and forcible manner that the affirmative soon saw there was work ahead or the bill would be lost. Antonio Pineda of Bulacan, showed himself equal to the occasion by delivering a rousing speech on the affirmative. José Pagos of Iloilo backed up the first speaker on the negative. This brought out Saturnino Villoria who made good the reputation of Cebu by a strong speech on the affirmative. When Dionisio de Leon of Union rose to deliver the final speech on the negative the round of applause that greeted him was so enthusiastic that it shook the old assembly hall to its foundation. The powerful speech which this young Demosthenas poured forth swept away opposing arguments like straws before a gale. The "Ayes" and "Nays" were then taken, which showed a vote of 22 in favor of the bill and 32 against it.

Mr. Serafin Hilado of the Law School then addressed the audience on "The Growth of Liberal Ideas in the Philippines". His address was well received.

The Honorable Ignacio Villamor, Attorney-General of the Philippines, was then introduced by Attorney Geo. A. Malcolm. Mr. Villamor delivered an interesting and instructive address, every word of which was eagerly seized upon by the large audience. The quartette once more came forth and sang "Good Night, Beloved, Good Night". Thus passed into history one of the most brilliant functions ever held by the Junior Assembly.

LEARN WIRELESS & R. R. TELEGRAPHY! Shortage of fully 10,000 operators on account of 8-hour law and extensive "wireless" developments. We operate under direct supervision of Telegraph Officials and positively place all students, when qualified. Write for catalogue NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Memphis, Davenport, Ia., Columbia, S. C., Portland, Ore.

SOCIETIES

—Were are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Saturnino Mars stating the causes why the society "First Year Class Organization" is always in a great disorder. He says there were many irregularities in the election last held, and most of the members are disgusted. We are sorry to hure no space for the whole letter.

—The Cavite High School Literary Society organized by the seventh grade pupil of same school is now giving its weekly program every Monday afternoon. Debating and speeches are always included in the program. At the election held, the following were elected officers.

Pres.	Mr.	Santihgo C. Sancayco
Vice.	"	Teofilo D. Barrios.
Sec.	"	Romualdo Constantino.

Treas.	Miss Felisa Magsambol.
Critic.	Mr. Ambrocio Kalagayan

THE FIRST YEAR B2 BLUB

Wright Institute, Nueva Ecija.

The First Year B2 students of this Institute have organized a club for their mutual benefits.

The aim of this club is to encourage and foster the students in their ardent studies which they are striving for.

The result of their last election is as follows:

President	Mr. Alfonso C. Faigal
Vice-President	" Benigno de la Rosa
Secretary & Treasurer	" Felipe Padolina

Every member is now contributing his best efforts for the prosperity and success of the Club.

A MEMBER.

HOURS:
10 TO 11:30 A. M.
3 TO 5, P. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL 8 TO 9 A. M.
TELEPHONE 217



DR. W. LANKOWSKY

Calle Palacio No. 182

Intramuros, Manila.

STEPHENS, DENTIST

63 ESCOLTA, MANILA

The Only office with Laughing Gas.

Painless extraction P. 1.00

Gold crowns P. 10.00

Maximino Mina

LAWYER=ABOGADO

52 Magallanes, Walled City, Manila, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur.

"LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS"

DE

VALLE. EVANGELISTA Y CA.

ESTABLECIMIENTO GENUINAMENTE FILIPINO

TEGIDOS Y NOVEDADES DE EUROPA.

Inmenso surtido en Lanas Francesas, Inglesas.

PERCALES DE VARIAS CLASES

VISITAD NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.

Escolta No. 101

Manila, P. I.

Alberto F. Barretto

ABOGADO

*Bufete:—528 Sta. Mesa
Manila*

*Apartado de Correos 104
Tel. 1108*

AGUEDO VELARDE

ABOGADO

4 Salcedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila—Calumpit, Bulacan, I. F.

ANTONIO M. MAÑALAK MÉDICO

Manila, P. I.

Trinidad, No. 50, Sta. Cruz

Embroidery threads of different kinds, needles, crochet hooks and other articles for embroidery work, LA PUERTA DEL SOL—Manila.

The Month in Review

The down fall of the kingdom of Portugal is already a fact. People have overthrown the young monarch, king Manuel. He is now in Belgium with his family. Mr. Braga, the leader of the movement was proclaimed president of the new republic. The powers have recently recognized the new government.

—Dr. David P. Barrows, ex director of the Bu. of Ed. was appointed Dean of the Graduate School of the University of California.

—Mr. Luther Parker was assigned traveling supervisor of industrial school in the Island. He was formerly Principal of Bacolor Trade School. His office is established at Manila.

—The erection of Rizal Monument at the Luneta will begin Jan 1913 as contract says. The statue alone cost ₱102,500.

—The Rizal Committee of Manila offers ₱1,000 for the best translation of the "El Filibusterismo" in any native dialect. Also ₱500 for the best written biography in English or Spanish is offered. A biography suited for school text is preferred.

—The three kind of seeds some time ago distributed by the Bu. of Ed to all municipal schools are now growing in many school gardens.

—We now count with a nicely equiped hospital for consumptive persons at Manila. Members of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society are doing fine work.

The Phil. Education Publishing Co. has established its new firm Book Emporium where a larger business can be easily handled.

—As to who will be appointed President of the Phil. University, whether native or american is still a question of the day. Some Filipinos and Americans have been mentioned as suitable candidates. It should be understood that the Presidency of the Phil. University is higher in rank than the directorship of the Bu. of Ed.

—Mr. Conrado Benitez, a '06 graduate of the Phil. N. School, and actually graduate of Law in the Univ. of Chicago, will give a series of conferences before the members of "Lake Mokong Conference on International Law" of New York. His talks will be versed on subjects pertaining to the Phil. Three days will be given him.

—The All Saints Day in Manila was splendidly celebrated. Graves in all the cemeteries have been beautifully decorated to honor the dead. Rizal's grave however, had but a cross, a wreath and two candles. It was strikingly lonesome to gaze at the burial of that great hero.

—Miss Primitiva Ciriaco of Sta-Cruz, Laguna was chosen a govt. student for nursing. She is now living in the Girls Dormitory.

—The following lots have been acquired by the Insular Govt. and given to the Bu. of Ed. for farming and stock raising:

296 Ha.	for	Virac	Albay.
4 "	"	Abulog	Cagayan.
782 sq m	"	Indang	Cavite.
339 "	"	"	"
14 Ha.	"	Laoag	Ilocos Norte.
9 "	"	Batak	" "
14 "	"	Abra	Ilocos Sur.
400 "	"	Passi	Iloilo.
32 "	"	Tacloban	Leyte.
6501 "	"	San Juan	Nueva Ecija.
100 "	"	Aborlan	Palawan.
8 "	"	Cogon	Sorsogon.
27 "	"	Butuan	Surigao.
68 "	"	San José	Agusan.
5 "	"	San Fernando	Union.

—It is heard that if Mr. White be chosen President of the Phil. Univ. the Assistant Director, Crone who has gone to States on leave may occupy the directorship of Bureau.

—Before writing this, we have already read the novel entitled "Dwag!" written by the intelligent young tagalog writer Mr Gerardo Chanco. Once more, Mr. Chanco has shown his surprising pen. The novel is, in fact, saturated with lessons and convincing arguments. We recommend the book to the public, and thanks the author for the copy received.

—Mr. Ciriaco Doble who was formerly a barrio teacher in Botolan, Zambales, has recently married Miss Felisa Duerme of the same town. We hope this new couple to be always happy and prosperous.

—The octive principal of the primary school of Pagsanhan, Laguna, and Miss Celedonia Cabrera were united in marriage last Oct. 20th. Pagsanhan teachers and friends joined in wishing them a life of happiness and prosperity. So is the wish of the Filipino Teacher.

—The indisoluble tie of matrimony has also united Miss Maria Punla with Mr. José Canilao. The former is a noted principal and worker of Masantol Central School. She was formerly president of the P. T. A. of Macabebe and Masantol. The Filipino Teacher and all their friends at Masantol wish them a happy life and a perfect honey moon.

—It was published in local papers that Mr. Juan Garcia, teacher in Arangay, Union, is still taking his pointer for a whip. He has lately hit a full grown girl until she gave out blood thru her nostrils Gov. Zandueta has called the attention of the Supt. for an investigation. Why not practice the self-control Mr. Garcia.

—The students and professors of "Escuela de Derecho" are preparing a float to take part in the civic procession on Rizal Day.

6

Hablemos de cada cosa por vez

Al comprar una máquina de escribir, hágase Vd. siempre esta regla excelente: **YO EXAMINARÉ LAS BARRAS DE TIPOS.**

La barra de tipo — es decir, la barra que lleva el tipo — es la pieza que hace el trabajo arduo de una máquina de escribir.

Ninguna máquina de escribir puede ser más fuerte que sus barras de tipos, ni mejor que sus barras de tipos, porque la medida de la fuerza de cualquier máquina de escribir es la fuerza de sus barras de tipos.

Teniendo presente este hecho, rogamos á Vd. examine cuidadosamente las barras de tipos de la máquina de escribir Remington.

La sólida barra de tipo forjada de la Remington es y siempre ha sido uno de los fundamentos de su supremacía. Compare esta barra Remington, hecha de una forja caliente de acero, *exigiendo treinta y tres operaciones distintas en su manufactura* — compare esta barra fuerte y rígida con la delgada barra ordinaria hecha de acero laminado, y comprenderá Vd. entonces una razón porque

El nombre mismo de

“Remington”

significa fuerza y confianza en una máquina de escribir.

Los nuevos modelos 10 y 11 de la máquina de escribir Remington tienen la famosa barra de tipo forjada de la Remington. Además, estos modelos representan la unión de los principios históricos y la excelencia tradicional de la Remington con todas las ideas más recientes y más progresivas en la construcción de máquinas de escribir. Como combinación de lo mejor de lo viejo con lo mejor de lo nuevo, los nuevos modelos de la Remington son el triunfo más alto de la máquina de escribir.



E. C. McCullough & Co.
Plaza Goiti, Manila.

The Filipino Teacher

REVISTA MENSUAL, ÓRGANO DE LA "PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Director: D. FILOMENO MARAVILLAS

-P-2 00 ANUAL. SE RECIBEN ANUNCIOS A PRECIOS CONVENCIONALES

A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente a irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Administración cualquier cambio de domicilio para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirse á THE FILIPINO TEACHER P. O. Box No. 1090, Maniia, I. F.

EDITORIAL

Muchas gracias

Se las damos muy cordialmente al señor Pecson, Diputado por el 3.er distrito de Pangasinan, por haber escuchado las palabras que hace poco y en notas editoriales hemos dirigido á los Honorables Representantes del País. Recordarán nuestros ilustrados lectores que llamamos la atención de la Asamblea Filipina hácia el sueldo mezquino que perciben los maestros filipinos de las Escuelas Públicas. Dijimos que nuestra Cámara Baja debía tomar cartas en el asunto pues los honores dedicados á la enseñanza, tienen que merecer de todos las consideraciones debidas. Cuando creíamos que nuestras palabras no han llegado con vida á los oídos de ningún Diputado, cuando considerábanlos con pesar en el alma que la posición económica de los pobres maestros es para llorada, cuando estábamos convencidos que todas las esperanzas darían en duro, el Hon. Pecson surge de la Asamblea para mitigar nuestros dolores y amarguras.

Con una convicción digna de los mejores encomios y con un patriotismo que debe ser imitado por los buenos filipinos, el señor Pecson há presentado en nuestra Asamblea Filipina un proyecto de ley con destino á mejorar un tanto los sueldos de nuestros maestros. Para satisfacción de tantos maestros como hay en el Archipiélago, publicamos á continuación el texto del proyecto de Ley

concebido por el luminoso cerebro de aquel tan distinguido como patriota Diputado:

HELO AQUI:

LEY

Que establece una mejora anual que no exceda del veinticinco por ciento de los sueldos de los maestros de instrucción pública, tanto Insulares ó provinciales como municipales que no perciben más de mil ochocientos pesos al año, creando un presupuesto permanente de trescientos sesenta mil pesos, ó la suma que fuere necesaria, cuya cantidad se apropia de los fondos insulares no destinados á otro fin ó en su defecto, del total de los presupuestos de gastos para el servicio del gobierno de Filipinas, mediante reducción que no exceda de dos pesos por ciento; y dispone para el reintegro de dicha apropiación una imposición que no exceda de cinco pesos por ciento al sueldo anual de funcionarios electivos ó por nombramiento que perciben más de mil ochocientos pesos, de acuerdo con la escala distributiva prescrita por esta Ley.

POR AUTORIZACIÓN DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS,
LA LEGISLATURA FILIPINA DECRETA:

Artículo 1.—Por la presente se establece una mejora anual para el aumento de los salarios de los maestros de Instrucción Pública, tanto Insulares ó Provinciales como Municipales, que no perciben más de mil ochocientos pesos al año, cuya mejora consiste en un tanto por ciento que no sea menor de diez

ni mayor de veinticinco pesos, según se prescribe en el artículo tres de esta Ley, para cuyo objeto se apropia de los Fondos Insulares, no destinados á ningún fin, un presupuesto permanente de trescientos sesenta mil pesos, ó la cantidad que de ella fuera necesaria, pero en su defecto se apropia dicha cantidad del total de los presupuestos de gastos para el servicio del Gobierno de Filipinas imponiéndose á la totalidad de los mismos un tanto por ciento que no exeda de dos pesos en cada año.

Art. 2. Para el reintegro á los fondos del Tesorero Insular ó al total de los presupuestos, de la cantidad apropiada se impone un tanto por ciento no mayor de cinco pesos ni menor de cincuenta centavos reduciéndolos de los haberes anuales asignados á todos los funcionarios electivos, ó por nombramiento, que perciben más de mil ochocientos pesos, de acuerdo con la escala de reducción en la siguiente forma: A funcionarios que perciben por salario anual.

(a) Más de P 2500 á P 3000, se les red ^a P 0 50 o/o
(b) id. „ 3000 á „ 5000, id. „ 1.00 o/o
(c) id. „ 5000 á „ 7000, id. „ 1.50 o/o
(d) id. „ 7000 á „ 9000, id. „ 2.00 o/o
(e) id. „ 9000 á „ 12000, id. „ 2 50 o/o
(f) id. „ 12000 á „ 16000, id. „ 3.00 o/o
(g) id. „ 16000 á „ 21000, id. „ 3.50 o/o
(h) id. „ 21000 á „ 30000, id. „ 4.00 o/o
(i) id. „ 30000 á „ 40000, id. „ 4 50 o/o

Art. 3. Para la mejora ó aumento de los salarios de los maestros de instrucción pública, que no perciben más de P1800.00 al año, se les mejorará de sueldo en armonía con la siguiente escala de distribución: A los maestros que perciben por salario anual:

(a) Desde P 100 á P 200, se les aumentará P 25.00 o/o
(b) id. „ 200 á „ 300, id. „ 24.50 o/o
(c) id. „ 300 á „ 400, id. „ 24.00 o/o
(d) id. „ 400 á „ 500, id. „ 23.50 o/o
(e) id. „ 500 á „ 600, id. „ 22.00 o/o
(f) id. „ 600 á „ 700, id. „ 21.50 o/o
(g) id. „ 700 á „ 800, id. „ 20.00 o/o
(h) id. „ 800 á „ 900, id. „ 19.50 o/o

(i) id. „ 900 á „ 1000, id. „ 18.00 o/o
(j) id. „ 1000 á „ 1100, id. „ 17.50 o/o
(k) id. „ 1100 á „ 1200, id. „ 16.00 o/o
(l) id. „ 1200 á „ 1300, id. „ 15.50 o/o
(m) id. „ 1300 á „ 1400, id. „ 14.00 o/o
(n) id. „ 1400 á „ 1500, id. „ 13.50 o/o
(ñ) id. „ 1500 á „ 1600, id. „ 12.00 o/o
(o) id. „ 1600 á „ 1700, id. „ 11.50 o/o
(p) id. „ 1700 á „ 1800, id. „ 10.00 o/o

Art. 4.—Los maestros que perciben exactamente ó menos de mil ochocientos pesos anuales, que según la precedente escala tendrán que percibir con el tanto por ciento correspondiente de aumento de mil ochocientos pesos, se les reducirá de la reducción prescrita en el artículo dos.

Art. 5.—La Tesorería Insular, de acuerdo con esta Ley, separará de los fondos presupuestos para el servicio del Gobierno, en el caso de que ya no tuviese otros fondos apropiables, la cantidad necesaria para la mejora de haberes de los maestros y dispondrá, por medio de los Directores ó Jefes de Burós ó Departamentos y de las Tesorerías Provincia-

The Oldest Distillery in the Philippines
Received Medals at the Expositions in Paris, Amsterdam and Philippines

AYALA & CO.

All Brands of Anisado, Anis Extra, Carabanchel, Mallorca, Gin, Anisette, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey. ~ ~

PRICE BEYOND COMPETITION

Central Office *216 San Miguel.*

J. Y. PINZON
ABOGADO-LAWYER.

ARSENAL—17 CAVITE.

Lámparas y Quinqués eléctricos y para petróleo—Quinqués mecánicos nuevos modelos muy barato y siempre barato en **LA PUERTA DEL SOL.**

les, la retención ó cobro mensual de las reducciones aquí impuestas á los haberes respectivos de los funcionarios correspondientes hasta que sea cubierta la cantidad pagada á dichas mejoras concedidas á los maestros de la Instrucción Pública de Filipinas.

Art. 6.--Cualesquiera disposiciones, órdenes y reglamentos existentes hoy en vigor incompatibles con esta Ley relativas al maximum establecido de haberes de los maestros de instrucción pública, quedán por la presente derogados.

Art. 7. - Exigiendo el bienestar público la inmediata vigencia de esta Ley, la misma tendrá efecto inmediatamente después de ser aprobada, de acuerdo con el artículo primero de la Ley Número mil novecientos cuarenta y cinco de la Legislatura Filipina.

Aprobada,

Lo aprobará la Cámara Baja? Dicen que un señor con ribetes de literato hablando de este mismo proyecto de ley se expresó de esta manera: probable es que lo aprueba la Cámara Baja. Pero la Cámara Alta que es muy escrupulosa cuando se trata de *tocar el bolsillo ajeno* dudo que.... Para mí, continua el caballero, el proyecto, en sí, es hermoso. Mas, hay que tener en cuenta lo que nos enseña la experiencia. Narran que había un señor muy formal y bien favorecido por la fortuna. Este tenía un amigo que todos los días le manifestaba el deseo de pedirle la cantidad de ₱500.00 El rico no le hacía caso. Sin embargo de ésto, su amigo no se cansaba de pedirse la á el. Ante ésta conducta, el rico molestado quizás llevó al amigo á la caballeriza y aquí le demostró un caballo hermoso. El amigo estuvo acariciando con pequeñitos golpes de mano el cuerpo del animal. Pero al llegar á tocar la región de las bolsas, el animal dió una fuerte coz.

We send free a copy of our Special Edition dedicated in honor of the Provincial teachers who attended the Philippine Normal School, to the subscriber who pays his subscription in advance.

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

¡Pero, hombre! gritó el infortunado caballero. Apenas hubo de articular aquellas palabras interrumpióle el magnate del oro diciendo: el mismo animal al tocarle tú la bolsa se enojó contra tí. ¿Como quieres que un hombre dotado de entendimiento y voluntad, te reciba cariñosamente, ceda á tus ruegos si tu propósito es inferir un grave perjuicio á su bolsa?

Desengáñate amigo, el atentado contra los bolsillos ajenos es peligroso. El amigo lo comprendió así y ya no volvió á importunar al rico.

Este cuento, ó llámase como se quiera, traído á colación por el sr. literato ¿por ventura se puede aplicar al proyecto de ley presentado en la Cámara Baja por el Dip. Pecson? No, y mil veces no; En primer lugar pide el Sr. Pecson una miseria y esa miseria irá precisamente á mejorar un tantico la suerte de tantos maestros desgraciados. Recuérdese que muchos funcionarios cruzan nuestras calles en automovil y flamantísimos coches gastando de esta manera sus dineros. Los otros no ganan un sólo céntimo. Tostados por los rayos del sol y azotados sin piedad por las inclemencias del tiempo, regresan á sus casas sin suficientes mendrugos de pan para llevarlos al estómago de la dolorida esposa.

DIPUTADOS

COMISIONADOS:

Que quereis más que os digamos? Nuestra pluma se resiste á trazar más líneas. Vosotros que podeis ¡oh buenos hombres llevad á vuestros prójimos á cuestas.

APOLONIO ROSAL, DENTISTA

San Roque, Cavite

Fine gold crowns and bridge work a speciality

All work done at the lowest prices and guaranteed to give a complete satisfaction.
Teeth extracted without pain.

TRY ONCE

SECCION PEDAGOGICA

LA DISCIPLINA ESCOLAR

No hay mejor método para progresar en los estudios que la buena disciplina. Los mismos grandes políticos que ahora dirigen los destinos de los pueblos y los sabios que influyen de una manera decisiva en la marcha de la sociedad, comprendieron bien la fuerza de esta verdad; pero antes que ellos ya otros que pertenecieron á generaciones pasadas, la practicaron y la enseñaron. Basta una atenta observación en la práctica; el joven disciplinado que observa una regla fija, que tiene hecha la distribución del tiempo, que há adquirido una energía de carácter y sabe posponer la devoción á la obligación, que sabe distinguir lo necesario de lo bueno, lo conveniente de lo útil, lo esencial de la accidental; vemos prácticamente que este joven adelanta en sus estudios, porque camina por una senda llana y sin escabrosidades sin encontrarse con las dificultades y asperezas de una senda escabrosa y áspera. Por el contrario, el estudiante indisciplinado que se deja llevar, como barca frágil del vaivén de sus caprichos deshaciéndose de toda regla y régimen coercitivo, y siguiendo ciegamente la dirección de sus pasiones es muy difícil, si no imposible que ese joven adelante por grande que sea el talento de que está dotado. La disciplina rigurosa y fielmente observada proporciona al joven otro bien, otra virtud más estimable aún mirada desde el punto de vista de la moralidad: y es el carácter. Esta como todas las demás virtudes, se adquiere mediante una continuada repetición de actos, en los que el joven escolar venció enérgicamente el empuje de sus pasiones y caprichos, menteniéndose firme en el fiel cumplimiento de sus deberes; (este en el sentido en que tomamos la palabra "carácter").

De esta manera formándose desde la juventud ese carácter, se formarán, llegada la edad viril, hombres de carácter, á quienes no acobardará la dificultad de las circunstancias y tiempos adversos ni arredrará la grandeza de las empresas. De esta manera también uniéndose esa fuerza de voluntad á sólidos principios y literarios en el joven, resultará después el filosofo profundo que discurra con más paciencia, con más avidez y profundidad, el físico que se queme las cejas resolviendo las problemas inextricables que le ofrece la naturaleza, el médico que se engolfe en el estudio del hombre y de los antídotos contra el mal

* * *

Maestras! La elegancia atrae el respeto y aprecio de vuestras alumnas. Usad los Percales de EL CENTRO DE MODAS y seréis elegantes.

de las enfermedades, el ingeniero que se abisme en las hipótesis y solución de las figuras geométricas, el político ó diplomático que en su Gabinete agote sus recursos intelectuales por preparar los más hábiles ardidés y medios políticos para conseguir sin ruido su fin; resultará, en fin, el hombre grande y perfecto que sea la gloria de su patria y el orgullo de su raza. No se crea, sin embargo, que puede la buena disciplina sola producir filósofos, matemáticos ó físicos sin el don del genio ó de una inteligencia más que mediana; pero ésta á veces está latente y como adormecida en el hombre, y la disciplina entonces es el seguro despertador de ella.

Para poder exponer con alguna claridad y orden las reglas que la buena disciplina prescribe y que el estudiante debe observar si no quiere perder el tiempo, estudiando tal vez con muy buena voluntad de aprovechar, pero inútilmente, iremos tratándola por partes:

EL ESCOLAR EN LA CLASE

Entiéndese aquí por clase la división de estudiantes que asisten á una aula ó el aula misma donde estos se reúnen para recibir las explicaciones del Profesor. En este último sentido no hay mejor ocasión para alimentar al entendimiento de ignorados conocimientos como la que da la hora de clase. La clase es el recinto donde se beben manantiales de saber; donde se disipan las nebulosidades del entendimiento acerca de tal ó cual materia, donde sus dudas se desvanecen y se rectifica su error, mostrándosele la verdad con toda su hermosura y resplandor, como se muestra brillante el sol á la faz del mundo después de haber disipado y ahuyentado las tinieblas. La inteligencia virgen é inculta es como una selva sombría, donde brillan más que los lánguidos rayos de la luz natural; de ahí es la atención que el alumno debe prestar en clase para no echar á perder la verdad que se halla envuelta en las palabras del Profesor, ya que la verdad es el único fin y objeto de nuestro entendimiento.

BETISEÑO.

(Se Continuará)

Josue Soncuya
LAWYER-ABOGADO

SECCION LITERARIA

DISCURSO SOBRE LA "CIENCIA CON RELIGION" PRONUNCIADO EN EL ACTO CELEBRADO CON MOTIVO DE LA FIESTA PATRONAL DEL COLEGIO NTRA. SRA. DEL ROSARIO DIRIJIDO POR EL ILUSTRE FILIPINO DON TOMÁS CORDERO.

SEÑORES:

Nunca como ahora me he hallado en una situación tan difícil y crítica, porque nunca como en la ocasión presente, me vi rodeado de circunstancias tan desfavorables desde que me puse á presentarme al público, desde que empecé juntamente con los estudios preparatorios para carreras profanas, mi vida social. Señores, no he de ser yo un religioso predicador en estos momentos, porque ni el lugar me lo permite, ni las circunstancias me lo consentirán; pero tampoco hé de hablar de cosas enteramente ajenas á la religiosidad de la fiesta que celebramos, y entre estos dos extremos hé de ir caminando por el medio para poder desarrollar con menos desacierto mi discurso y causaros así menos tedio y molestia, ocupando por unos breves momentos vuestra atención. Se há dicho por los filósofos antiguos y modernos desde Pitágoras hasta Balmes, desde las sombras de la más remota antigüedad hasta los esplendores del siglo XIX, que nada engrandece y dignifica más al hombre como la ciencia, nada le enoblece y levanta más del nivel de las criaturas irracionales como la sabiduría. Yo debo añadir que nada divinaliza más al hombre como la ciencia con religión. ¡Ciencia, ¡Oh majestuosa Señora que há sido la corona de honor de tantos hombres que no fueron reyes, pero fueron los gigantes de la palabra ó del pensamiento; que aviva la eterna luz que brilla constantemente en la frente del hombre infundida por la mano del omnipotente; esa Señora bellísima de auríferas alas que ayuda al entendimiento humano á subir a la tierra á recorrer los espacios azulados y á descubrir los secretos de la naturaleza, y penetrar en las oscuridades de edades pasadas y á pronosticar con más ó menos acierto lo porvenir; esa Señora, en fin, que se cierna majestuosa sobre las naciones más civilizadas atrayendo y cautivando con sus bellezas y atractivos á los genios, es necesario que se cierna también con toda su majestad sobre Filipinas, para que ésta pueda llegar más pronto á la meta de sus aspiraciones, á la realización de su soñada independencia. Cuando el hombre estaba en el estado de rudeza y completa ignorancia de sus propios derechos, cuando no se esforzaba por aumentar y en sanchar á toda costa el campo de sus conocimientos, era llamado salvaje é insocial pues no quería entrar en lazos de íntima unión con sus semejantes, para formar lo que hoy se llama sociedad. Pero al formarse idea de sus propios deberes

y de sus propios derechos, vino á unirse á sus semejantes en estrechos vínculos de amor paternal, dando origen con esa unión á las repúblicas, á las monarquías, á los imperios y á todas las formas de gobierno que en la actualidad se conocen. Así se fundó el imperio persa, así el reino griego y la república romana; así se fundaron también cuantas naciones fuertes que en nuestros días prevalecen con más ó menos preponderancia, pudiendo asegurarse que la humanidad ha pasado del estado salvaje al estado de cultura y civilización con la ciencia. Mas no; la humanidad no se ha civilizado en el verdadero sentido de la palabra con sola la ciencia; la ciencia sola y sin religión no es capaz de civilizar al hombre, porque el hombre no solo tiene entendimientos que deben instruirse, sino también una voluntad libre que debe educarse. La civilización de la Grecia y de la Roma pagana no es verdadera civilización sino solamente una cultura, un barníz de la civilización verdadera, como dijo hermosamente el célebre orador Donoso Cortés. Si nó, Señores, examinad detenidamente la constitución interior de sus pueblos, sus leyes, sus costumbres, sus maneras de ser; allí vereis autorizada la esclavitud, vereis a la mujer en vez de ser digna compañera del hombre, sirve solo incentivo y de pasto á sus pasiones más viles; vereis á los esclavos arrastrando amargamente y sin esperanza de mejorar su suerte las horribles cadenas de sus barbaros opresores. ¿Era aquella verdadera civilización? No, mil veces no; no se tenía igual concepto del hombre en cuanto al valor de su alta naturaleza, y si se le tenía, por lo menos no se veía, no se mostraba en la práctica. ¿Y quien entonces trajo al mundo la verdadera civilización? La religión fundada por el Dios encarnado y hecho hombre. Allá al otro lado de la Cruz del Calvario, no vereis ningún pueblo pueblo verdaderamente culto y civilizado de entre tantos esparcidos sobre la redondez de la tierra; todos están sumidos en las sombras de la impiedad más ó menos disimulada de la barbarie. Pero delante de la Cruz observareis un cambio radical en los pueblos y en las naciones, notareis una profunda modificación de las costumbres y de las ideas, vereis derribados de sus alturas á los ídolos de la antigüedad, á la mujer elevarse al rango de compañera del hombre, á los esclavos romperseles las pesadas cadenas de la esclavitud. Echad una hojeada sobre la Edad media y contemplareis con gozo un reposo universal, una felicidad, una civilización verdaderamente admirable en los pueblos, porque el fiero paganismo, deponiéndolo ya su sangrienta espada con que inmolará tantas víctimas humanas en los altares de la impiedad más íncua, cubierto de rubores el rostro, baja para siempre á la tumba mientras nuestra sacrosanta Religión sube al trono de donde fué derribado el paganismo, y dirige sabiamente las naciones, mostrándose con toda su grandeza y magnificencia, con todo su poder y majestad. Señores, si la historia fué

Si quereis ser muy distinguido y respetado en cualquier sociedad, usad los Trajes de Lana confeccionado en EL CENTRO DE MODAS.—94 Escolta.

Percales de la última novedad se halla de venta á precios reducidos en EL CENTRO DE MODAS.—94 Escolta.

escrita para enseñanza de los hombres, aprendamos de sus páginas las sublimes lecciones de la experiencia. Aprendamos que Francia permaneció engrandeciéndose en su poder cuando unió la ciencia á su religión, y que al dejar la religión aún conservando su ciencia, le sobrevino la revolución más espantosa; aprendamos que Napoleón fué subiendo hasta una altura de poder casi inaccesible á las fuerzas humanas, mientras no se oponía á la Iglesia Católica, pero una vez declarado enemigo comenzó á labrar su propia ruina y sepulcro; Aprendamos por último entre otras graves enseñanzas de la historia que la España católica era la árbitra del mundo, la España indiferente ó protestante es la nación más débil y pequeña. Ciencia sin religión es la mayor calamidad que puede sobrevenir á una nación ó república; pero ciencia con religión es el mayor bien que puede favorecerla en su progreso y avance hacia la grandeza y el poder. Filipinas, señores, necesita más hombres de ciencia informada por la verdadera religión para alcanzar el objeto de sus aspiraciones, aurora de sus sueños dorados, su suspirada independencia. Si las demás naciones han necesitado de la ciencia con religión para levantarse de su postración ó para permanecer en el apogeo de su poder, también nuestro pueblo para emanciparse del yugo extranjero, tendrá necesidad de esos grandes hombres en que se han unido en amigable consorcio la ciencia y la religión, y que han sido las más fuertes columnas de otras naciones para resistir en sus épocas más críticas al empuje de las tempestades y revoluciones políticas ó sociales. Ciencia con religión es el lema que llevemos desde ahora escrito con caracteres de oro en nuestra mente y nuestro pecho; porque la ciencia con religión es la única que puede traer la felicidad, la independencia á nuestra común madre, á nuestra adorada Filipinas.

He dicho.

CARLOS SUNGLAO.

Versos extranjeros

LA BARQUILLA

Pobre barquilla mía
entre peñascos rota
sin velas desvelada
y entre las olas sola;
¿á dónde vas perdida?
¿á donde te engolfas?
que no hay deseos cuerdos
con esperanzas locas.
Como las altas naves,
te apartas animosa
de la vecina tierra
y al fiero mar te arrojas
igual en las fortunas
mayor en las congojas,
pequeña en las defensas,
incitas á las ondas.
Advierte que te llevan
á dar entre las rocas

de la soberbia envidia,
nafragio de las honras
Cuando por las riberas
andabas costa á costa
nunca del mar temiste
las iras procelosas
segura navegabas
que por la tierra propia
nunca el peligro es mucho
en donde el agua es poca.
Verdad es que en la Patria
no es la virtud dichosa
ni se estima la perla
hasta dejar la concha.
Dirás que muchas barcas
con el favor en popa
saliendo desdichadas,
volvieron venturosas.
No miras los ejemplos
de los que van y tornan
que á muchos ha perdido
la dicha de las otras.
Para los altos mares
no llevas cautelosa
ni velas de mentiras,
ni remos delisnjas
¿quien te engaño barquilla?
vuelve, vuelve la proa
que presumir de nave
fortunas ocasiona.
No quieres que yo sea
por tu soberbia pompa
faetonte de barqueros,
que los laureles lloran.
Pasaron ya los tiempos,
cuando comiendo rosas,
el céfiro bulía
y suspiraba aronas.
Ya fieros huracanes
tan arrogante soplan
que salpicando estrellas
del sol la frente mojan.

LOPE DE VEGA.

Para adquirir un retrato muy parecido y baratisimo, es preciso acudirse á la Fotografía

"BOREAL STUDIO"

JOLO 313, BINONDO, MANILA—TEL. NO. 270

BAJO LA DIRECCIÓN DE B. GOMEZ

"Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografía Zafra"
PEINADORA GRATIS TODOS LOS DIAS

Silleria de Vena, de América y Hongkong; sueltos y por juegos muy baratos, siempre barato en LA PUERTA DEL SOL.

SECCION DE NOTICIAS

Para Pascuas

El Centro de Modas establecimiento genuinamente filipino acaba de recibir de Europe y América una nueva remesa de efectos consistentes en:

Sombreros Blandos, de la última novedad; elegantes *Corbatas* de diferentes formas y colores; *Zapatos* de niños y niñas; *Cuellos "Arrow"* de tonas formas; *Calzettes* de hilo y de seda, *Camisas*, *Paraguas*, *Drill* de hilo y de fantasía listado nunca visto.

Nosotros recomendamos al lector que cuando tenga que hacer algunas compras, vaya antes á ver los efectos que vende muy barato EL CENTRO DE MODAS, Escolta Núm. 94 Manila.

POR RIZAL

Los preparativos que están haciendo los Sres. troceños para festejar el 30 de Diciembre adelantan cada día. Los Sres. Cayetano Argüelles y Leandro Claro puede decirse que son el alma de éste movimiento altamente patriótico.

¡Bien por los de Trozol!

UNA JUNTA

Tenemos entendido que la Philippine Teacher' Association celebrará una junta en breve para acordar algo sobre el proyecto de ley presentado por el señor Pecson Diputado por el 3.er distrito de Pangasinan.

BANQUETE

Con ocasión de la marcha del Hon. Rafael Del Pan á la Metrópoli; varios prominentes filipinos dieron un banquete, despedida obsequaron con un banquete al ilustre abogado en el Restaurant de Francia.

Hablaron en términos muy elocuentes á la vez que tiernos los Sres. Antonio Montenegro, José Turiano, Enrique Mendiola, V. Miranda, Varela Calderon y el festejado Rafael Del Pan.

Los oradores fueron varias veces interrumpidos con atronadores aplausos.

PRESIDENIE DE LA UNIVERSIDAD

Suena el nombre del ilustre filipino Sr. Enrique Mendiola para Presidente de la Universidad de Filipinas. Tiempo ya de que teniendo en cuenta el clamoreo general sea al fin nombrado Presidente de la Universidad de Filipinas el veterano Mendiola.

DIMISIÓN

Dícese que algunos miembros de la Comisión Civil dimitirán sus lucrativos como elevados puestos. Porque causa? No lo sabemos. Hé aquí un enigma que el tiempo se encargará de descifrar.

ENRIQUE AGUILAR
MÉDICO

Sto. Sepulcro. No. 12,
Paco, Manila.

HORAS DE CONSULTA:
De 7 á 9 mañana || 3 á 5 tarde
Tel. 3358.

LA CAMPANA

Este establecimiento de dulcerías vá progresando cada vez más en su vida económica. A las 9:00 de la mañana del 24 de los corrientes, el Sr. Abrii nos condujo á todos los departamentos del establecimiento. Aquí hay 40 filipinos ocupados en trabajos de esta índole. El trato que se les dá es altamente humanitario. Están bién reenumerados. Todos los sacrificios que hace el Sr. Abril por presentar el establecimiento lleno de comodidades á las ojos del público encuentran premio ó recompensa en lo numerosa clientela con que hoy cuenta. Esa numerosa clientela según dice el Sr. Abril, la forma la mayoría de los filipinos. Actualmente, el Sr. Abril, está mandando, construir un establecimiento que ha de ser de refrescos emparedados, sorbetes y otras cosas más. Nos informan que la inauguración de dicho establecimiento tendrá lugar días antes de las pascuas de Navidad.

Pueden los filipinos favorecer éste establecimiento de dulcería, pues, aquí encontrarán un rico y variado surtido de dulces.

"EL COLEGIO DE NTRA. SRA DEL ROSARIO"

Este establecimiento de enseñanza mandado á la sabia dirección del ilustre filipino D. Tomás Cordero, esrá lleno de gente escolar. Muchos padres de familia estan altamente sinpatizados con aquel templo de la ciencia, por la instrucción sólida que en ella se dá y la religión que se instruye en el cerebro de los estudiantes. Nosotros que hemos tenido la ocasión de observar el movimiento de sus cátedras, podemos decir publicamente y sin temor á ninguna equivocación que el colegio de "Ntra. Sra. del Rosario" está á la altura de los más afamados centros docentes, cuyo plan de enseñanza está reconocido por el gobierno.

Recomendamos este colegio á los padres de familia. Alumnos venidos del colegio "Ntra. Sra. del Rosario," tejerán mañana una orla de honor para el pueblo filipino.

Los cuellos y corbatas de venta en EL CENTRO DE MODAS 94 Escolta no tienen comparación en calidad y precio.

Sir! --

If your teeth ache and need
be extracted, direct to

Juan Villanueva

415 Lemery, Tondo, Manila.

He will do it *ABSOLUTELY*
without pain and at the *LOWEST*
prices.

BAZAR SIGLO XX

Plaza del Conde N.^{os} 2-16,

BINONDO, MANILA.

Gran Depósito de Efectos de Construcción

Planchas de hierro galvanizado, planas y acanaladas de todas clases y marcas á precio sin competencia.

Herramientas para obras manuales y para la Agricultura. Somos los únicos agentes de los *Arados* legítimos de Angát, (Sudsúd y Lipia).

Tenemos tambien un gran surtido da Comestibles y bebidas de calidad superior y á precios mas baratos

Percales y Lanas una especialidad.

Somos los únicos Representantes de la renombrada *Máquina de Coser*.—**STANDART**

No olvidarse— Cuando quereis alguna cosa dirijase personalmente ó por correo al

Bazar Siglo XX

2-16 Plaza del Conde Binondo Manila.

The Filipino Teacher

PAHAYAGANG BUWANAN

Tagapamansag ng "THE PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION"

Namamahalà: MANUEL AGUINALDO.

Punong Manunulat: MIGUEL ANTONIO.

PASULATAN: 168 SANTA ROSA, KIAPÓ, MAYNILA, K. P.

Bol. IV.

Nobiembre 30, 1910.

Blg. 6.

PANGULONG- UDLING

Saksi ng Matibay.

MGA KATAGA NG KOM. GILBERT

Anamin na nga ba't parang anjil nang matalim na lintik... ang nangyayari ngayon sa sahod ng mga guro, na siyang ikinatig-tig ng mga nasa itaas. Kundi man lubos na pinapayuban ng kinararapatan, sa mga ulat nila ay maliwanag na matatapat, na sila'y nalilibis nga sa mga pakali-pakanao ng mga gurong pilipino. Ibig nila'y mapayos nang lubos sa ngayon ang lahat ng kaparaanan sa pagtuturo, at ang lalong wastong pagpasunod sa mga gurong pilipino.

Wala na ngang marapat kundi ito, yamang sa kanila rin palad naandoon ang ika pupula.

Mabuti at kapuripuri.

Alin ito?

Ang mga kataga ng mabunying Kom. Gilbert.

Naito ang ilan, na aming sinipi sa giliw na kapamahayagan ANG MITHI.

"Hindi tayo kinakapos ng mabuting guro, pilipino, dapwat sanhi sa kaliitan ng ibinibigay sa kanilang sahod at samantalang hindi dinaragdagan ng karapat dapat ang bayad sa kanilang pagod, ang marami nating mabubuting guro sa bayan, ay mangagsisialis sa panunungkulan upang pumasok sa laong pagkaka kitaan ng malaki".

Napakamahalaga para sa amin ang ganitong kataga ng Kom. Gilbert, pagka't hindi lamang ang kakayahan lubos ng mga gurong pilipino ang nagiging kahulugan, kundi lalo't higit ang kaapihan ng mga ito sa kanilang gawain.

Paano nga namang di ganito, masa-sabi; paano nga namang ang isang may gadaling noo ay di magpapabayag ng kanyang niloob, sa, malinao pa sa sumisikat na araw ang katiwaliang itong nadadama.

Paano nga namau!

Salamat sa isang dakilang komisionado; salamat diyan sa isang iyan maalam magpahayag ng dinaramdam ng mga gurong pilipino, ng tunay at wastong kapalakaran.

Wala ngang kabulabula ang kataga ng komisionadong ito, na, marami sa mabuting gurong pilipino ang nagsisialis at nagbibitiw ng tungkol dahil sa sahod nilang di makasapat sa kanilang gawain.

Saka, anong namau ang mangyari sa ating mga paaralang bayan, kung ang makikisig na guro'y mangagsisialis sa kanilang tungkul? Ngayon pa namang ang kabataan ay nagpapakita ng kasipagan sa pag-aaral.

Saka, gaano sa pamahalaan ang isang guro'y dagdagan ng limang piso o kaya, sampu na, sa loob ng isa o dalawang taon? Kakulangán na kayang malaki ang ganito sa kaban bayan?

Katulad ng nangyayari, katulad ng nadadamá, sa lalawigan natin, ang mga *temporero* ay sumasahod ng mula sa waló hanggang labíng limang piso (?), paanóng makapanatili ang mga guro? Katulad na nga ng aming nasabi noón sa nakaraang bilang, madalás mabalam ang sahod ng mga guro, paanóng mapapawastó ang ating mga paaralan bayan? Subali't kung ito, malulunusan, ay di mala yong magiibayo ang sipag ng mga guro at gayon din ang kabataan.

Mayroón pa:

Ang mga *temporero* namán dito sa Maynila, sa sahod nilang 40 piso isáng buwan hanggang buhay ay 40 rin, maliban na lamang kung ikaw ay makasulit sa *Serbisio Sibil* sa bagay na itó. At kung dumarating ang bakasyon ay wala kang mahihintay na anó paman sa kagawaran mong pinaglingkuran; subali't ang mga *permanente*, ay patuloy nang pagsahod.

Itó pa sanang ibig naming madinig sa ibig ng mabunyiug na komisionado. At lalong ibig namin, kung kailán malulunasan ang ganitó.

Sa mga binanggit namin, ay marami pa ang pangungusap ng tinurang komisionado hinggil din sa mga paaralan.

Isá pang maidugtóng namin, ay, ang tila pagkakasumangán niya at ng Puonng-Kapuluan. Para sa kanya, ay wala na ngang marapat gawin sa ngayon, kundi ang magdagdag sa sahod ng mga gurong pilipino. Samantalang dito, para sa Punong Kapuluan, ay huwág muna sa ngayon; ibig niyang sabihin ay ipaliban na muna pagka't kinakapós pa ng salapi ang pamahalaan (!).

Naiyan ang suliranin ngayon na dapat nating pag-ukulan ng munting pagkukuro.

Isáng tanóng ang amin:

¿Kinakapós nga kaya ang pamahalaan ng salapi?

Kung tunay mau; sa ganito kayang paraan dapat panghawakan na huwág munang madagdagán ng sahod ang mga gurong pilipino sa ngayon?

¿At anó ang masasabi (*cuidado con la ley de libelo!*) tungkól diyan sa naglalakihang sahoí ng mga kawani sa pamahalaan?

Kung sa ganáng iba'y may matwid si gayon, para sa amin ay walá; oo, walang-wala.

¿Bakit?

Saksing matibay ang katotohanan, na si ang pangungusap ng komisionado Gilbert.

Ang Pagpaparusa

SA MGA GURO.

Paris ng aming naipangulo sa nakaraang bilang, ay aming liliwanagin ngayón ang paraan ng pagpaparusa.

1. *Reproof*.—Kapag ang batá ay nakagawá ng kasalanan sa loób ng klase, kinakailangan sa guro ang magpakita, kahit sa anyo, ó pananalitá at kilos ng malaking samá ng loob. Ihintó kapa, karaka ang pagtuturo, at sa paraang itó, kapag ang batá ay may "hiya" ay magdaramdam sa kaniyang nagawá. Ipakilala rin sa anyo ng guro ang kaniyang pagkamuhí sa maling inasal. At kung narapat ay pangusapan ang nagkasala sa mabuti at wastóng pagpapakilala.

2. *Isolation*.—Kapag ang batá ay manunukso, mapambulawahaw ó masalita, kinakailangan sa batáng iyan ang pagtitiwalag. Itiwalag ang batá sa mga kasama. Sa pag-upo bigyan ng sariling upuan malayo sa iba; sa paglalaro ay huwág bayáang mépasama sa mga kapwá batá at sa oras ng pag-uuwian ay dapat na ihuli sa mga kasama. Ngunit dapat na matalós na ang *Isolation* ay di iyóng pagkukulóng sa madidilim.

3. *Withdrawal of Privileges*.—Kung talagang pilyo ang batá, at di pa makuha sa unang paraan, ay kinakailangan bigyan siyá ng mabigátbigát na parusa. Alisin ang kalayaan ng batá, at huwág itulot ang kanyán karapatan sa paglabas, pananabi pag-inom, panhihiram ng lapis, pagpasa-básurahan at iba pang katulad. nitó. Itóy mabigát na parusa, hindi lamang sa siyáy maalisán ng kaniyang karapatan, kundi, isá pang paraang makapagpaala-ala sa kanyang kabalastugan kinasusuklanan ng kanyang guro.

“La Campana”

CONFITERIA Y REPOSTERIA

Especialidad en dulces finos elaborados todos los dias por acreditados maestros.



Merengues helados, Sorbetes, Horchata de Almendras heladas.

DULUMBAYAN 114 Y 116, STA. CRUZ
TELÉFONO 1116, MANILA.

4. *Withdrawal of Confidence*:—Isa sa lalong pinakamahalagang bagay sa guro at bata ay ang pagkakaroon ng mabuting pagsusunuran, tapat na pagtuturuan at wastong pagpapakitang loob. Kapag ang bagay na ito ay nawala at inalis ng guro sa kanyang tinuturuan ay walang napakasaklap na paris nito sa lualisan. Samakatawid, ito'y nagpapakilalang napakabigat sa isang tinuturuan ang silya'y alisan ng *Confianza* ng isang nagtuturo. Kapag nga inalis ay dapat na ang guro ay magmasid, sa anyo, kilos at paguugali ng bata huwag paniwalaan sa ano mang sasabihin at ang mga pagtitiwala sa kanya ay huwag ipagkakaloob, tanda ng di paggiw sanhi sa kapilyuhan ng bata. Ito'y *likasyon* sa masasamang bata, at daang tuloy na kanyang ikapag-isip na siya ay napakasama na palang bata, at kung palarin ay makalunas tuloy sa kanyang masamang pag-uugali.

5. *Consult to Parents*:—Bago sadyain ang magulang upang ipagsabi ang kahalustugan ng kanyang anak, kailangan munang ibala ang bagay na ito sa bata. Sapagkat marami sa bata ang takot sa magulang, kaya nga't kung ganito, ay maaring makapangako pa ang bata na di na magsasalbaheng muli. Ang pagsasadya sa magulang ng bata ay makabubuti, sapagkat dapat nating talusin na ang magulang ay malakas na katulong natin sa paghubog sa ugali ng mga bata.

6. *Suspension*:—Itoy ang parusang pagpigil sa isang bata, sa pagpasok kung ang mga naunang kaparusaha ay niwalang kabuluhan, mabigat man ang parusang ito, nguni't kung siyang dapat ay walang kailangan. Ang parusang ito ay mahirap bathin, hindi lamang ng isang batang nagpakapilyo, kungdi ng magulang pati na pinagsanggunian na bago gawin ito. Kaya nga't dahil dito, sakaling ang pinagsaagguniang magulang ay pabaya at nagwalang-bahala sa sumbong ng guro, sa pangyayaring ito ay mapupukaw ang kanyang damdamin at uuisain kung ano ang naging dahil ng ipinagkakagayon ng kanyang anak.

7. *Expulsion*:—At kahulihulihan sa lahat ng parusa ay ito ngan tinatawag na *expulsion* ó pagpapalayas, wala ng dapat magawa, kung wala ng pag-asang mapabubuti pa ang bata; alalaon bago'y kung ang bata ay totoo ng "walanghiya" at pati ng di dapat gawin ay ginagawa na niya, upang yurakan ang banal naturó ng *Moral*. Ang parusang ito ay siyang tumpak at sa katunayan nito'y siya rin namang ginagawa ng mga paaralan sa Sangkapuluan.

Antonio P. Oliveros
DENTISTA

Tel. No. 1302
Manila, I. F.

Bajada del Puente de España
Escolta No. 23

MASIKAP

(Handog sa kapisanan may gayon din pamagat na natatatag sa Orani, Bataan).

Kung tunay ang sabing dahil sa paggawa kaya lumilitaw ang ligaya't tuwa, kaya nababangon ang bayang salanta...
sa sariling abót
ako ang sasagót:

Na, kapag ang sikap ang siyang nawala ay wala ring sikháy, nasa at tiyaga, at ni sa paggawa'y walang mahihita

Kung sa kasipaga'y doon natutuklas ang bunga ng pagod ng mga «nautás», kung sa kasikhayan doon bumabukad ang sariwang usbong ng bagong panahón...

Sa «sikap» ng tao'y nunupling na lahat ang hugis at kulay ng ikaliligtas..... ang butil ng binhing kahapo'y ginasak.

Ang «sipag» ay wala kundi pananalig sa abot ng lakas ng kamay at bisig, ang «sikap» ay usbong ng magandang nais na walang kaakma kundi ang tiyaga...

ang «tiyaga» at «sikap» ay dalawang bukid na kinatatamnan ng butil ng isip at panunubuan ng buko ng pawis.

Ang taong masipag ay walang pag-asang kundi maging wasto sa abot ng kaya... ang masikap nama'y tangi sa wasto na sa bawat gawain ay di ma'ndahin,

ó kahit panganib ang kapak kina kapag gumagawa'y hindi alintana hanggang di masapit ang wakas ng pita.

«Sipag» ay kaaway ng gawang magtamad «sipag» ay kalaban ng pinat-inat datapwat ang «sikap» ay di lang salungat sa ugaling gayon subalit katugon

ng paggawang walang hinto kundi sand sa kabilang pampang ng lahat ng hangin. Ang «sikap» ay buhay, ang «sikap» ay likas.

Hindi mangya, aring daanin sa bisig laman ng masipag ang ikabibihis ng salantang baya't lahing napiput kundi lalakipan niyong kasikapan

pagkat «masipag» mo't kung takot mo'ndad niyong kamataya'y di makasasa, it sa «Lupang Pangako» niyong nga M. R. R.

Ang «sikap» ay agap, ang «sikap» ay tamis, ang «sikap» ay siyang pang-urang batayan, suhay at panukod ng bawat samahang ang sikap ay likha ng wikang tiyaga.

at ang tiyaga'y siyang sandatang pamatay,
sa bisa ng sakit na paghihilian ..
ang tiyaga'y tungkod sa daang batuhan.

Ibig mong dumating sa Lupang Pangako
na walang guyabin kundi lang ang puso
upang pagkatangan sakaling mahapo
ó kaya'y manghinay
sa daan pa lamang,
ó huwag mabating sa mga balaho
ng sangahang dila ng mga hunyango...?
—Sikap ang gawin mong panungkit ng «DAPO»

Ibig mong sumampá sa bundok ng Siyon
ibig mong sumikat ang bagong panahon,
ibig mong mamatáy ang mga Ulupóng
sa Bayan mo't Lahi...?
—Tikmán mong isusi
ang buò mong sikap sa palad na kuyom
at ang mapasi'id sa isip mo ngayon ..
sikapin mong gawin ng walang pag-untol.

Ibig mong kilanlin kung sino ang Dukha
ang sunog na kilay at bisig na pata
ng mga batibot sa wikang Paggawá?
—Masikap ang tingnán
at sila'y nariyan,
na kahit matisod at magkandarapá
ay papahirin lang ang pawis sa mukha't
tuloy din ang tuloy na di namumutla.

Iyan ang masikap, iyan ang batibot
na ayaw tumingín sa salitang takót,
ni ayaw bumati sa taguring pagod...
iyan ang sagisag
na nagpapalakad
sa mga kahima't kilala nan tulos
ang kasasabita'y kahog din nang kahog
at kahit antók na'y ayaw pang matulog.

Kung si Napoleon ang siyang nagwiká
na: upang masakop ang lahat ng lupa
ay pilak at pilak ang gamiting kuta"
Hindi kayabanga'y
aking tutularan:

"Na upang matupad an anomang nasá
ay sikap at sikap ang gamiting Diwa't
sa kabila noo'y naron ang paglaya".

Ang mga dakilang mga pangyayaring
hinangahangán halos ng marami...
ating pag-aralang kilanling mabuti't
ating mamalas,
na bukál sa sikap

ng hindi lilibong nasawing Bayani
na hindi tiningnang lubha ang sarili
mailigtas lamang ang bayang duhagi.

Kung ang isang bayang nabuhay na sikil
ay ibig lumitaw at mita ng aliw
ang "sikap" ang siyang Bughing-Pangunahin
at sandatang taglay
na hawak sa kamay
upang mapalipad sa himpapawirin
ang diwa ng bawá't Pusong Mapang iring
at mikat ang ilaw na panang'aw-dilim.

Ang Bayang "masikip" sa galaw ng buhay
ay Bayang ligtás na sa kabusabusan,
at ang Bayang tulóg ay Bayang sampiran
ng layak na tapon
at tangay ng alon ..
na...kung makatikim ng himig silangan
kung dating maamo'y nagiging *Halimaw*
at kung dating Dungo'y nag-mamamamatay..

JULIAN CRUZ BALMAEDA.
Agosto-1910

Ang Wikang Tagalog

(Karugtóng)

Sa wikang kastila ay tumanggap ng maraming desinensia (*terminations*) ang bagong wikang tagalog. Naito, sampú ng ilang salitang karugtóng:

IA, IA "pilosopia, demokrasiya, heograpia, heologia."
IDÁD, "elektrisidad, unibersidad."

AKIO, "botikario, diksionario."

ANTE, ENTE "protestante, presidente, tenyente."

ERO, ERA "bangkero, tabakero tabakera."

ADO, IDO "obispado, pulido, komisionado, sarado, diputado."

ISTA, makinista, kahista.

ISMO, katolisismo, protestantisimo.

IKA, IKO "músika; politika, katoliko matemátika, parmasiútiko."

TURA SURA "agrikultura, agrimensura, lehislatura."

TIBO, SIBO "aktibo, pasibo, nominatibo, akusatibo"

SIÓN "sibilisasion, aksion, bindision, bakasion, kolasion, kumpisyon."

OR, ORA, DOR } "doktor, doktora, emperador, emperador, TRIS } ratris."

Ang mga desinensiang ito, kung di man totoong bagay sa talagan uri ng pinanagalog, ay nakailangang lubha ng bagong pagkakaunlad at kabihasan, at, kapara ng partikulang pangwakas na AN at IN, hindi makayúyuwis sa maraming rais ng wikang tagalog; at maásahan nang kapag nakákita tayo ng mga salitang natatapos sa gayong mga pangwakas, ay hindi mga rais ó ugat-salita ng tagalog, gayarin ng mga salitan natatapos sa AN ó IN, na pawang mga salitang pinag-angkóp. Hindi ganito ang nangyayari sa desinensiang *al* ng kastila, pagka't mapagkakamalan ang desinensiang ito sa lubhang maraming salitang tagalog na pawang "rais" na natatapos sa "al: tampal, taltal, piktal, kasal, linggal," atbp. Kaya sa ganang akin ay hindi nararapat tanggaping gamitin sa tagalog ang desinensiang "al", at sa lugal nito'y ipasok ang sa bisayang "onhon". At ang mga pangungusap na ganito ng ilang mananagalog: "Hunta Munisipal, konsehal, karta pastoral", ay palitan ng lalong akma sa tagalog, na gayon: "Hunta ng Munisipio, taong-konseho ó kasangguni kalatas-obispo ó liham-pastor", kahalintulad ng kung sinasabi nating: "pinunong-bayan, kapulungang-bayan, taong-bayan, pinunong lalawigan, pagkakalingang amipag-ibig anak, anak-pawis, pinunong iglesia, kabagayang langit, pinunong-digma.

Ibinabadha ng panahon at ng mga pangyayari na ang wikang tagalog ay hindi mamamatay. Ang batis ng kaniyang katutubong yaman buhat pa sa panahon

ng mga Lakang-Dula at Radya-Solimán hanggang sa mga araw na ito ay di naghuhumpay ng mabilis na pagdaloy. Gaya ng lahat ng wikang yumabong at nalinang, ng kaniyang literatura'y nagpasimula sa pananamba at pamamayan. Sa panahon pa ng mga Anito "(kaunaunahang relihiyon ng katagalugan)" ay kilala na ng mga tagalog ang mga bagay bagay na ukol sa "religion" at "politika" na nahahayag sa pamagitan ng mga salitang "Bathala, kabanalan, binyag, simbahan, kalulwa, pinuno, bayan, pamamayan, ili, lungsod, batas, kautusan, hari, hukom, pagtalima, panghimagsik, hukbo, kawal ó sakop", atbp. Pagkatapos ng panahong iyon at sapol naman sa pagkapagpairal sa lupaing ito ng kabihasan at pananampalataya ng mga taga Europa, na hatid dito ng mga kastila, hanggang sa kalahatian ng siglo XVIII, ay nagdulot ng masaganang hiyas ng literatura ang ating masarap na wika, bagama't noo'y halos na sa kamay ng mga pari at makapari ang kaniyang kabuhayan. Isa sa mga akdang mahalaga ng pananagalog ng panahong iyon, ay ang Bokabulariong kinatha ng pantas at banal na hesuitang pilipino na si Kgg. na P. Mtro. Pedro de Sanlucar. Ang tinurang Bokabulario ay isang makabuluhang pangalaala sa walang pagkupas na paglagadlad (*development*) ng ating wika. Nang panahong iyon ay walang kalayaang tinatamó ang bayan ng kapara ngayon tungkol sa ikasulong ng sariling kapakanan, at noo'y ikinakukutya at ikinahilit ng maraming pilipino ang paggamit ng wikang tagalog sa mahal na "sociedad" ó "rennión", bukod pa ang pagbabawal na mahigpit sa mga kolehió at eskuelahan, ng tinurang wika; at datapuwa't nasayang lamang at lumabas na kadustadusta ang gayong kaliitan at paghihigpit, bagay na kasalungat ng aral ni Rizal na sumulat: "Papanatilihin ninyo"—aniya sa mga pilipino—"ang inyong sariling wika, ilaganap. Ang wika ay siyang pag-iisip ng bayan.—Kapag iniingatan ng isang bayan ang kaniyang wika, ay iniingatan ang sanla ng kaniyang kaayalan." Sa aral na ito ay napanibulos ang paglilinang ng sariling wika na nagtaglay na ng mga banal at makabayang layunin sapol pa mandin sa panahon ng Dakilang Manunulang Tagalog na kumatha ng *Florante* hanggang sa panahon ng Pagbabangong puri ng katagalugan (1896). At buhat sa panahon ng pagbabangong-puring itó hangga sa ngayon ay nalinang na walang sagwil, na ano pa't marami ng di sapalang kaisipan at balabalaking suliranin ng pamumuhay, pamamayan, pama-mahalang-bayan. pananampalataya at paaralan ang nailathala na at ilioalatha'a pa ng maraming manunulat. Sa panahong itong kasalukuyan ay may naratayang

isang munting Akademia, ang SAMAHAN NG MGA MANANAGALOG, na siyang totoong mananaguyod sa ikalilinang at ikaunlad ng sariling WIKANG AYON sa iniiaatas ng bagong panahon at pakikipamuhay sa mga bansang matatalino.

Na sa lilim tayo ngayon ng mapagkaadiling Watawat ng Tinipong Estado ng Hilagang-Amerika. Huwag nawang maging sagabal sa kaniyang magandang nais ng pagpapalaganap sa Kapilipinuhan, ng inglés at sarisaring dunong, ang paglilinang na ito ng sariling wika, pagka't sa paglilinang na ito lalong masusun- duan ang likas na paraang lalong nababagay sa pag- aaral at pagpapalaganap ng isang wikang dayo at ka- kaiba sa panimdim at ugali ng mga tagarito. Hari- nangang lumaganap sa Sangkapuluang Pilipinas, ang magarang Pangungusap nina Washington at ang ma- taguring Wika nina Rizal. Harinangang mabuhay at lumagi ang magandang pagsasamahab ng kaluluwa ng lahing amerikano at kaluluwa ng lahing pilipino sa pa- magitan ng mahigpit na ta'i ng pag-iibigan.

B. ILAW.

(Durugtungan.)

NOBELANG TAGALOG

Walang maliw na umibig

El Aguinaldo.

(Karugtong)

Di ba't itinanong ko sa iyo,—(intindihin mong dahil din sa iyol)—na: "kung ako'y minamahal mo?" na di mo inugon ang ganitong katanungan? na di mo man lamang pinaunlakang sagutin?"

—Oo..

—Kung gayon!.. may pag-aalinlangan ka bang ang pagkakapalayaw mo sa aking *Panibughuin*, ay di mula rin sa iyo, dahil din sa di mo pag-imik?

—Ibig ko ang isang kaliwanagan sa aking mga ka- tanungan, ang tugon sa *minamahal mo ba ako?*

—Oo, Bayani: minamahal kita ng higit sa buhay; tulad ng pagmamahal ng Araw sa mga talang mani- ningning sa panganorin, ng Araw sa Buwan at Buwan sa Lupa; ng Araw kay Venus at si Venus kay Marte at iba't iba pang pawang sa kadakilaan ng Araw ay siyang pinagkukunan ng liwanag upang makatanglaw sa Sangdaigdig. Ganito rin Bayani ang pagmamahal ko sa iyo, pagmamahal na kailan may iyong paka- asaban, pagasang kailan may iyong papagtibain; pa- pagtibain mo nga hanggang sa huling tibok ng iyong hinirga, pagka't sa aking pagmamahal na ito, ay tanging si *Kamatayan* lamang ang makahahadlang at wala na, pagka't sa pusó ko'y walang makapangyayaring sino pa man, kundi ako rin, ang iisang tibok ng aking pusó, diwa at kaluluwa... Umaasa ka, katulad ng pag-asa mong, *sa araw ng bukas ay muling sisikat ang ma- ningning na araw sa Kasilanganan!*

<p><i>Fabricación de Sellos de goma y de metal.</i></p>	<p>IMPRENTA, LIBRERIA, PAPELERIA.</p>	<p>ENCUADERNACIONES, <i>Cuadros, Estuches de Pelus y Cajoneras de Cartón.</i></p>
<p>Lorenzo Cribbe</p>		
<p>Montaje y Barnizaje de Piano — Precios muy reducidos.</p>	<p>101 - CRESPO - 101 A la subida del puente de San Sebastian. QUIAPO, MANILA</p>	

Ang binata ay tila *naakyat sa langit* sa gayong pangungusap ng dalaga at sa kagalakang tinamo na wala na halos na paglagyan, ay nahakwan agad ang bisig na mabilog ng kapiling at sa kamay na binubuo ng mabibilog na daliri ay pinamakas ang isang matunog at malamyos na halik ng kanyang labi, ng labing binubukalan ng matinding pag-ibig.

¡Oh, ang pag-ibig!

Ang dalaga'y pumihit sa likuran, na tila mandin aayaw niyang makita ang gayong inanyo ng binata; at ang binata nama'y di na binitawan ang bisig ng dalaga na tila baga sa kanya'y iyon na ang tinatawag na langit sa ibabaw ng lupa. At, ¡oh, kung ang bisig na iyon ay isa lamang birang, isa lamang orasan ó ano mang maitatago ó mailalagay sa bulsa, disi'y kinuha na niya at itinago! Nguni't hindi; yaon pa'ay isang bisig na kalwa ni Mutya, isang kamay na kaugnay ng kaluluwa't katawan niya, na di maaaring kunin, na di maaring tanggalin, ¡ni nakawin!... ¡Oh!...

Datapwa, ang di pag-imik ni Mutya, ang tila pag-wawalang bahala sa gayong inanyo niya, ay tila naman pumuputok sa kanyang tainga ang isang katagang sa wari niya'y katumbas ng di nito pag-ayon sa pag-anito niyang inanyo:

"¡Mapangahas!..." ang unang katagang sumurot sa kanyang gunita na siyang ikinabalino tuloy ng kanyang loob.

"¡Mapangahas!..." ang pamuling ulit na siyang ikinabitw niya sa kamay nito, bago tumindig, humarap at nangusap ng:

"Ikinamumuhi mo ba ang aking ginawa, at ikaw ay nagwalang kibo sa akin; pumihit kang tila di mo ibig na makita ang aking pagmumukha?"

—Mapangahas ka!

—¡Mapangahas ako? .. ¡at bakit!

—¡.....?

—Tila di mo alam na ang kapangahasan ko ay utos ng pangungusap mo, na ang pagpupumilit ko'y sanga ng pag-ibig ko; ¡tila di mo alam!

—Pangungusap ko ang nag-utos na ikaw ay mangahas? ¡alng pangungusap yaon?

—Isang-isa lamang irog ko: *ang pagmamahal mo sa akin*; ang tunay at lubos mong pagpayo sa aking mga hibik at wala na.

—¡Kung kanya ka nangahas?

—¡Upang masaksihan!

Ang araw noon'y tila nanunubok sa dalawang itó na nagpakainam ng panayam sa halamanan. Ang napa-kalaking anino niya na bago bumubulusok sa likod ng bundok ay tila di pa ibig na kumubli, makita lamang ang isang *Venus* sa halamanan.

Noon di'y nadinig na mula sa bahay ang tawag kay Mutya ng alila, na siyang animo'y ibong ikinabugabog ng dalawa, pagkakabugabog na hindi tuloy malaman ang sulingan kung saan tatago si Bayani.

—¡Magtago ka!

—¡Saan lugal?

—Diyang na lamang...

—¡Butasbutas!

—Dito... dito! ¡Doon pala... doón!

—Dito na ako. Umakyat ka na!

—¡Baka makita ka!

—Bahala na

Pagkatapos ng ganitong malihim na usapan ng dalawa ay tumalilis na tumakbo si Mutya puntaang itaas. Sa hagdan pa lamang na di pa halos nakapamamaitang ng kalahatian, ay sinabi ng alilang siya'y may panauhin. Ang gayong pangungusap, ay ikinalihis mandin ng kanyang kasindakaang tinataglay, hindi sapagka't siya'y nagagalak sa bagong panauhin, na di pa man niya kilala kung sino, kundi, sapagka't di pala ang ina niyang kinakatakutan.

(*Itutuloy.*)

Ang aming pasulatan

Inilipat na ang pasulatan nitong dahong tagalog ng "THE FILIPINO TEACHER" sa daang Sta. Rosa 163, Kiapo. Kaya't lahat ng katulong na ibig magpalathala ay dito na ipadala. Ang mga babala ay sa Box 1090 ipadala.

Ang mga dating kasamang big na dumalaw sa aming pasulatan, ay mangyaring kung araw lamang ng linggo magsadya.

"Binhi at Pag-asa"

Malapit nang lumabas.

Isang kasaysayang sinulat ng kasamang Miguel Antonio.

Hindi dapat kainipang ang kanyang paglabas, pagka't kasaluyang nililimbag.

Dapat asahang makabuluhan ang nilalaman, pagka't nauukol sa suliranin ng bayan, lalonglalo na riyang sa suliranin sa ating mga paaralan bayan.

Ang ika limang kabanata ng binanggit na kasaysayan, ay amin nang napalabas noong Hunio, at marahil ay nabasa na ng marami.

Tinagubil ng mura ang kasaysayang ito, upang ang lalong mahirap ay malikaya sa pagbili ng isa.

Siya ngang mararapat.

Saka na kami magsasalita ng hinggil din dito.

Important

Cut out this coupon and give it to one of your friends.

The Filipino Teacher

Please send to my address a copy of THE FILIPINO TEACHER every month and for which I agree to pay the amount of ₱ 2.00 pesos as yearly subscription, not later than 1910.

Name.....

No..... Street.....

Town..... Province.....

START LIFE RIGHT!

YOU SHOULD BEGIN LIFE, OR AT LEAST SCHOOL LIFE BY SLEEPING ON ONE OF OUR FAMOUS "E. Z. SLEEP" BEDS WITHOUT SLEEP YOU ARE WITHOUT A HEALTHY BODY AND WITHOUT A HEALTHY BODY YOU CAN'T DEVELOPE YOUR MIND PROPERLY
Our beds are made by us right here in Manila and the springs are made with great care, so as to give the greatest amount of comfort
BEDS P.9.00 TO P.40.00 ACCORDING TO SIZE
ASK FOR CATALOG

WRIGHT'S E. Z. SLEEP
BED FACTORY

(THE BARGAIN STORE)

58 Echague, Manila.

EL PROGRESO SOMBRERERIA DE PLACIDO ONG

Se vende toda clase de sombreros del pais á precios baratísimos.

Acudid á los sombreria "EL PROGRESO" donde se hace toda clase de trabajos; especialidad en el blanqueo.

NOZALEDA 438, PACO

La Rosario Distillery

Received Medals at the American, Hanoy and Phillippine
EXPOSITIONS

TUAZON, LEGARDA & CO.

All current brands of Anisado
ANIS SUPERIOR

Mallorca Carabanchel. Gins, Deer and Esquila rands
Rum; Anisette; Whiskey; Brandy

Rectified Alcohol, 36°, 42°, 46°.—Burning Alcohol, 36°, 42°.

204-220 San Sebastian

Manila and the Provinces are filled with Schools and Colleges. Thousands of Teachers and Pupils are attending those institutions.

OUR ADS REACH THEM ALL

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Box 1090 Manila.

SASTRERIA DE S. LIWANAG

Se confecciona con brevedad y economia toda clase de trajes para Caballeros y Niños, con arreglo á los últimos modelos de Paris y América.

UNIFORMES PARA COLEGIALES Y MILITARES

126 Solana y 150 Anda

Intramuros

SOMBRERIA DE M. EVANGELISTA

100 y 102 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Constante existencia de Sombreros del pais
—Varias clases y formas.

Especialidad en el blanqueo de Sombreros.

PRECIO BARATÍSIMO

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA

DE

VENANCIO ABELLA

SE RECIBE TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS CONCERNIENTES AL RAMO

N.º 82, Alcalá, Sta. Cruz

Manila.

Johnson's Wood Finishing Specialties

For old and new work

Your Hardwood Floors

Johnson's
Prepared
Black wax is
recommended
for use on
all dark
woods. Is the
same price
as white



To look right must be treated right. It is a very simple matter to properly care for them, if you use JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX, the most satisfactory and reliable preparation for finishing and polishing floors, furniture and woodwork. It produces an artistic lasting polish to which dust and dirt will not adhere. It brings out the natural beauty of the wood and preserves it. It prevents heel marks and scratches from showing and will not track, blister or peel off. Because

Johnson's Prepared Wax

"A Complete Finish and Polish for All Wood"

contains more polishing wax to the pound and of the best quality, it produces the best, most lasting sanitary finish and polish with the least effort and is the largest selling wax in the world. For furniture, woodwork, oil cloth and linoleum it is unequalled. Try it and see.

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX is sold and recommended by

Johnson's
Weighted
Brushes
for polishing
Waxed
Floors

Lambert—Springer Company

SOLE AGENTS

99-107 Plaza Santa Cruz, Manila, P. I.

FOR CHRISTMAS—NEW YEAR'S—AND

*A personal
invitation
for You*

We would like to visit every home and invite the people to our sales-rooms to hear the Victor. That's hardly possible, so we want everybody to consider this a personal invitation to come and hear the

Victor

the wonderful musical instrument that plays all kinds of music and entertainment so true to life that it is just like hearing the artists themselves.

The proof is in the hearing. Come in any time—no obligation to buy.

**ERLANGER
&
GALLINGER**

AGENTS

MANILA



Every Other day of the Year

The Progress of Education

(Formerly THE FILIPINO TEACHER)

A monthly periodical devoted to the welfare of the teachers and educational work in the Philippines.

Publisher—FILEMON A. COSIO.

Office 142 Dulumbayan St.—P. O. Box 1090, Manila P. I.

VOL. IV

MANILA, JANUARY, 30th 1911

No. 8

ADDRESS all communications regarding editorials, publications, advertisements, subscriptions and business matter to "THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION". P. O. Box 1090 Manila, P. I.

The advertising rates of "THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION" are sent on request.
Any subscriber wishing to stop paper must notify the Publisher otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as the paper is sent.
Missing Number:—Should any subscriber fail to receive his copy, notification should be sent to the Publisher and another copy will be mailed.
Change of address:—Subscribers must notify us of any change in their addresses, giving the former and new addresses.

Athletics as a Means of Eradicating Vice

To secure the means of how to eradicate effectually the deep-rooted tendency of our people toward vice, is one of the most important and vital questions of our moral, social, and economic life to-day. It is a sad fate, indeed, that in the great bustle for personal glory and political power, our politicians have entirely neglected the solution of this problem. We hear of this matter mentioned, it is true, now and then, attended to as tho it seemed finally to be taken up and dealt with seriously, but unfortunately all attempts and attitude of the thoughtful few hitherto manifested, have been futile and unsuccessful. Many and intricate things are to be accounted for to explain these failures. There is the incapability of our vicious mass to distinguish the light of reason as distinct from their own personal and habitual emotion, there is the inconsistency or lack of means of the persons advocating reforms in our moral life, and there is especially the unfortunate practice of our many learned men sacrificing the general good for the personal benefit. I say unfortunate, instead of advocating and inculcating changes in this particular phase of our social affairs, thereby serving their race faithfully and patriotically, these men of culture and reputation take advantage of their people's weakness. They go with the current opinion

and wish of the vicious mass in order to reach the height power the goal for which they are after, no matter into what abyss of degradation the people may fail. Thus these few encroaching persons who say they voluntarily offer their services for the public good lead the people to the still darker avenues of vicious life.

There are however those who say little but do much or at least wish to do much to help the people out of this degrading evil and to cleanse the islands of the ignominious marks of the existence of such infectious moral infirmity. But how many are people of this turn of mind and character, how many are people like Rizal who have conscience and temperance enough to do the right kind of thing beneficial to the people and country even at the expense of their own life, energy, and wealth? How many are those glorious ones whose patriotism is really a part of their flesh—how many are such magnanimous persons? Very few, indeed.

Now under this critical condition of affairs, and with such an unhealthy political atmosphere as this, some effectual remedy must be had, or the people must deteriorate. The many experiments put to the test tending to check the furtherance of such moral depravity in the provinces have been failures; many

J. REYES—Fotografo

MANILA—CARCER N.º 18, (San Sebastian)

municipal laws of the same character and purpose are disregarded because of the lack of men to carry them out into effect, and because many of the functionaries in the provinces themselves have a great affinity toward cock fighting and card playing. Evidently, then, we can conclude that the idea of reform will not issue forth from the realms of our politics.

It is fortunate however that outside of our political world, there is constantly advancing a slow-going indifferent but a sure and effective process of bringing about a successful revolution in our social life. It is the result of the untiring effort of the missionaries of education—the result of their effort of forging the mental and physical energies of our people into useful and lucrative form. Under this praiseworthy tutelary movement of these disseminators of learning our children are safe from contagion.

It is not however from the mental training of our children that immediate relief will come, for it will take them some time to grow up into real citizens. It is in athletics in the schools, especially in the provinces, where we may see at once some immediate signs tending to lose little by little the enthusiasm for cock fighting shows and card playing. They are now taking instead, a greater interest in athletics, principally in baseball games. The spirit and enthusiasm for athletics are fastly developing in the provinces. The common people hailed athletic games with great fervor. The people's delight in athletics is shown by the fact that if a baseball game is announced in a town, thousands of inhabitants will at once huddle in the place of contest. If there happens to be a cockfighting show to be held at the same time with the ball game, the people are likely to go and see the game rather than to go to the cockpit. The people are not only delighted in merely seeing the play. They wish to take part in it themselves; so they try hard to learn the rules and organize teams themselves. Because of this fact, one may often see in one town several base ball teams either of school children or

of grown up men. This movement is at least true in the towns of Laguna, and I suppose that the same is a fact in all the other provinces.

Now if this movement of the people in the provinces be encouraged there is no doubt that the continuity of such an attitude will gradually lead to the entire desertion of the gambling houses now most prevalent in every town in the islands. The complete desertion of these shameful gambling houses will then be a landmark in the evolution of our society. It will also mark a period of great material prosperity for these islands.

The people's benefit to be derived from such a change will be also great and everlasting. They will gain much by associating themselves with the students of to-day, the growing generation brought up under the modern status of education. They will develop their physical efficiencies greatly—thereby rendering themselves more capable to resist diseases whose ravages oftentimes cause horrible results.

Thus athletics has perhaps more far-reaching effect in these islands than it has in other countries, and as such should be encouraged to the highest extent and should be given ample and favorable conditions for its promotion.

WEDNOEL.

HOURS:
10 TO 11:30 A. M.
3 TO 5, P. M.

AT ST. LUCA'S HOSPITAL 8 TO
10 A. M. MONDAY, FRIDAY
TELEPHONE 365

DR. W. LANKOWSKY

Calle Palacio No. 182

Intramuros, Manila.



PICKETT HARNES CO.

TALABARTEROS

HARNES, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
LEGGINS AND ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS.

36 Echague-Largest stock in the Orient-Manila, P. I.

LITERARY SOCIETIES IN OUR SCHOOLS

A literary society in a school has always been and will always be helpful to the pupils in their advancement along literary and social lines. In any school, therefore, there should be a literary society composed of all the pupils of the school. There should be a society whose chief objects are to train the pupils to speak in public in a dignified and correct way, to better acquaint the pupils with the use of the language of the school, English or Spanish, and to secure for the pupils a thorough knowledge of the parliamentary rules of order.

It is not an uncommon thing to find a pupil of a school acquainted only with the members of his own class and with three or four pupils from the other classes. It could not be denied that the making of one pupil friend to every other pupil of the school is a very important thing not only to the pupils themselves, but also to the school. A pupil will become interested in each and every one of his schoolmates, thus each pupil will become interested in the school, since the school is composed, in the main, of pupils. To the pupils, the school will be a place not only to get their education but also a place to see their friends and classmates,—a source of pleasure, in other words. And what greater thing do teachers expect to accomplish other than making their pupils think and feel that their school is a source of pleasure?

Now a literary society will best promote social intercourse among the pupils of a school. It will bring teachers and pupils into a more closer relationship with each other. It will make the pupils and teachers one

solid body bound together by a common interest—the desire for the advancement and welfare of the school. It will bring about the realization of the pupils of the fact that being united they can accomplish more. At the meetings the pupils will meet each other. They will have an opportunity to talk with each other, and they will know each other more. Thus, we will be able to bring the pupils into a common sympathy with each other.

The pupils in taking part in the programs is taking a lesson in composition and in public speaking. They are given an opportunity to make use of what they learn in class. They are acquainting themselves more with the use of the language of the school, English or Spanish, and are training themselves to speak before an audience. In the conduct of their meetings they are becoming familiar with the parliamentary rules of order. In holding their elections in conformity with the Election Law of the Philippines as far as practicable they are bringing upon themselves the better understanding of the proper conduct of elections.

What then is the most natural conclusion that we can draw with regard to a literary society in a school? We can but say that it is a thing which tends to the better advancement along literary and social lines of the pupils, that it is a thing which will make our pupils good, law-abiding citizens, and that it is a thing which will best render the training of our pupils into useful men and women.

LEOPOLDO FAUSTINO.

THERE IS NO COMPLETE SATISFACTION UNLESS YOU SMOKE



‘ ‘ G E R M I N A L ’ ’
CIGARS AND CIGARRETTES

ONLY THE BEST TOBACCO LEAF EMPLOYED FOR ITS BRANDS.
It is “**Germinal**” Cigars and Cigarettes which make
the **Philippines** Famous.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

SOLD EVERY WHERE
Manila, I. F.

MAIN OFFICE
4 Marques de Comillas

DOES THE COUNTRY RECEIVE BENEFITS FROM THE TEACHINGS OF RIZAL (*)

*Lemma: PRO PATRIA.
"Caiste, como fruta ya madura;
Pero cayó contigo la semilla."*

CECILIO APOSTOL.

He who has said that in Rizal's psychology all the feelings and aspirations of our race were united has said a great truth and in reality this is not yet all the truth that can be said.

Rizal was a synthesis, a summary, a recapitulation of our race as professor Unamuno with ample reason affirms, but he was something more: he personified the feelings and ideals of welfare and freedom of his country, which moaned under a regime which was already incompatible with the spirit of the people during the last days of the nineteenth century. And like Christ who came to the world to rectify what man persists in twisting Rizal was the redeemer of his own country only that he was subjugated in a bad moment.

It takes but little to recollect and admit that in the past years gone by the state of things that prevailed differ very greatly from those that prevail now-a-days. Then all the institutions bore restrictive seals if not hostile with respect to the inalienable rights of man be they political or individual to the liberties and to all that constitute the sacred patrimonies of humanity. It is not strange that as a natural result there prevailed the bad state of things in all the orders of life. There

lacked only some one to kindle the fire for that atmosphere so full of sufferings on account of injustices, so that an explosion sufficient to clear the atmosphere and change the state of things may be produced.

Thus were the things found then! But from then on examining the things such a change has been operated that is radical in certain respects. The civic spirits, the national sentiments, the religious concepts finally all those elements that integrate the being of a people that wants to live in a free community has undergone a great change.

Now then, who did this miracle? It was Rizal. How did he do it? He did it by making of his life a living example of the doctrines he preached.

The teachings and examples of Rizal were felt with great proficiency in three principal orders viz: in the social, in the religious and in the political orders.

Like the corner stone on which Rizal wanted that the building should rest he selected the woman in the social order. He tried to mould them in new moulds giving them not the peculiar characteristics of the Filipina woman but the adulterations that might be in her character suppressed her living together with the occidental civilization. Being a poet and having a fine sentiment, Rizal idealized the woman who would cola-

(*) This composition obtained the first prize in the literary contest celebrated on Rizal Day in Baliwag, (Bul.). It is written by Miss Petra G. Baltazar, a teacher in the Intermediate School of the same town.

DO YOU KNOW?

The shoes bought from us are all guaranteed to what the price paid.

The "HIKE" shoe costs more than the ordinary but is the cheaper in the end.

The "LITTLE DUKE" is a young Gentleman's shoe and by far the most Stylest shoes sold in Manila for

-P-8.00 and 8.50

See our window display, get acquainted with our stuff

We are always glad to extend credit to reliable people

The American Shoe Store

PLAZA GOITI

HIKE SHOE PALACE

118 ESCOLTA

Manila, P. I.

R. A. McGRATH, Prop.

borate with the man in the great work. He moulded her according to the superior type of the Spartan woman without leaving for that account her being a Filipina woman. And being a good statesman he studied the manner to separate those that felt intensely from those that were superficial. Maria Clara in his *Noli me Tangere* personified the first ones and in Doña Victorina the second ones showed ridiculous caricatures.

But has the idea of the reformer succeeded with respect to this point? Any one may tell if not our women of to day without losing an atom of their innate coyness and modesty they feel with the men and not only that they feel but carry with them part of the weight of transcendental problems of the country. There is the institution of the "Gota de Leche." This institution, the work of women have traces of a solution of a statesman to lessen the depopulation of the country on account of the excessiveness of the deaths of infants. There are the schools that cannot deny the eloquent fact of counting them with the concurrence of the women in the task of regenerating the race. There are the mothers of to day who no longer keep their children near them always which they used to do previously; they, like the Spartan women have the courage of telling to their sons, "Go, depart from many cares and win laurels and honor for thy country."

There Rizal began his work of redemption; in woman. But as it did not suffice to place the first corner stone only so that the base of the building would be erected, from there he passed on and began to put cement which was to give the strong cohesion of the walls of the great building that he tried to erect.

There was good material but union of these was what lacked. In order that the materials may be useful, solidarity and union of action was needed. And thus he, as Retana says, founded and drafted the bases of the society called "Liga Filipina" whose purposes were to unite all the whole archipelago in a compact body, vigorous and homogeneous for the mutual protection, for the defence against the violence and injustice, for the protection of instruction, industry, agriculture and commerce and for the study and application of reforms. He established the bond of action for the effecting of his supreme ideal of redemption.

That feeling of solidarity is the thing that binds the filipinos in action, as it is now what makes them render reverence to the memory of that apostle of redemption of the race, it is the same that consecrates all before the altar venerating the country.

Has he reached the limit of his work? No; there remained an enormous obstacle to vanquish. This obstacle is the superstition and fanaticism which was protected by the ruling monarchism.

And as a knight of his ideals of redemption he argued about the existence of the Purgatory, the dogma of the confession, about the efficiency of the papal bull, about the scapulary all of which he considered supported by strong arguments for the sake of exploitation.

In his works as in the *Noli* and *Filibusterismo*, in his letters to the priest Pastillo, his pamphlet directed to Fr. José Rodriguez, nothing was seen but his earnest and patriotic desire to widen the narrow circle where the masses moved that in their simplicity were impiously cheated and exploited by those who were concerned.

The overthrow which the Philippine youth are pursuing is nothing but the result of the teachings and doctrines preached by Rizal.

If the teachings of Rizal were felt in the social and religious orders, they were most palpable yet in the in the benefits that the spirit of liberty, that he impressed to his country by means of his writings and examples, give. While this spirit is living it has in it the germ of his own salvation knowing that in a country where liberty is believed to be the most important and necessary part of life there cannot be a tyrant, that a tyrannical government is smothered there where all knew their rights and that tyranny cannot exist or die after it is born there where all knew that a people should be free.

As a summary we can say that the teachings of Rizal have had as a result *this new social order, these new ideas and this national sentiment.*

ENRIQUE AGUILAR MÉDICO

Sto. Sepulcro, No. 12,
Paco, Manila.

HORAS DE CONSULTA:
De 7 á 9 mañana || 3 á 5 tarde.
Tel. 3358.

ANTONIO M. MAÑALAK MÉDICO

Manila, P. I.

Trinidad, No. 50, Sta. Cruz.

RUBBER & METAL STAMPS

NOTARIAL SEALS

PLAIN OR AUTOMATIC

DATERS & NUMBERERS

RUBBER TYPE SETS AT SIZES.—INDELIBLE MARKING OUTFITS

SINE MAKERS FOR SCHOOL WORK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Frank & Co. Sucrs to
A. Grossman & Co.

COR ESCOLTA
PASAJE DE PEREZ

EDITOR'S PAGE

SCHOOL PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES

DIFFICULT BEGINNING.

Ten years ago the public school system in these islands was indeed subject to countless criticisms and even to ridicules. Very few were willing to send their children to public schools because of their lacking organization so highly marked in the teaching personnel and school equipments. The absence of appropriate school buildings and qualified instructors had served as stimulus to the people to reject the free education offered by the then existing public schools. At that time the people were not interested of the public schools. Oftentime children are turned out of them by their parents with the belief that public school education was low and degrading.

RAPID ADVANCE.

This unorganized state of the public schools did not last for many years. The Bureau of Education has always been constant in its noble undertakings. It dugged out ~~is~~ is still digging such measures as are deemed necessary to carry on in full its work, until we are able to witness the remarkable work being done to day in our public schools. At present it is one of the largest bureaus of the government having under its administration 9,000 teachers educating a whole lot of children not less than 600,000, excepting the 5,000 pupils actually enrolled in the public schools of the Moro Province.

HOW THEY LIKE IT LATER.

The enrollments of pupils in all the schools throughout the Islands were increased so fast that it was necessary for many schools to close up their gates for lack of teachers and accommodations. This attitude of the people shows that the filipinos are, in truth, lover of education. They have learned to like public schools and are now beginning to realize the sacredness and importance of all these public institutions.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Before the opening of this year there were in operation 4,531 schools; 4,295 of which are primaries, 198

intermediates and 38 secondary schools, not including the different colleges of the Philippine University.

The Philippine Legislature is constantly appropriating school funds from various resources to construct more School buildings wherever they are necessary.

But the popular Gabaldon Law is perhaps the one that has done a greater amount of school construction and possibly the only piece of legislation that is still effective giving pretty good return to the people.

The fact that the filipino people never shirk to fulfill their just obligation of paying their school taxes and other various contributions for school funds is a convincing argument that leads us to think they have faith in the government with regard to its duty of educating the young; that the Bureau of Education is doing something worthy of the people's support. Undoubtedly, the aims of the bureau are now better understood then at any other time.

SCHOOL PRODUCTS.

One of the most striking results of the public schools is that most of the employees to-day employed in the different bureaus and administrations of the Government are products of the public school. Even the teachers are mostly educated in the same schools where they now teach.

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

This great advance of education here and all other accomplishments of educational character are in most degree the achievements after the untiring effort of the Bureau of Education together with the hearty cooperation of the people. That school education here has had a rapid progress within the last ten years no one will deny. That this great uplift of our children and youth are in most degree the miraculous achievements of the teachers is certain. We do not expect however to prove that the present educational system here is perfect. But we mean to emphasize that the school education here though it had a bad beginning has been able to progress fast enough even if it has encountered so many difficulties. The rate of progress of education in the Philippines is perhaps to some beyond expectation.

LEARN WIRELESS & R. R. TELEGRAPHY! Shortage of fully 10,000 operators on account of 8 hour law and extensive "wireless" developments. We operate under direct supervision of Telegraph Officials and positively place all students, when qualified. Write for catalogue - NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Memphis, Davenport, Ia, Columbia, S. C., Portland, Ore.

MORAL TRAINING.

Not many weeks ago moral training in the public schools has been the most interesting topic of the day and quite many had partaken in the public discussion. Moral training as a subject is not mentioned at all in our course of study but it is believed by some that morality is taught in our public schools though in a more or less indirect way. That is to say that even without separate books moral training is introduced in our school through story reading, fables, folklores and the like. There is undoubtedly moral training in our public schools, but because it is not a clear obligation that should be fulfilled according to the prescribed course of study, many teachers fail to accomplish this important piece of their sacred mission. The Bureau of Education should be called regarding this matter; as morality is beyond question, one of its important functions. The Bureau encouraged by that repeated unfounded economy has in many occasions made mistakes in choosing teachers who do not know even their own personal duties. This failure had caused in some towns discouragement to continue sending their children to the public schools. "What is the teacher, so are the pupils", is a popular proverb among our people. Unless the Bureau takes care in employing teachers in the service; unless it chooses the best qualified man in every community to teach, the man of good reputation and irreproachable character, the same criticism will be repeated over and over again even after many years hence.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS.

These teachers of weak personality and poor character are mostly those who forget to stick to their bush and exercise the unjust corporal punishments improper practice in the modern schools. Many cases on severe corporal punishments have happened that an assemblyman thought these few days, it is necessary to draft a bill prohibiting all corporal punishments in our public schools.

TEACHERS' POPULAR CONFERENCE.

One good idea not yet in vogue throughout is the giving of teachers' lectures on civics, hygiene and sanitation before popular gatherings in our towns and barrios. By means of this step not only our children and youth will be benefited thereby, but our ignorant masses, after constant hearing, will make effort to raise their standard of living with regard to hygiene and sanitation. Such step should be seconded and favored by provincial and municipal authorities just as we have recently heard of the participations of Gov. Lope K. Santos in several teachers' lectures given in some towns of Rizal.

With regard to this Popular lecture the province of Zambales is going ahead and we are apt to believe that it beats all other provinces. The teachers, according to the news we have just received from that province, are heading this patriotic movement giving lectures in most towns and barrios where favorable results have been attained.

THE PROBLEM.

The greatest problem the Bureau has yet to solve is the improvement of the teaching corps. The time when teachers' salaries are raised, enough for a moderate living, many applicants will appear asking for position and the Bureau will be able to choose able minded young men and women ready to make a success in the teaching profession. In our next issue we may continue talking more of that vast mass of native teachers, the silent toilers of the future welfare of our people.

J. Y. PINZON

ABOGADO-LAWYER.

ARSENAL-17 CAVITE.

EL CENTRO DE MODAS

94 ESCOLTA MANILA

We are makers of high class clothing for gentlemen—Style, fit, quality and satisfaction guaranteed.

Collars, Neckties of superior quality and at a lovest price.

VISIT OUR STORE TO BE CONVINCED

El Centro de Modas

Escolta 94 Manila



LITERARY PAGE



A Tribute.

To Miss L. Avelino, Directress of the
"Centro Escolar de Srtas." on her
38th Birthday, Jan. 18, 1911.

Hail! sweet flow'r of this fair land of *Risal*,
Illustrious Woman, honored, loved by all,
Pride of thy Country, glory of thy Land,
Hail, hail to thee on this thy birthday grand!

A lover thou art of this Land of thy sires,
The dream of *Balagtás*, land of the lyres,
Home of the *Timaraw*, of the "mayas"
And the gentile and sweet "*sampaguitas*"
Thou wish thy Land to be by others envied,
To show them the white peerless pearls here hid,
That here are people who their country adore,
Who, for her freedom, lives and blood did pour,
Bravely dost thou face hardships severe,
Sacrificing fortune, pleasure, and all dear,
And nobly and well hast thou kept thy nerve,
Thru thick and thin, thy aim doth never swerve,
And "Centro Escolar," that's known afar,
A living monument, a shining star,
The Ideal Garden, Nest of flowers sweet,
Speaks louder than Fame's voice of thy zeal great.

Thou art small, yet, art great in thy littleness,
Thou art frail, yet art Titan in thy weakness,
Thou art modest, and yet thou art renown,
Thou brow is worth to wear a laurel crown!

May all *Bathala's* angels thy path guide
That thou mayst see years of true joys unvierd,
That thou mayst carve then an immortal name
On the great rocky page of Time and Fame,
That thy mem'ry from lip to lip may fly,
Loved, honored, and whom all men glorify!

Hail! daughter of Minerva, on this thy day,
The Philippines and we are proud of thee,
May thy guiding star ever shine brightly,
And lead thy feet to immortality!

JULIANUS.

Jan 1911

AGUEDO VELARDE

ABOGADO

4 Salcedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila—Calumpit, Bulacan, I. F.

SUNRISE

To Miss Dolores Nazareno.

The eastern portals of the sky
Begin to show Aurora's face;
I can not help but heave a sigh
When I behold her queenly grace
Whose golden tints make all the world seem bright!

The mountains blue all far and near
Receive the kiss of rosy Dawn,
And everywhere the skies are clear
As if their cloudy veils were drawn
To fill the realm of man with heaven's light!

The sun is up! A new day's born!
The people work for daily bread—
The honeyed rose must have a thorn.
That's why we all must have to dread
The blissful joys that give our hearts delight!

SUNSET

To Miss Pilar Nazareno.

The western hills now hide the sun
Beyond their gloomy purple haze;
The sun sinks low! The day is done
Whose secret course I love to trace
And be like Helios in his changeless way!

Mount Mariveles keeps from view
The sinking sun here in the west;
His radiant face shows nothing new
Except a longing wish for rest
In other lands beyond Manila Bay!

The evening shadows spread and fall
Like misty clouds one by one;
The west now seems a castle-wall
Behind which lies the setting sun
Announcing half the world the end of day!

JUAN F. SALAZAR.

Antonio P. Oliveros
DENTISTA

Tel. No. 1302
Manila, I. F.

Bajada del Puente de España
Escolta No. 23

Malagu cal (*)

To Pacita Cruz.

How sweet to be with you Panpangan belle
 Whose heart so fresh so simple and sincere!
 How sweet your lovely word of mother dear
 And saint like that of wife, I truly tell!
 An in your eyes your charms are melt,
 That bring me songs and dreams I most endear
 Yet in the harshness of my untaught ear,
 You fair taught me to feel, the rhymes you've heard!
 That many a times within my soul I long'd
 To narrate you my love within my heart,
 But in your presence, fair, I see I'm wrong!
 So when for lover's care you ope your heart,
 To feel a burning Love, a sigh, a mourn,
 MALAGU CAL and mind my Broken-heart.

Ermita Manila

OKGANDI.

Halika nal

To a friend...

Ah mercy indeed to hopeless life of woe.
 That may a woman feel, and mind no more
 By that unfaithful lover, never true!
 Poor woman! for her innocence, she mourns;
 Yet she loves and bless that vile that made
 Her fall unto the precipice of scorn!

(*) Meaning you are fair!

And in her bosom keeps she all her hate
 Consoles herself and blows her buggie horn
 From north to south, from West to east, for fate!

To call for friendly heart that soon will born
 To bring her in the way of Peace and bliss,
 That she might live unloved, and die alone!

May great Bathala touch all human hearts
 Awarding those that in the darkness fell!
 And if on earth, of thee no one takes part,
 Halika here's my heart, with thee I dwell.

Before, a lovely flower thou hast been
 With essence sweet among the immaculants,
 But now afraid appointed be by him.

Accursed man, who urged her to understand
 Your words so soft so gentle and so sweet
 To feast yourself with joy of her dear hand!

Were she not dear to you, and once a dream?
 Were she not 'lone to encourage you for Name
 And dear were her words as you have seen?

You man whose works are all but mere shame
 Who veils a countenance pure and divine,
 Why do you laugh at your own Fame?

Halika dear, with words in thee of wife
 So lovely, true, with mourn and many a sigh!
 Halika nal, I love thee with much pride!
 Halika na, with thee I wish to die.

MANAY.

SAN MIGUEL BREWERY

MALACANANG MANILA, P. I.

Gran Fabrica de Cervezas

SUS PRODUCTOS SON MUY CONOCIDOS

Se hallan de venta en todos los Almacenes

ACIDO CARBONICO para la fabricación de bebidas gaseosas.
 Superior á todos los demás ingredientes para dicha fabricación por-
 que produce mayor número de botellas y presta mayor sabor.

-P-5.00 los 10 klos

Fabrica de Cerveza de San Miguel

168—MALACANANG MANILA.

SCHOOL NEWS

Teachers and school officers are requested to send in their school notes to occupy this department.

—The new school building recently built at Maycayan, was inaugurated last December 30th. A whole lot of people gathered at the place of inauguration.

—All the schools at Malolos, Bulacan, gave their closing exercises with selected programs.

—Public schools reopened their gates on the ninth of this inst. Schools are active again after a few days rest.

—It was heard that a solid oil mineral has been discovered. Let us see what can be done with it.

—An industrial exhibition was held in the Central School of San Roque, Cavite, during the 30th. of Dec. The exhibits were enough to convince anyone who visited the exhibition that something good is really being done in the public schools. The activity of Miss Felisa Aquino had done much to make the exhibition a success.

NOTES FROM ZAMBALES

Because of the shortage of American teachers in the Division, the District of San Narciso has been looked after by Fred. D. Bonner, supervisor of the District of Subic, since the opening of the schools the combined districts give him seven separate municipalities containing 15 schools of which 7 are central municipal, 6 are barrio, 1 an Intermediate and 1 special school at the Naval Station, Olongapo. There are 50 teachers and 3000 children.

On November 1st José de la Paz who was graduated from the Philippine School of Arts and Trades last March, was appointed Instructor mechanical drawing and wood-working at Subic Intermediate School. This gives the school four teachers—Mrs. D. Bonner, principal and instructor in domestic science, language and drawing, Mr. M. H. Acayan of the 1909 class of the Philippine Normal School, instructor in academic subjects and manager of athletic games, Mr. M. Peralta, instructor in academic subjects and agriculture and director of the schools chorus. Mr. José de la Paz, instructor in mechanical drawing and wood-working.

The full three years general course is given with special emphasis on industrial work. Work is being rushed on the carpentry shop which will soon be completed. It is being built by the boys of the school. One whole day last month they spent in the mountains getting out materials for it. Instructor de la Paz has divided his boys into squads and has them doing different work as follows: one squad is completing the shop building, another is making work benches and another is making desks for the Primary school.

The municipalities of Subic, Castillejos and San Marcelino have recently purchased carpentry tools.

Division Superintendent L. P. Willis recently spent several days in the district. He brought words of encouragement and advice and expressed satisfaction with the work on the whole. He complimented the San Aglo-

nio school on its fine fence recently finished by the boys and the cleanliness of its grounds and the Subic school on the artistic treatment of its yard.

The San Marcelino boys are now building a new fence all the materials for which were contributed by them. The school has also organized a company of cadets which drills before school in the morning. On every Friday morning they are inspected, and drilled in uniform.

BASEBALL MEET AT IBA

At the request of the Division Superintendent, the Subic Intermediate School Team went to Iba on November 23rd to meet the Provincial High School Team on their own ground. Considering the tired condition of the players after walking one day in the hot sunshine from Subic to San Narciso, and then sailing over a rough sea for one night from San Narciso to Iba, and the fact that the home team was supported by the thunder-like yells and cries of a large crowd of town people and school boys, none would have the least doubt to think that the visiting team would return completely defeated. The strength of it was greatly underestimated by the opponents. But as in other works in this world, it is always the silent who means business because barking dogs never bite. The Subic Intermediate School Team can be well described by the proverb, "Slow runs the water where the brook is deep."

Two games were played one in the afternoon of November 24th after the visiting team has rested a little, and the other in the morning of the 25th. Both resulted in a complete victory for the Subic team the score of the first game was 11 to 9, and the second, 15 to 8.

A happy company of fifteen persons went home walking all the way from Iba to Subic, and proclaiming their victories in each town they passed by shouting as loud as they could, "Hurrah for the Subic Intermediate School!"

NOTES FROM LUBANG

—The Abad Theater has offered ₱25.00 to the pupils in the Central School of Lubang.

—The present enrollment in the Dist. of Lubang is 1700 pupils incomparable from the last five years.

—All grades in this Dist. are using gardening as one of their subjects in the Ind. work.

—The Council has offered help to improve school gardening.

—The III and IV grade pupils have planted trees around the plaza, all growing fast now.

—The Div. Supt. has allotted ₱1306.00 from the Christian fund to help the schools in this Dist.

—The ₱1000.00 which Hon. Adriatico has taken from Relief Fund, has been expended upon the recommendation of the Governor and Div. Supt. with the approval of the Council to expend upon the inadequate school houses.

P. DE MESA.

In order to place it at a point more in the geographical centre of southern Zambales where it will be easier of access to those towns which are sending the most pupils to it, and in order that it may have more room for work and expansion, the Subic Intermediate School will next year be moved farther north. San Marcelino, San Antonio and San Narciso are bidding for it. Each town offers to construct for it a permanent building, to donate land for agriculture and provide shop and domestic science accommodations.

Messrs Melanio Vasquez Buenaventura, Principal of the San Antonio Central School and Marcelo H. Acayan, Instructor in Academic Subjects and Director of Athletics in the Subic Intermediate School, have just been informed by the Director of Civil Service that they both passed the Junior Insular Teacher Examination.

A child was recently born to the wife of Melanio Vasquez, Principal of the San Antonio School.

Mr. Benito Ebuon Principal of San Narciso Central School was married to Miss Agustina Flordeliza of the same town. The Division Superintendent and the Supervising Teacher were among those who attended the ceremony.

Modesto Flores, Principal of the Balaybay School while returning from the Subic-Castillejos Primary baseball game played at Castillejos on December 3rd; was thrown from his horse. His arm was badly injured.

On December 4th; Mr. Lazaro Cawagas, principal of the Kinabuan School, was married to Miss Leoncia Ragadio of that Barrio.

In the District 4 the Primary Baseball League shows the following table: First Subic won 2 games, lost none; Second Dastillejos-won 1 game and lost 1; Third San Marcelino Lost 2 games won none.

In the District 3 Primary Baseball League the table is as follows: First San Narciso won 2 games lost none; Second San Antonio won 1 game lost 1; Third San Felipe Lost 2 games won none.

The people of the barrio of Balaybay, municipality of Subic, are showing much interest in the Civic-Educational Lectures being given there by the principal teacher. A majority of the adult inhabitants attend each lecture. After lecture no. 2 on the Prevention of diseases many went away expressing the determination to improve the Sanitary conditions of their homes.

Castillejos leads so far in the number of people who attend the lectures given in the municipal "Centro". Good crowds turn out to hear principal Apostol.

Nearly all the children in the Olongapo-Matain School are too small to do much work at school gardening

but principal Roman Garcia is determined not to be behind the other schools in this respect. He cultivates a garden in his school yard.

Every afternoon after school, this teacher may be seen hoeing, spading and watering his plants, and strengthening his fence.

The San Marcelino teachers are introducing some interesting games among their pupils recess periods.

An Improvement Society was organized at Subic among the fourth grade pupils under the direction of the principal teacher, Mr. Faustino G. Corpus. The third general election of officers was held on November 4th 1910 with the following results:

President . . .	Mr. Eugenio Estrella
Vice President . . .	" Alfonso Villanueva
Secretary . . .	" Irineo Carpio.
Asst. Secretary . . .	Miss Agripina Arkonel.
Treasurer . . .	Marcelo Romero.
Usher . . .	Rose Molina.
Director of Music . . .	Miss Asuncion Orosco.

Mr. M. H. Acayan, Manager of Athletic of the Subic Intermediate School, is out on the ball diamond every afternoon, giving practice to the regular first team players.

A schedule of baseball games to be played by the district 4 in the province of Zambales has been issued. The series begins from November 26th and is to last until February 11th 1911. This district comprises three Primary Central Schools namely: Subic, Castillejos, and San Marcelino. Each school organized and baseball team. Some interesting games have been played already.

A baseball game was played in Subic between Castillejos and Subic team. Score 11-12 in favor of Subic.

On December 3th, another baseball game was played at Castillejos by San Marcelino V. S. Subic team. It was a very interesting game, because there was a crowd of people who witnessed it along the plaza of Castillejos. Score 15-25 in favor of Subic.

This is the second game and second victory for Subic team.

Mr. R. E. Valente a teacher of the Primary school of Subic organized a new team of small boys from the second grade. The team played its first game against the old Subic Primary school team. The new team played well. The second game will soon be held and the players are determined to get back the flag.

JOSÉ DE LA PAZ
Subic Intermediate School.

MÁQUINAS
PARA COSER

PAGOS
SEMANALES

-P-2'00

SINGER

ESCOLTA 33, MANILA

SEWING
MACHINES

WEEKLY
PAYMENTS

-P-2'00

TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

Every teacher in the Islands is invited to contribute in this department. Let other teachers hear something about your progress at school.

PHILIPPINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD, MANILA

The Board in its extraordinary meeting held Dec. 18, 1910, decided unanimously the sale of ~~the~~ organ, The Filipino Teacher to Mr. Filemon A. Cosio. A circular from this Board notifying the Provincial Committees of the sale with the reasons from which the sale was based, was sent to each Provincial Committee on Dec. 21, 1910.

All the matters pertaining to the Filipino Teacher must be transacted with its present owner.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Important News About the P. T. A.

There is a very transcendental thing which is happening in and about the Philippine Teachers' Association.

It is heard that certain hidden hands are working for its downfall for its ruin. That certain personages are using their influence and office to discourage and even asked certain members of the association to resign and leave the association to its fate.

Some of these unfortunates, who, perhaps are afraid to lose their superiors' favor or even their positions as teachers, because they have families to maintain, have sent their resignations as members of the ~~Executive~~ Board. The result is that the P. T. A. is now like a ship without a rudder.

What is this? Are we, teachers not free to associate or form an association that is sanctioned by the law?

Why are there some black hands and who may they be? If they are gentlemen, they should not hide themselves for surely this is unmanly, worthy of public anathema.

Is the P. T. A. a bad association? Does it injure anybody? Is its existence hateful to anybody and why, if so?

We believe that the P. T. A. is none of these. It is an association which helps the teachers in their work as missionaries of education and to be able to mutually protect against unjust treatment which often time occurs to them. It builds a common sentiment and unites the teachers from the farthest north to the farthest south, from the farthest east to the farthest west. We think it is also our mission to sow and cultivate the seeds of union and common welfare among the scattered people of our lands; to teach that we, be it Ilocanos, Visayans, Bicolos, Tagalogs, Zambales, Panpan-gans, Pangasinans, Igorrots, Moros, etc., are all Filipinos, belonging to the same race, born in the same country, having a common fate.

This is the association which is so hateful to some who ought to protect it and to others who ought to be in it.

And, more.

The P. T. A. publishes a monthly ~~journal~~ which is indispensable to the existence of the association as blood is to the body. Well, it is the only paper in the Philippines, working for the teachers besides the Philippine Education.

There are some persons to whom this paper is a curse. They wish it be stopped.

Now, a question: Will the teachers allow their paper to stop?

We trust you will not.

And what about the P. T. A.?

J. J. B.
PILGRIM.

Manufacturers

of uniforms for schools and colleges as —CAPS, SHOULDERSTRAPS, CAPS and COLLAR DEVICES etc.

Arms and Ammunition

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE ISLANDS

AGENTS FOR

A. G. Spalding & Bros., Sporting Goods

Alfred Roensch & Co.

65-67 Escolta, Manila

General Outfitters

FILIPINO TEACHERS

(EXTRACTS FROM THE TENTH ANNUAL
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
OF EDUCATION.)

"Of the 8275 Filipino teachers employed, 1,010 received salary from the Insular Government, 7,120 from municipal governments, and 145 were apprentices, working without pay. The average compensation of the Insular teachers was ₱44.66 monthly; of municipal teachers, ₱18.29. The pressure from the field for the appointment of an increasing number of Insular teachers was so great in the two preceding years that the Director was led to designate many temporary teachers, some of whom were without superior qualifications and received small compensation. The undersigned recommended to the special session of the Legislature, convened at Baguio last May, that funds be provided which would permit of paying somewhat larger salaries to the best qualified Filipino instructors and supervisors, it being a part of the same proposition to slightly decrease the total number of Insular teachers by eliminating those who were clearly ineligible to the recognition attendant upon such designation. This recommendation was approved; the total sum formerly authorized for Filipino teachers was increased. The Governor-General has reserved the right, however, to hold unexpended the additional amount until he is satisfied that the finances of the Government warrant its release for the purpose for which it was appropriated. It is presumed that he will release these funds and so enable the Director to make the increases authorized by law, but at this writing he has not yet done so.

Very interesting and valuable data have been gathered from the field as to the attainment, the ability to teach, and the executive ability of Filipino teachers. Comparing these figures with those gathered in other years, it is evident that the Filipino teachers are advancing in efficiency. In the year just ended there were 2,082 teachers of high school grade employed, as against 1,357 of the preceding year, and 6,286 of intermediate attainments, as against 5,806 in the preceding year. Superintendents report 1,087 capable of teaching intermediate grades, whereas only 779 were so reported a year ago.

A circular has recently been issued by the Director of Education announcing to division superintendents the policy of assigning Filipino teachers with special preparation, as, for example, those educated in the United States and graduates of the Insular Normal and Trade schools, to the difficult work which they

are presumably capable of performing. This policy has been determined by the great need for teachers in advanced and special work and by the desire to place large responsibilities upon these young men and women and give them the widest possible opportunity to exercise the ability and dispense the knowledge which they are presumed to possess. Those who are found to be incapable of doing the work to which they are assigned will be reduced in position and salary.

LEGISLATION.

"During the year just passed, the Philippine Legislature enacted the following laws relating to public instruction:

Act No. 1960, by the Commission, appropriating ₱110,000 for the support of schools in the non-Christian provinces for the fiscal year 1910.

Act No. 1961, by the Commission, appropriating ₱39,000 for buildings in the non-Christian provinces.

Act No. 1973, by the Legislature, appropriating ₱150,000 to increase the general appropriation for the Bureau of Education for the fiscal year 1910.

Act No. 1974, by the Legislature, amending Act 1801 so as to facilitate the securing of title to Government lands for purposes of school construction.

Act No. 1983, by the Legislature, appropriating ₱30,000 for student scholarships in the Philippine Normal School and the Philippine School of Arts and Trades.

Act No. 1984, by the Legislature, appropriating ₱50,000 for teacher scholarships in Insular schools.

Act No. 1988, by the Legislature, appropriating ₱100,000 to aid municipal government in the construction of central school buildings.

Act No. 1989, by the Legislature, appropriating ₱3,610,000 for the general expenditures of the Bureau of Education for the fiscal year 1911, and providing for the transfer of certain teachers to the accrued-leave status.

Act No. 1992, by the Commission appropriating ₱215,000 for the support of schools in the non-Christian provinces for the fiscal year 1911.

Act No. 1994, by the Legislature, appropriating ₱30,000 for the construction of school buildings in the non-Christian provinces, and ₱25,000 for buildings and other improvements in the Baguio Teachers' Camp."

STEPHENS, DENTIST

63 ESCOLTA, MANILA

The Only office with Laughing Gas.

Painless extraction P. 1.00

Gold crowns P. 10.00

OJO! OJO! OJO!

TWO IMPORTANT THINGS

TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN INSURING YOUR LIFE

**1st Financial Responsibility of the Company, 2nd The
Condition of the Policy**

Do not be misled by any glorious promises in prospectives of the smooth talk and verbal representations of Agents but.—

INSIST ON SEEING A SPECIMEN POLICY which is the only thing that counts.

GET SPECIMEN POLICIES

from the different companies

Then compare them **CAREFULLY** clause by clause, condition by condition, guarantee by guarantee with the **WEST COAST LIFE INSURANCE CO'S. POLICY**, and I can safely leave the choice with you.

Write for our Policy etc. to

**NORTHCOTT, GENERAL AGENTS,
MANILA, P. I.**

De la Rama Building.

Responsible Agents wanted in the Provinces.

The Month in Review

The ex-manager of the Filipino Teacher Mr. A. Quijano has requested us to inform the public that 2nd. Asst Director of Ed. Mr. McGee is not the author of the new prescribed course of study as was stated in the last issue of the Filipino Teacher.

—We have at hand the first five numbers of the School Agriculture, an interesting little paper published in the States. It deals on agriculture, domestic science and manual training. Any teacher or pupil can use the paper.

—Rizal Day, in Manila was enthusiastically celebrated. It far exceeds those of the preceding years. It was also commemorated in almost all the towns in the Islands. Students and teachers have especially taken interest in the celebration.

—Assemblyman Acuña presented a bill appropriating from the Ins. Funds the sum of ₱ 5 000 to erect a trade school at Kapis, Kapis.

—Since the inauguration of the Phil. Assembly many bills were presented to amend the present Electoral Law.

—So many are interested to talk on Absolute Divorce presented in the Assembly.

—Many excellent composition in the Literary Contest held at Malolos, Bulacan, were presented. The contest was held in honor of Rizal Day. Same is true in Manila in the contest given by El Ideal.

—His majesty the Emperor of China has signed an imperial decree to all military officers to cut off their queues. Prior to this edict the emperor together with the members of his cabinet have got rid off their queues too.

—The high school students of Pampanga are asking for an american superintendent.

—The Commission is planing to buy a big lot in Baguio to build an industrial school.

—The Sec. of War in his report to Congress urged the necessity of giving the courts of the Islands authority to draft laws on recovery of citizenship.

—On Dec. 19th. the late Supt. of San Fernando, La Union, while in the Intermediate School of San Fernando immediately died of apoplegia. He was buried at Manila.

—The pupil Hermenigildo Perez in the High School of Ilagan, Isabela, was severely punished by his teacher Miss F. P. W. and went home with his lips and nose bleeding. It is said that the parents forwarded a note of protest to the Sec. of Pub Instruction.

—One the most interesting events of last month in this city was the City of Gold. There was no night at the Escolta for several days.

—A sterling silver cup and 11 medals, will be donated by the West Coast Life Insurance Co. to the Champion Team at the Visayas Interscholastic Athletic meet which commenced Dec. 30 h, 1910 at Bacolod Negros Occidental.

There will be teams from the Province of Cebu, Leyte, Bohoi, Samar Oriental Negros, Capiz, Antique, Siliman Institute Misamis, Surigao, Iloilo and Negros Occidental.

—Mr. Santiago C. Sancayao of the Cavite High

School has sent us for publication the following note: "There is no other way by which the Maragondon teacher and pupils could develop more their way of using the English language than by organizing literary societies in at least at the Central School. I hope they will hear this suggestion."

—Mr. Alberto B. Dominguez of San Roque, Cavite, has sent us a note of condolence for the untimely death of his dear friend, the late Mr. Ambrosio M. Kalagayan of the town Kawit in the same province. He left last Dec. 10th, at 7 p. m.

THE MANILA LITERARY CLUB

The Manila Literary Club, formerly The Young Folk's Literary Society composed by students of the English School in Manila has rendered a special program at the "Club Filipino" Saturday Dec. 17, 1910.

The activity of the members shows to be a promising prosperity to the Society. Some of the visitors who attended the commencement, exercise and ball were some ladies of the Normal School Dormitory.

A GUEST.

—At the closing exercises given by Singalong schools a selected program was rendered. The musicians who played were teachers and pupils in the school. Miss Teodora Hernandez was the toast master. The pupils sang beautiful songs and recited dialogue and speeches. Our friend Mr. Pedro R. Antonio, the teacher in the III Grade B and III Grade A lasted the speech. He talked in Tagalog about this subject. *Katungkulan nang mga magulang ang papagatalin ang kanilang mga anak.* He delivered it brilliantly and was very much applauded by the public and congratulated by his fellowteachers.

—The author of the poem «Sursum Corda» was suspended and was recommended to be discharged from service for cause by the division superintendent of the city schools Mr. G. A. O'Reilly.

RIZAL DAY, S. ANTONIO, ZAMBALEZ

The 1910 Rizal Day in this town was better celebrated than any other preceding year. There was a civic procession in the morning where several beautiful floats were seen by thousands of enthusiastic people.

The floats "Union Zambaleña" and that of the Public School obtained the first and second prizes respectively.

In the afternoon, athletic games were held in the town plaza. At night, speeches were delivered in the Public School building which were applauded by a great audience.

A TEACHER RESIGNED

Miss "Mayang," a lovely, popular teacher in San Antonio, Zam. was forced to resign on account of the death of her mother, Dec. 3, 1910. We participate in her sorrow.

E. L.

A NEW SCHOOL HOUSE

After the civic procession in Rizal Day, the central school of Tacloban, Leyte, was fittingly inaugurated. Speeches were delivered by Messrs Iluminado Lucente. E. Jaro (town pres,) Cassidy and V. O. Romualdez. At night a velada in Rizal's honor was celebrated. For lack of space we are sorry we could not publish the excellent program rendered.

WELCOME!

Some more new Subscribers whose names were sent by the indefatigable Mr. Brillo:

Messrs. Esteban G. Asensi, Gregorio H. Odclaw, Domingo Kimbo, Pedro Daya, Eulogio Baltar, Segundo Concondador. Misses. Gliceria Indick, Natividad R Go-Soco.

The following have also joined the rank. They are, Messrs. Lorenzo Palacios, Fermin Borja, Antonio Maceda, Alfonso Cabal, Justo Trinidad, Joaquin Divinagracia, Filemon, C. Empaynado, Estanislao Jamir. Miss Isabel Cortez.

Welcome and many thanks.

CALAMBA LITERARY CLUB

Such is the name of a new society organized by the students and teachers of Calamba for the better acquiring of a competent knowledge of the English language. The first meeting was called on Jan. 1, 1911 and on Jan. 7 the adoption of the Constitution and the election of officers were rendered. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Speaker	Mr.	Leopoldo Faustino
„ pro tempore	Miss	Mercedes Cabrera
Secretary	Mr.	Luciano de Ocampo
Sub-secretary	Miss	Antonia Agasani
Treasurer	„	Salome
Sargeant at arms	Mr.	Juan Virey
Editor	„	Leopoldo B. Uichanco

The future of the Calamba Literary Club is very bright and promising, and we hope that it will be successfull in all its dealings.

PATROCINIO ELEJORDE

Temp. Secretary.

PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL

Intermediate Class Organizations

Manila, December 20, 1910.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

WHEREAS, it has been the will of God to call the late Superintendent T. W. Thomson, of Pampanga to his eternal home;

WHEREAS, his unexpected death is deeply mourned by all the pupils of the Intermediate Classes of the Philippine Normal School,

WHEREAS, on account of his untiring efforts and merited supervision for the progress of the said classes during his superintendency in the Philippine Normal School,

Be it therefore resolved that we, the different Intermediate Class Organizations, do hereby extend our most heartfelt condolence to his bereaved family.

And, Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Thomson and that other copies be furnished the Philippine Free Press, Philippine Education, and the Filipino Teacher, with a request of publication.

Committee.

—We have also received a similar resolution of condolence from the Secondary students of the Phil. Normal School.

IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst Mr. Marcial Zalazar ~~from~~ Tayabas and a student of the Philippine Normal School; and

Whereas, the time in which we have had his company has been one of pleasure and harmony; and

Whereas, the Teachers of the Philippine Normal School realize the loss of a persevering pupil; and

Whereas, his Classmates wish to express their steem for the departed and their sincere regrets for his untimely death;

Be it, therefore, Resolved, that the Senior Class of 1911 express to his parents, relatives, and friends their sympathy in this bereavement;

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to his parents, and another to the Educational papers for publication.

Senior Class of 1911,

Philippine Normal School.

The Post Card World: El Mundo Postal

Offers you the largest and most varied assortment of post cards ever seen in Manila at prices without competition; post cards at one centavo, two centavos, three centavos, four centavos, five centavos, each; 250 different Philippine View Post Cards, at -P- 2.80 per 100, postpaid; beautiful floral post cards, at -P-2.80 per 100, postpaid. Mail orders carefully attended to. When in Manila, visit us; if you can't come to see us, write to us.

EL MUNDO POSTAL

P. O. Box 521, 101 Calle Rosario, Binondo, Manila, P. I.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NUEVA ECIJA
NORMAL INSTITUTE

Whereas, it has pleased the Lord Almighty to take from us our former Division Superintendent of Schools, Mr. T. W. Thomson; and,

Whereas, we, the teachers of Nueva Ecija in attendance at the Nueva Ecija Normal Institute, deeply mourn his removal from us and desire to express our sense of sorrow at his call to the Great Beyond; and,

Whereas, not only the teachers but also the people through out the province of Nueva Ecija appreciate the great work in the upbuilding of the province and the development of the school system which was accomplished by him while Division Superintendent from 1901 to 1907; and,

Whereas, many of us have received from him inspiration and help which will remain with us throughout our lives; and,

Whereas, in his death the cause of education has lost an active advocate and we, a personal friend, whose influence and example will ever live with us, and whose memory we will ever cherish; therefore

Be it resolved that we will keep alive in the hearts of the children of our schools the memory of the first Division Superintendent of Schools for Nueva Ecija;

Be it further resolved that the deep sympathy of the teachers and people of Nueva Ecija be extended to his bereaved family;

Be it further resolved that a copy of those resolutions be forwarded to his bereaved wife and also to the "Philippine Education", "Philippine Free Press", "The Filipino Teacher" and "Manila Times" for publications, and a copy be filed with the records of this Normal Institute in the office of the Division Superintendent.

Committee on Resolutions.

DIEGO S. ANDRES.

LINO SISON.

IRINEO HERRERA.

IMPORTANT

All articles for publication, school items, news, personal and general, must be forwarded to this office not later than the tenth of every month, otherwise they will come out late.

PUBLISHER.

NORMAL INSTITUTE NEWS

The "Southern District Association at Pilar Bataan have organized a literary society under the direction of the Supervising Teacher Mr. P. Black. At the recent election of the Officers, the following Members were elected:

1. Pres. Pedro Gonzalez;
2. Vice. Lazaro Dizon;
3. Sec. Maria Manahan;
4. Treas. Juliana Venegas;
5. Sgt. at Arm. Joaquin Evangelista;
6. Sensor. Agapito Rivera and
7. Editor. Justo Camilla.

It was inaugurated Dec. 9, 1910. A selected program was given in which took part the following members

Flaviano S. Karaan, Maria Manahan, Wenceslao Cerezo, Juliana Venegas, Agapito Rivera, Felisa Baens, Justo Camilla, Alejandro Tiambeng, Her nogeno Versosa, the Div. Supt Justo Camilla and the President of the Society.

—We are in receipt of a copy of the report of spelling contest, athletic meet and industrial exhibit, held in Bogó, Cebú, Nov. 25, 1910. This report reveals the activity of the schools of that place. We are sorry to have no space for the long list of winners in the different contests held.

—The Manila Teachers' Chorus sang beautifully at the St. Peter Catholic Cathedral.

Alberto F. Barretto

ABOGADO

Bufete:—528 Sta. Mesa
Manila

Apartado de Correos 104
Tel. 1208

The Manila Dry Cleaning Co.

CLEANING & DYEING WORKS

LADIES AND GENTS' CLOTHES

CLEANED AND DYED

FINE CLEANING AND PRESSING

WHILE YOU WAIT

ALL WORKS GUARANTEED CALLED

FOR AND DELIVERED

LOUIS D. CRUZ
CLEANER AND DYER
LIMPIADOR Y TEÑIDOR

'PHONE
524

QUITA MANCHAS

TEÑIDOR Y PLANCHADOR

DE TODA CLASE DE ROPAS

TANTO DE LANA, SEDA, HILO, ALGODON

COMO OTROS TEJIDOS

ESPECIALIDAD EN TRAJES DE COLOR CLARO

TIÑE EN COLORES INALTERABLES

ECONOMIA, PRONTITUD Y ESMERO

GARANTIZAMOS TODOS LOS TRABAJOS

13, S. SEBASTIÁN
QUIAPO

El Progreso de la Educación

REVISTA MENSUAL CONSAGRADA Á LA DEFENSA DE LOS MAESTROS Y Á LA
OBRA EDUCATIVA EN FILIPINAS

Director: D FILOMENO MARAVILLAS

-P-2 00 ANUAL. SE RECIBEN ANUNCIOS A PRECIOS CONVENCIONALES
A LOS SUSCRITORES

Los Señores suscritores que dejasen de recibir algún número de esta REVISTA, sírvanse notificarnos á fin de remediar prontamente a irregularidad.

Sírvanse también notificar á la Administración cualquier cambio de domicilio para evitar irregularidades en el servicio de la REVISTA.

Los suscritores que desearan pedir de baja, sírvanse también hacerlo con anticipación, en otro caso serán responsables del importe de los números remitidos.

Todas las comunicaciones pueden dirigirse á EL PROGRESO DE LA EDUCACIÓN P. O. Box No. 1090, Maniia, I. F.



PAGINAS EDITORIALES



La Asamblea Filipina

Faltan muy pocos días para el cierre del primer periodo de sesiones de la Legislatura Filipina. La Asamblea, esa augusta representación de la soberanía popular, no cumple como es debido con su deber. Es amarga la verdad. Necesitamos decirle en voz clara y muy alto para que caigan en la cuenta nuestros Diputados de que no obran con beneplácito de aquellos á quienes representan dentro del Parlamento.

Por los periódicos de la localidad, sabemos que se han presentado en nuestra Cámara Baja un luminoso proyecto de ley, una patriótica resolución y un mensaje razonado. Tanto el proyecto de ley como la resolución y el mensaje han merecido, según nos aseguran, los honores del irritante carpetazo. Creemos que la noticia es digna de fé, pues hasta la fecha, el Bill Pecson disponiendo el aumento del haber mensual que perciben los maestros de las escuelas públicas no se ha tratado ni siquiera en el seno del comité al cual pasó. Otro tanto sucedió con la resolución Zúrbito Pérez. El mensaje firmado por 1338 ciudadanos de lo más granado y distinguido de la intelectualidad filipina, pidiendo á la Asamblea recomiendo á la Junta de Regentes la persona del ilustre compatriota Sr. Enrique Mendiola para el cargo de Presidente de la Universidad de Filipinas, no ha sido atendido por los llamados á ello.

¿Que beneficios reportará el Bill Pecson á las

escuelas públicas? Bienestar y comodidad. ¿Que importancia envuelve la resolución Zúrbito Pérez contra Worcester? La resolución Zúrbito Pérez contra Worcester viene á ser la reparación de los agravios inferidos por el comisionado á la dignidad de la raza. ¿Que significa el mensaje elevado á la Asamblea pidiendo que esta recomiende á la Junta de Regentes la persona del referido Sr. Mendiola para el cargo de Presidente de la Universidad de Filipinas? Significa que aquí en Filipinas contamos con personas aptas para estar al frente de una Universidad. La Asamblea, sin embargo de no ignorar estas consideraciones, no solamente no há hecho caso sino que ha ordenado el carpetazo de semejantes documentos.

Protestamos contra la actitud de la Asamblea. No se encarpeta el proyecto de ley que tiende precisamente á mejorar la situación económica de los maestros de las escuelas públicas. No se encarpeta una resolución encaminada á poner coto á las demasías de los gobernantes. No se encarpeta un mensaje cuyo objeto es demostrar á la faz del universo que la Universidad de Filipinas no necesita de un Presidente americano porque en nuestra tierra hay filipinos capaces para este cargo.

Se encarpeta aquel proyecto de ley que lejos de ser beneficioso á la patria no sirve mas que para desprestigiarla.

La Asamblea habido en cuenta lo expuesto, no cumple á conciencia con su deber.

Los electores solo pueden ser engañados por una vez. Aleccionados por la experiencia, al llegar el día de las siguientes elecciones, sabrán imponer el condigno castigo á los que han faltado á la palabra empeñada.

La Liga de Mujeres

Ésta benemérita sociedad debe ser respetada y protegida por todos los filipinos. Aunque sus miembros son todos del elemento femenino, aunque creemos los hombres que la mujer es de suyo débil, en sus luchas por la dignificación de la raza, há probado La Liga de Mujeres tener más energía y más civismo que muchos de aquellos filipinos que se titulan pomposamente nacionalistas acérrimos.

¿Que há hecho La Liga de Mujeres durante los pocos días que lleva de vida? Cuando un americano maltrato, á una filipina en un Cinematógrafo establecido en la localidad, La Liga de Mujeres, despues de tomar cartas en el asunto, declaró un boicoteo contra el dueño del Cinematógrafo Zorrilla. La Presidenta de la Liga de Mujeres Sra. Constanca Poblete, depreciando el qué dirán de la sociedad maldita, predica en muchos partes de Manila la necesidad de no entrar en aquel Cinematógrafo del Zorrilla. La palabra patriótica de la Sra. Constanca Poblete no ha caido en saco roto. Los efectos de la campaña se dejaron sentir muy presto. Al Cinematógrafo del Zorrilla los paidanor nuestros no van y el dueño sufre por así decirlo, una bancarrota económica.

El dueño se humilla y explica la conducta de aquel americano que de un modo tan indigno se portara con la mujer filipina. La explicación no satisface y el público cree que sigue siendo herido en su dignidad. El boicoteo continúa. Los filipinos sensatos no pueden estar allí donde no les son guardadas las consideraciones debidas.

La Liga de Mujeres filipinas no contenta con sus cruzadas que todos nosotros debencos bendecir, piensa en realizar un pensamiento, hermoso como la brisa que refrescó á los mundos como la primera frase amorosa que qronunciaron los hombres. No es hermoso por ventura la celebra-

ción de un Carnaval filipino? Porque no vamos á celebrar un Carnaval? ¿No contamos con medios? Hé aquí el pensamiento que desea traducir en hermosa realidad ella benemérita Liga de Mujeres filipinas.

Los extranjeros viven en Filipinas á costa del dinero del Pueblo Filipino. Si el dinero que damos á esos que nos arrebatan el pan de cada día, á esos que son enemigos de nuestra emancipación, invirtiéramos nosotros en la manera de proteger el comercio y la industria nacionales, á fé, que viviamos nosotros una vida económica á envidiable. La suerte económica de nuestro pais está en nuestras propias manos. Hay que apreciar todo lo que es nacional. Un pueblo que como el nosotros desea la independencia á todas horas debe comprender que el amor á las cosas naciones es el que hace felices á los pueblos y a las razas.

Siga emprendiendo sus cruzadas la Liga de Mujeres. No demaye en su camino. Los hermanos suyos están dispuestos á secundar todo su hermosa labor

Maestras! La elegancia atrae el respeto y aprecio de vuestras alumnas. Usad los Percales de **EL CENTRO DE MODAS** y sereis elegantes.

Fabricación de Sellos de goma y de metal.	IMPRESA, LIBRERIA, PAPELERIA,	ENCUADERNACIONES, Cuadros, Estuches de Pelus y Cajoneras de Cartón.
Lorenzo Cribbe		
Montaje y Reparación de Piano. Precios muy reducidos	101 - CRESPO - 101 A la subida del puente de San Sebastian QUIAPO, MANILA	

“La Campana”		
CONFITERIA Y REPOSTERIA		
Especialidad en dulces finos elaborados todos los días por acreditados maestros.		Merengues helados, Sorbetes, Horchata de Almendras heladas.
DULUMBAYAN 114 Y 116, STA. CR Z TELÉFONO 1116, MANILA.		

The Oldest Distillery in the Philippines	
Received Medals at the Expositions in Paris, Amsterdam and Philippines	
AYALA & CO.	
All Brands of Anisado, Anis Extra, Carabanchel, Mallorca, Gin, Anisette, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.	
PRICE BEYOND COMPETITION	
Central Office	216 San Miguel

6

Hablemos de cada cosa por vez

Al comprar una máquina de escribir, hágase Vd. siempre esta regla excelente: **YO EXAMINARÉ LAS BARRAS DE TIPOS.**

La barra de tipo - es decir, la barra que lleva el tipo - es la pieza que hace el trabajo arduo de una máquina de escribir.

Ninguna máquina de escribir puede ser más fuerte que sus barras de tipos, ni mejor que sus barras de tipos, porque la medida de la fuerza de cualquier máquina de escribir es la fuerza de sus barras de tipos.

Teniendo presente este hecho, rogamos á Vd. examine cuidadosamente las barras de tipos de la máquina de escribir Remington.

La sólida barra de tipo forjada de la Remington es y siempre ha sido uno de los fundamentos de su supremacía. Compare esta barra Remington, hecha de una forja caliente de acero *exigiendo treinta y tres operaciones distintas en su manufactura*—compare esta barra fuerte y rígida con la delgada barra ordinaria hecha de acero laminado, y comprenderá Vd. entonces una razón porque

El nombre mismo de

“Remington”

significa fuerza y confianza en una máquina de escribir.

Los nuevos modelos 10 y 11 de la máquina de escribir Remington tienen la famosa barra de tipo forjada de la Remington. Además, estos modelos representan la unión de los principios históricos y la excelencia tradicional de la Remington con todas las ideas más recientes y más progresivas en la construcción de máquinas de escribir. Como combinación de lo mejor de lo viejo con lo mejor de lo nuevo, los nuevos modelos de a Remington son el triunfo más alto de la máquina de escribir.



E. C. McCullough & Co.
Plaza Goiti, Manila.

SECCION PEDAGOGICA

La memoria, es, como dice Balmes, un poderoso auxiliar del talento. Sucesos que tuvieron lugar durante la Edad Antigua y la Edad Media son retenidos en nuestros cerebros, gracias á aquella facultad que distingue y separa al hombre del irracional. No tenemos necesidad de abrir libros, cuando nos creemos obligados á citar fechas y datos referentes á materia determinada, porque la memoria todo lo tiene presente. La memoria enriquece nuestros cerebros de datos para las ciencias, letras y artes. Sin ella, no haríamos ningún adelanto en ninguna manifestación del humano saber. Es pues muy importante la memoria. Y por lo mismo que es muy importante, todos debemos cultivarla con afán siempre creciente y paciencia benedictina. Los estudiantes que frecuentan los templos de la ciencia, si quieren sacar provecho de su labor, han de observar un método al objeto de que la memoria vaya aumentando cada vez más. Las facultades del hombre no se desarrollan sino á fuerza de continuo ejercicio. Pero al cultivar la memoria, debemos buscar un método el más apropiado á su desenvolvimiento. Las horas de la tarde, bien empleadas en éste noble trabajo, producirán excelentes resultados. Entendemos que seis horas al día, son suficientes para el fin que nos proponemos realizar. Pero debe ser continuado el ejercicio, sin interrupciones. La atención, como es el buril de la memoria, debe reconcentrarse toda en lo que se estudia. Se debe comprender claramente el espíritu de lo que se trata de aprender de memoria para que se nos quede en la cabeza aún cuando transcurran muchos días sin hacer el repaso. Los estudiantes que se dedican desde ahora y sin interrupción de ninguna clase á aprender de memoria lo que lee, analizando el valor y naturaleza de los palabras, no cabe duda que mañana al entregarse en cuerpo y alma á los estudios más complicados, la memoria les será una gran ayuda.

¿Que pasaría al orador sin memoria? Le pasaría lo

que con los que no saben construir oraciones enteras. El abogado desempeñaría un papel ridículo, pues en las improvisaciones ó en los informes verbales probable es que confunda el nombre de su defendido con el del demandante ó querellante. El médico no sabría formular aquellas recetas que necesitamos sean trasladadas al inscribe, al papel, para rememorar enfermedades de la humanidad paciente.

QUIMANTOMG.

PATRONIZER OUR ADVERTISERS. — Let us most earnestly recommended to all our readers the business men who advertise in our columns. To them we are indebted for the liberal way they have patronized this journal. Give them your preference when you are looking for a place where to purchase things you need. They have the good, — precisely the goods you need or might need. They are reliable business men and *always* give their costumers a square deal. In dealing with our advertisers, please mention THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

PUBLISHER.

Important

Cut out this coupon and give it to one of your friends.

The Progress of Education

Please send to my address a copy of THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION every month and for which I agree to pay the amount of ₱ 2.00 pesos as yearly subscription, not later than

Name

No. Street

Town Province

“LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS”

DE

VALLE. EVANGELISTA Y CA.

ESTABLECIMIENTO GENUINAMENTE FILIPINO

TEGIDOS Y NOVEDADES DE EUROPA.

Inmenso surtido en Lanas Francesas, Inglesas.

PERCALES DE VARIAS CLASES

VISITAD NUESTRO ESTABLECIMIENTO.

Escolta No. 101

Manila, P. I.

SECCION LITERARIA

Obras premiadas

(I) I. EFECTOS QUE HAN PRODUCIDO EN EL PUEBLO FILIPINO LAS OBRAS LITERARIAS DE RIZAL

Para hablar de este tema tan interesante, es necesario saber, ante todo, cuales son las obras literarias de nuestro Gran Mártir. Podemos decir que dichas obras están constituidas principalmente por la multitud de poesías que produjo, sus obras dramáticas, los folletos escritos e impresos en el Extranjero, y finalmente su Último Adios. Las obras susodichas, escritas en diferentes épocas de su vida, han tenido efectos muy importantes en el corazón de sus hermanos. Todas las poesías que creó durante sus mocedades y el melodrama denominado "Junto al Pasig" han cautivado la atención del pueblo pues le llamó siendo niño aun, como poeta y dramaturgo; pero sus obras posteriores han tenido un efecto muy distinto de las de su infancia. Ya no llaman únicamente la admisión por la belleza de sus composicio-

(1) Publicamos en nuestra Sección Literaria las composiciones de aquellos de nuestros estudiantes que en Literatura han merecido los premios de primero y segundo respectivamente. Recordarán nuestros lectores que Trozo ha abierto un Concurso Escolar conmemorando de ésta manera el 14º Aniversario del fusilamiento del Dr. Rizal.

nes, sino que hay algo encerrado en estas obras posteriores. Ellas encierran el alma de Rizal, su sentimiento patriótico, su amor sin igual a su idolatrada patria y éstos pensamientos, que revelaban sus obras, han influido en gran manera en la manera de ser de sus hermanos. Estos contemplan ahora la senda amena que se dirige a nuestra redención.

II. EL PATRIOTISMO DE RIZAL

Rizal há sido dotado de muchas cualidades bellas; pero la que le dió más fama, la que le hizo célebre en toda la faz de la tierra, la que le hizo ganar una corona de honores, es su patriotismo. Este sentimiento patriótico que tenía es un amor guardado en lo más recóndito del corazón, un amor que anida dentro del alma; en todos los momentos de su vida hasta en su último suspiro, no tenía más aspiración que la de obtener la libertad de su patria; vivir y morir por la patria era su ideal. Y su patriotismo se vió no solamente en sus palabras, sino también en sus obras. Él estudiaba y anhelaba ver

Los cuellos y corbatas de venta en EL CENTRO DE MODAS 94 Escolta no tienen comparación en calidad y precio.

20 AÑOS

DE GARANTIA PARA CADA PAR DE CRISTALES

OPTICOS

QUEVEDOS

ANTEOJOS

OPTICOS

EXAMINAREMOS VUESTRA VISTA GRATUITAMENTE

COMPANIA OPTICA DE MANILA

DOCTORES EN OPTOMETRIA

32 Escolta - Al pie del Fuente de España,
Edificio de Paris - Cuarto Núm. 1.

Nuestros trabajos son muy conocidos en las Islas
Filipiinas

PRECIOS: -P-2 -P-6 -P-10 -P-12 -P-15 -P-20 -P-25

Horas de Oficina: de 8 a. m. a 7 p. m.

Todos los dias incluso los domingos

OPTICOS

OPTICOS

las minas científicas; trabajaba para fortalecerse; pero todo esto no es más que patriotismo, porque al hacerlo, solo imploraba la ayuda poderosa de la ciencia y la fuerza física para poder luchar contra los enemigos de su país natal. Supo él que sin la ciencia era imposible levantar una libertad sólida; además, de ella, podía valerse para la defensa tenaz de su nación esclavizada. En efecto, escribe poesías en donde canta la miseria de su pueblo; cantó el estado deplorable en que nos encontramos; cantó el abismo tenebroso por donde pasábamos, para que de éste modo, los tiranos tuvieran compasión de nosotros. No consigue ablandar el corazón diamantino de algunos que entonces nos gobernaban. Entonces escribió varios folletos cuando estuvo en el Extranjero todos rebosantes de patriotismo. En estas obras expuso, como un medio de petición, las demasías del pasado régimen, dando al mismo tiempo, sugerencias de sabias reformas, encaminadas á mejorar de éste modo el estado de vida del pueblo filipino. Pero no consiguió su objeto con aquellos medios, sino al contrario, encontró la muerte. Si, murió; pero aceptó la muerte tan solo por su amor pátrio y antes de morir nos dejó su Último Adiós tan conmovedor en donde se hallan cristalizados todos sus sentimientos. Patética es cada estrofa; y cada estrofa contiene palabras de amor y cada palabra es un gemido arrancado de lo íntimo de su corazón. Aquí se vé su alma grandiosa por la que llega hasta superar á los patriotas y héroes de otras naciones. Nos ha enseñado como se ama mejor á la patria. El estudió y trabajó y derramó su sangre para enseñarnos á defender la patria nuestra contra todos los que la insultan. Sigamos lo que nos enseñó el Mártir de Bagumbayan para que podamos obtener nuestra emancipación.

SOMBRERERIA

DE J. TOLOSA

82 San Sebastian (Antes Crespo.)
Quiapo. Manila.

Se vende sombreros del país como Calasiao, Baliwag, Buntan, Sabutan, Abacá, Buri, etc. etc.

Se reciben trabajos concernientes al ramo y blanqueos con especialidad y esmero etc.

Josue Soncuya

LAWYER-ABOGADO

77 Legaspi

Walled City Manila

III. LA MUERTE DE RIZAL

COMPATRIOTAS:-

La muerte de Rizal es un hecho glorioso y al mismo tiempo fatal para el pueblo filipino. Es glorioso porque con ella despertó á su pueblo para pensar en la libertad y sacudir la esclavitud; es fatal por cuanto que hemos perdido de una manera injusta é incua á tan valeroso hermano. Él sembró con su sangre derramada en el campo de Bagumbayan, el día tristísimo del 30 de Diciembre del '96, la semilla que há de producir el fruto deseado de nuestra redención; ha derribado la cárcel donde se habían detenido personas inocentes; ha roto las cadenas poderosas que sujetaban á nuestra Madre y, por sus obras, por sus ejemplos y enseñanzas, amanecerá, sin duda alguna, la aurora de la emancipación, por la que murieron los filipinos. Por eso, nosotros, por ese grandísimo favor recibido de él, debemos recompensarle, honrarle y elevarle á las alturas de las regiones de los más célebres héroes. Pero, Señores, yo creo que para honrar al Dr. Rizal, no basta hacer procesiones cívicas y veladas no es este el único modo de rendirle un culto de adoración, ni creo que es lo más esencial; hay otro que creo ser de más vital importancia, cual es profesar la misma fé de Rizal, seguir sus ideales, porque haciendo ésto es cumplir su voluntad y cumplir su voluntad es rendirle homenaje de veneración. Así, pues compatriotas, no dejemos el camino trazado por Rizal, para que consigamos vivir en la prosperidad en el seno de la patria libre é independiente.

EUFRASIO OCAMPO

Alumno del Colegio Ntra. Sra. del Rosario.

Percales de la última novedad se halla de venta á precios reducidos en EL CENTRO DE MODAS.—94 Escolta.

Para adquirir un retrato muy parecido y baratísimo, es preciso acudirse á la Fotografía

"BOREAL STUDIO"

LOLO 313, BINONDO, MANILA—TEL. NO. 270

BAJO LA DIRECCIÓN DE *B. GOMEZ*

"Antiguo fotógrafo de la acreditada "Fotografía Zafra"
PEINADORA GRATIS TODOS LOS DIAS

Maximino Mina

LAWYER-ABOGADO

52 Magallanes, Walled City, Manila, Narvacan, Iloco Sur

I Efectos que han producido en el Pueblo Filipino las obras literarias de Rizal

Entre las artes que nuestro gran patriota poseyó en alto grado, es la literatura. De éste arte, se valió principalmente para incrustar en los cerebros filipinos ideas llenas de enseñanza. Por medio de la literatura, Rizal demostró á su pueblo los encantos de una vida propia é independiente. Sus obras están diseminadas por todas las partes del Archipiélago y sus paisanos las leen con fruición exquisita. Los efectos que produjeron en el pueblo filipino se reflejan en que éste tiene más amor á las cosas nacionales y en el hecho de que comenzó la revolución, antes de tiempo y sin la debida preparación, y el mismo Rizal se vió obligado á detener la marcha brusca de aquellos revolucionarios que se lanzaban desprovistos de armas de fuego, en su mayor parte, á los campos de batalla. Se puede asegurar sin temor á equivocaciones de ningún género, que las obras de Rizal han hecho que el Pueblo Filipino pensara en su vida propia é independiente.

II Patriotismo de Rizal—Si Rizal sobresalió en medicina, poesía, filosofía y letras y otras artes y ciencias, más se hizo grande y fué querido del Pueblo Filipino por su acendrado patriotismo. El tenía para sí que nada hay más hermoso que el amar á su Patria. Por eso, le habeis visto salir de Filipinas y abandonar sus patrios lares, para buscar en otro país mas ciencia para dársela entera á sus compatriotas. En París, Berlín, Lóndres y Barcelona, ha estado nuestro héroe. A pesar de los mil y uno encantos que ofrecen á la vista éstas ciudades, la atención de Rizal la tenía siempre fija en su país natal. Si hubiera sido extranjero, hubiera olvidado de Filipinas. Pero no era un alma vulgar. Todas sus energías, todos sus entusiasmos, todo lo que valía aquel hombre, se había puesto á la disposición de su patria. Al volver á Filipinas, muchas esperanzas suyas hanse tronchado en flor, pues, las circunstancias se han opuesto á realizar sus más grandes ideales. ¿Quereis una prueba más grande de su intenso patriotismo? Dirigid vuestra mirada al campo de Bagumbayna, allí le habeis visto despedirse de su patria; y así como toda su vida la tuvo consagrada á Filipinas, así también quiso que en los últimos momentos de su existencia se ofrecieran á la Patria, la esencia de su fé, los pedazos de su corazón y sus mejores afectos.

III Hablar algo de la muerte de Rizal en forma oratoria. Caballeros: Rizal murió, pero no murió como mueren los imbéciles y tiranos.

Murió como un héroe y mártir. Héroe porque al lanzarse en la tormenta, logró, gracias á sus talentos perfeccionados de patriotismo, iluminar cerebros oscuros encender en los corazones el fuego del patriotismo y proclamar muy alto el honor y la dignidad de la raza. Mártir, porque por sus campañas, dignas de aplauso, por la sublimidad y alteza de las causas que defendía, tuvo que entregar su alma al Supremo Hacedor de todas las cosas.

¿Que importa que haya muerto el más grande de los filipinos? La Patria le rinde veneración profunda. Puede decirse que Rizal no murió. Vive en la historia y en los monumentos y en el corazón de cada filipino.

¡Que gloriosa es la muerte de Rizal! La historia canta sus grandezas y su patriotismo que no há sido bastardeado por el brillo tentador del oro. La ciencia le cuenta en el número de los gigantes del pensamiento; el arte cúbrele de honores así en Filipinas, como en Europa y América, y la Patria jura que seguirá la senda trazada por su abnegación sin límites y sus obras llenas de sabia enseñanza. La muerte de Rizal no es muerte, es vida.

Cárlos Sunglao Alumno del Colegio Ntra. Sra. Del Rosario

El patriotismo de Trozo

¡Trozo! ¿Que patriota es éste arrabal! No se olvida del progreso intelectual de la Juventud Filipina! La juventud es la bella esperanza de la Patria, lo dijo Rizal. Por eso, ella es objeto de toda suerte de atenciones por parte de los de Trozo. No se ha contentado éste arrabal tan sólo con celebrar procesión cívica sino que para mayor honra y gloria del excelso patriota que murió en Bagumbayan, se abrió un concurso escolar. Estudiantes de los Colegios nós renombrados de la Capital han tomado parte en ésta noble lid. Unos cayeron, pero cayeron con la satisfacción del deber cumplido, con el consuelo de haber respondido al llamamiento patriótico; otros triunfaron en el torneo intelectual, llevándose los mejores premios. ¡Debe de estar muy contento Rizal! El más sabio y patriota de los filipinos, desde el cielo en que se encuentra, vé con júbilo la realización de cierta parte de aquellos ideales que soñó mientras peregrinaba por éste valle sembrado de espiras y abrojos!

La fiesta conmemorando el fusilamiento del Dr. se hizo con la majestad y el esplendor que los recursos pecuniarios permitieran á los habitantes de Trozo. Presidió la fiesta la proclamada Reina, la bella y angelical Srta. Cármen Reyes. Varios caballeros lucieron uso de la palabra, poniendo de relieve la importancia del acto que presenciaban sus ojos.

En la víspera de la fiesta, los oradores Fernando M.^a Guerrero, Macario Adriático Marcelo Eloriaga pronunciaron elocuentísimos discursos.

En el día de la fiesta, tomaron la palabra algunos alumnos premiados.

El laureado poeta Dr. Pacífico Victoriano, profesor de Ntra. Sra. Del Rosario, en terminos gran elocuentes, estuvo presentando al público á cada orador. ¡Que de imágenes y metáforas embellecían los pensamientos luminosos de nuestro íntimo amigo el Sr. Victoriano! Mientras le escuchábamos, hemos notado que el público estaba pendiente de sus labios. La poesía no riñe con la oratoria. Victoriano es tan poeta como orador.

Hay que hacer justicia al Sr. Cayetano Argüelles. Este prominente vecino de Trozo fué el alma de la fiesta. La cuestión económica há sido manejada por el Sr. Argüelles como por un ministro de hacienda.

El 14º aniversario de la muerte de Rizal fué celebrado por Trozo. Todos estuvieron satisfechos de la labor desplegada,

ABELARDO DE ELOISA.

lupang pinaghaharian ng mga kabaitan; kabaitang tinataglay niyang mga maiitim na kamay (manos negras)...

.....
 Mayrong ngang nag-uudyok na patayin ang *Filipino Teacher*, nguni't ang ganito'y di man nakapagpatindig ng balahibo naming pusà, pagka't jano sa amin ang ganitong udyok? Sa, ang inuudyukan nama'y wala sa hanay ng aming samahan.

Saka, magpatongpatong man ang umudyok kahit na sa amin, ay maipapalagay lamang na parang isang batong inihagis sa gitna ng kailanngan. Parang isang tabong tubig na ibinuhos sa kalawakan ng dagat Pasipiko...

Dapat matalastas ng madla, na ang pahayagan amin tinutukoy, ay di na nga ang dating pangalan, kundi PROGRESS OF EDUCATION na.

Ang magiging layunin, ay ipagpatuloy ang pagtatangol sa mga gurong pilipino, sa mga paaralan at gayon din, (sa biglang sabi) sa bayan. Oo, ang bayan ay di malilimot kailan man, hangga't may dugon nabalong sa aming mga ugat.

Dapat ipagpauna,—hindi man namin katungkulan—na, kung ang pahayagang ito'y mamatay, ay malayong makamit ng mga gurong pilipino ang kaluagang tayô ngayon, kaluagang noong sa mga unang dako ay di ipinagkaloob sa loob ng bakurang mahisteriyo. Ang pahayagan ito, katulad na ng alam ng madla ay walang ibang layunin kundi isigaw at isabog sa harap nang bayan ang kaapihang nangyayari sa mga gurong pilipino.

Naglalathala rin ng mga babasahing makabuluhan ukol sa bayan, sa karunungan atbp. Kaya't, jano ang dapat gawin ng mga kapatid na gurong pilipino?

Wala, kundi siya'y tankilikin.

Uulit-ulitin naming di na kami ang *FILIPINO TEACHER*, kundi ngayo'y PROGRESS OF EDUCATION na.

¡Pinatay ang una?

Kalabisang pangungusap.

Nag-bago ng pamağat. ¡Bagong-Buhay!

At lalo naming uulit-uliting, ang mga namamahala nito'y wala na sa bakuran ng pamahalaan: mula ngayo'y makikialam kami, bukod sa binanggit sa unahan nito, ng ukol sa suliranin ng ba-

yan, ng bayang tayo lamang may tibok na puso ng bayani ang dapat asahan, pag-asang katulad ng sa mga kapatid na nalagutan ng hininga sa parang ng pakikitalad dahil din sa bayan; oo, dahil din sa bayan.

At mula ngayo'y ang dahong tagalog ay may maluag na pitak na maaaring mapaglathalaan ng ukol sa suliraning bayan at paaralan.

¡Buhay pa kami!

Sa harap ng mga Pangyayari.

Dahil sa Politika.

Buklatin nating sumandali sa mga dahon ng kasaysayan ng ating kabuhayan, at utopin ang ating mga dibdib saka pakiramdam nang hinang ang ating mga kaluluwa.

«Ang naglalakihang buwis, na alang ng alangan sa kaya nang ating kahirapan; ang mga pag-ugugol na walang patumangga sa mga bagay na walang kapararakan, ang pagpapabaya sa mga lupain nating bukal nang ating ikagiginhawa—ang pagkawalang lingap sa kalakal na sarili; at iba't ibapa: ang lahat ng ito'y nagkakatuang tuang upang bukas-makalawa'y tananin tayong alipin ng karalitaan at busabos ng taga ibang bayan. . . »

Saksi nito ang gugol ng pamamahalaang sa taontaon ay nadaragdagan, pagdaragdagan na a bulsang tumatangis din ng mga pataygutom nagmumula; ang pagpipistahan sa saan man, pagpipistahang naglakahulugan ng salapi, nang salaping iniipon-ipon sa buong sang taon at ibubulaksak pagkatapos sa isa lamang araw; ang pagwawalang bahala sa mga lupaing ipinagkaloob ng pamahalaan, na kung tawagi'y *homestead* na ngayon halos ay nasasakamay ng mga *trusts*; ang pagpapabaya sa mga hanap-buhay na dinadala pa rito ng mga taga ibang lupain; pagpapabayang ikinahuhughog ng ating mga supot aywan at kung bakit naaatim ito ng ating mga mayayamat marurunong at ang pagkawalang lingap sa sarili nating hanap-buhay, dahil sa di pagkakaisa, walang pagdadamayang at iba't ibapa.—¡Kay saklap na katotohanan!

¡Bakit? jsaan nagmumula? Katanungang kami na rin ang sasagot. Dahil sa *politika*. ¡Kung bakit? tayo'y magnilay.

Dahil sa *masagwang paggamit ng Politika* ay kung kaya't nariyan at nagkalat ang mga politikong tanso, na dahil sa sinasangkalang politika ay wala namang maga-wa kung naroroon na sa itaas, palibhasa'y mga walang lingap sa daing ng mga mahihirap at pulos taga-amen sa bawata sabihin ng mga walang-awa. Dahil sa malabis na pagkagumon sa politika at masagwang paggamit nito, ay napapabayaang tuloy ang mga hanap-buhay ng dapat sanang pag-ubusan ng kaya; sapagkat dito lamang

naririto ang daang sa pag-ilag sa masungit na tadhana na ating palad. Dahil sa simbuho nang politika, ay kung kaya't nangariyan ang mga politikong nagbabangayan, at di mangagkasundo, pagbabangayang nagiging dahil tuloy ng mahirap ikapagtayo ng mga kapisanan sa paghahanap-buhay, palibhasa'y walang pagkakaisa at pagdadamay na dapat mangagsiuna sa mahahalagang layunin. Dahil sa politika, ang mga politikong ito ang dapat sanang magturo at mag-akay sa mga kababayang nagnanasang makakuha ng mga lupain ng pamahalaan, pagnanasang hindi mangyari dahil sa kasahulan ng dapat magturo, ay kung kayat ahg lahat ay nabibigo, pagkabigong ipinagsasamantala naman ng mga dayong walang habas sumabsab ng di kanila; at dahil din sa malabis na pagkagumon sa politika at kung kaya't sahol tayo sa mga hanap-buhay na paglalagyang ng mga salaping natitipon ng mga mahihirap, at sa kasahulang ito'y nagmumula naman ang paggugugol na walang kaparakan sa walang halagang bagay.

¡Oh, kay saklap ni mga katotohanan!

Samantala, kami a magtatanong: ¡kailan pa tayo magbabagong loob?

A. LEUGIM.

Ang pagsulong ng ating wika

Sa mga sandaling ito ay walang ibang mapupuna sa mahalagang kilusan ng bayan liban sa paglaganap ng wikang matamis ng mga Taga-Ilog, sa pagbibinhi at paglusog ng mayamang wika nina Lakang-Dula at Balagtas sa magigiting na damdamin ng mga pilipino, ng mga pilipinong walang pang-arap sa bawat sandali kung ang kanyang *Katubusan*.

Ang ating wika, sa mga sumandaling ito, ay unti-unting naglitiwanag sa madilim na panganorin, dahan-dahang pumupukaw at umusbong sa mga damdaming tulog na nangagwawalang bahala ng kanyang kadakilaan at marahil ay di na malalao't darating ang isang maligayang umaga na ipatatanaw sa madla ang mga ginintuan niyang sinag, ang kanyang maririkit na liwayway sa Silanganan ng Daigdig, sa likod ng mahabang panahong tinabingan siya ng masusungit na dilim, upang magpamalalas ng buong ningning sa kanyang pananagumpay at upang magbaon ng kanyang dakilang araw na dapat ipaghari sa magigiting na taong tumubo sa *Mutya ng Silangan*.

Ang bayang nagmimithi ng kanyang Pananarili, ang lahing naghahangad ng kanyang Kalayaan, ay dapat magkaroon ng isang sariling wika na siyang bumibigkis sa mga tiwatalag na puso ng kanyang mga kampon, siyang lumilikha ng pagkakaisa sa mga hiwahiwalay na damdamin ng kanyang mga sakop, gaya rin naman ng pagkakaroon ng isang marangal na watawat na dapat matanaw at masamba sa bawat sandali ng ating kabuhayan.

Huwag nating pabayaang malansag ang ating wika, huwag nating ibulusok sa malalim na bangin ang ating kaluluwa at pag-iisip, huwag nating laitin ni sumpain ang wika ng ating mga Bayani at ng ating mga ni-

nuno, sapagka't ang paglalansag, pagbubulusok at pagsumpa ay katumbas ng kamatayan ng bayan at lahi natin. Isang kataksilang walang pangalawa ang yumurak sa marangal na mukha ng ating wika at isang kasalangan mabigat na dapat pakasumpain ang tumalikod sa wikang kinagisnan, sa wikang salig ng ating kabihasan at ng ating mga ugali.

Sakaling may dayuhang umiinis at sumusugpo sa malayang buhay ng ating salita, sakaling mayroong tagaibang lupa na sa kanya'y ibig magbaon sa malalim na hukay ay walang kailangan sa atin, sapagkat hindi katakatakang sa kanyang puso ay tumibok ang pagbabaon sa sagisag ng ating maririkit na asal. Walang kailangan ang gayong nais niya, sapagka't tayo'y hindi umaasa sa ibang kamay kundi sa sariling lakas, sa sariling buhay na siyang pumapatnubay at tumatagkilik sa ating mga kapalaran.

Sa mga kilos na kasalukuyan ay dapat nating purihin ang mga pagsusumikap na ginagawa ng ating mga manunula at mananagalog sa walang likat na pagpagod sa pagtuklas ng mabubuting paraan upang mapadilag at mapabunyi ang Wikang Tagalog. Walang gantimpalang maitutumbas sa kanila kundi ang bayan ay tumugon, ang bayan ay sumunod sa kanilang darakilang aral at magagandang halimbawa. Ibig kong sabihin dapat mahalina ng bayan ang kanyang wikang katutubo gaya naman ng kanilang pagmamahal na ipinamamalas.

Kung ang baya'y naghahangad din lamang magkaroon ng isang wikang katutubo ay walang ibang dapat gawin kundi sumunod sa landas na tinatatak ng ating magigiting na kababayan na nagmamahal ng buong puso sa kanyang sariling wika, itulong ang kanyang lakas, ang kanyang buhay sa lubos na ikapagwawagi ng kanyang mga banal na adhika.

Sa madadakilang sandaling ito, ang kaunting lakas ang bahagyang tulong ng bayan ang tanging kailangan natin. Araw na siya'y kumilos, araw na siya'y bumalikuwas ay araw naman ng ating pagwawagi, araw ng pananagumpay ng ating mga banal na layon, na, sa masayang Silanganan ng Daigdig ay sisilang ng puspos na ningning at buong lugod ang ating Wika, ang Wika ng mga Taga Ilog, ang Wika ng mga Bayani, na malalagong panahong nangulimlim sa masayang langit ng Pilipinas upang maghari sa kanyang sariling bayan, sa kanyang sariling lahi na siyang timbulan ng kanyang matitibay na ugat, ng matitigas na sanga na di nagigiba ng dalawang bagyong malakas na ibig magpaguho sa kanyang diwa at kabuhayan!

15—Enero—1911.

MAMERTO PAGLINAWAN.

Ang Pagtuturo ng "Dakilang Asal"

GURO AT MAGULANG

Sinabi ni Mateo Arnold: "ang dakilang asal ay tatlong ikaapat ng buhay". Sinabi naman ni Emerson: "pangaralan mo ang bata at bigyan ng mabuting halimbawa at ibigay mo sa kanya ang kaharian ng magandang kapalaran..."; at si Rosenbranz naman: "ang dakilang aral ay tanda ng kabihasan".

Ang mga katagang ito ng mga pantas noong mga unang dako, ay parapara manding ilaw na buhat sa langit na tumatanglaw sa mga noo ng ating mga banal

na alagad ng katauhan. Mga pangungusap na gumiging sa mga damdaming nahihimlay sa banig ng pagwawalang bahala,

Ibig naming tukuyin dito'y ang mga guro't magulang na nangaaatangan ng mahalagang tungkuling magturo ng mga banal na gawa: *Ang Dakilang Asal*.

Mahirap ngang alalahanin sa sandaling ito ang nangyayari sa loob al labas ng Kamaynilaan na di mabilang na mga bata ang naglihaw sa mga lansangan, taglay ang mga nakarimirim na kilos, anyo, at ugali, palibhasa'y sa kapabayaang ng ating mga magulang ay kung kaya't nagugumon sa masasamang hilig ng katawan. Paris halimbawa ng pagsusugal, at paggamit ng mga masagwang pangungusap na sa tuwituwina'y namamalasa sa mga batang iyang kapuskapalaran. (Bakit nagkakaganito?)

Ito'y di kasalanang ang mga bata, alalaon baga'y kung ano ang kanilang nakikita sa kanilang dapat sundin ay sila nilang ginagawa; kapag ang magulang ay masama ay masamarin rin sila, malibao na nga lamang kung magkaroon ng mabuting pagkakataon na ang bata'y umilag sa kanyang sarili sa kanyang ikapapahamak.

Ngunit yayamang ang saguting ito ay di sa magulang lamang napapataw, kung di rin naman sa mga gurong may hawak ng tungkod ng *mabuting kapalaran ng buhay*, kaya't dahil dito'y di sukat ang pagtuturo ng mga karunungan saklaw ng *Ciencia, Agricultura, Arte, Comercio* atbp. ang kanilang dapat pagsumikapang ituro, kung itaangi sa lahat ng ito'y ang pagpapakilala sa katuturan ng "pag-ibig" at sa paggamit ng "matwid".

Alalahanin natin na sinomang bata ay may taglay na kababaitan, at ang kabaitang ito'y paris din naman ng isang halaman na mula sa pagsupling ay may kamuraan, na maaaring hubugin hanggang ang kanyang mga sanga ay maging matigas at batibot. Ang paghubog sa kabaitang ito, mula sa pagkakilala ng masama't mabuti ay dapat ding maging pang-arawaraw, upang ang pagpapakilalang ito'y maging tanglaw nila sa kanilang tinatahak.

Ngunit sapat na kaya ang pagpapakilala at paghubog sa mga murang kaisipan ng mga bata? Hindi pa rin. Ang mga bata, gaya ng nabanggit na sa itaas ay "nilikha sa paghuwad sa kanilang nakikita"; Sa makatwid baga'y paris ng sinabi ni Emerson na: "pangaralan mo ang bata at bigyan ng mabuting halimbawa at ibinigay mo sa kanya ang kaharian ng magandang kapalaran...."

"Bigyan nang mabuting halimbawa"—ito ang tunitin di dapat kaligtaan, sapagka't kungdi ay mawawalan ng saysay ang iyong pangangaral sa dahilang ikaw na nangangaral ay siyang di tumutupad at gumagawa ng mga bagay na laban sa *Dakilang Asal*.

Ikaw na guro ng kabihasan at ilaw ng magandang kapalaran...dapat mong alalahanin na kungdi ka matumpak sa iyong ginagawa ay sinasagot mo ang daanda't libolibong kaluluwa ng mga walang malay sa mga ginagawa... Lisanin mo ang balakid ng iyong halimbawa. Huwag kang magsugal, huwag kang mangalunya, huwag kang magsayaw sa mga *suskrisyon*; huwag kang imang-apid at ibapa, sapagka't ang lahat ng ito'y kapintasan, kapintasang sumisira ng dangal at puri ng sang gaya mong manunubos sa laot ng kapalaran.

Kayo, kayong mga gurong may gay ng pag-uugali ay dapat magbago ng asal at harapin ang pagbibigay ng magandang halimbawa at tuparin ang pangungusap ng isang pantas, na: "Ang mga guro ay alagad ó *apostol* ng mabuting gawa, sapagka't sa kanila naroroon ang ikaluluwalhati ng mga kaluluwa."

MARK—ANTONY.

Isang Talumpati (*)

"KATUNGKULAN NG MGA MAGULANG ANG PAPAG
ARALIN ANG KANILANG MGA ANAK"

Ginigiliw kong mga bata:

Iginagalang kong mga binibini at kaginoohan:

Pinagkaisahan ng mga kapatid ko sa tungkol sa paaralang ito (Pandakan) ang pagsalaysay nang ilang mga pangungusap, hinggil sa tenang ipinagkaloob sa akin. Ano ang aking gagawin? Minag ng dapat na ako'y tumalima sa kanila ng boong pagitig.

Dalawang linggong mahigit, na ang mga pag-aaral at nagtuturo sa mga paaralan ay mapapatigil buhat sa araw na ito sanhi sa ang mga araw na iyan ay karaniwang ipinangingilin ng mga paaralan sa Sandaigdig Sa biglang paghahaka'y makagagalak sapagkat kayo'y makapagpapahinga't makapaglililiwalit, ngunit kung pagkukurukuruin nating mabuti at isasalig sa kawikaan ni Salomon, ang pantas ng mga pantas sa kanyang kapapanunan, na aniya'y *ang panahon ay ginto*; ay dapat ipagdamdandam nang lahat kung sa mga araw na iyan ay wala tayong haharapin kung di'ang mag-aksaya ng panahon sa mga bagay na walang kapararakan ó kabuluhan.

Natatalastas ng madla na ang *karunungan ó kaalaman* ay siyang hantungan ng lahat ng ginhawa. At sapagka't ito ang siyang katorihanan, kinakailangan nga na huwag gamitin ang panahon sa mga bagay na walang kapakinabangan, kundi sa mga bagay na ikatutuklas ng karunungan sa pamamagitan ng pag-aaral. Ang karamihan ng mga magulang natin sa ngayon ay nakababatid ng mga sinabi kong ito. Kaya nga't, di sila nagpapabaya ng pag-aaral sa kanilang mga anak. Pinagsusumikapang nila na ang mga anak nila'y mangatuto, palibhasay ang kaalaman ay nagdadala sa atin doon sa mataas na himpapawid ng katalinuhan, ang ating isip kung mabusog na sa maliligayang turo, ginagawaang mahalagang bunsuran ng lahat ng matataas na haka; hakang nakatutuklas ng ligayang layon, hakang nakatutuklas ng mahalagang kayaman, sa makatuwid baga mga hakang magdiriwang sa lahat ng sakunang sapilitang daranasin nating lahat sa kabuhayang linalayon.

Ngunit dinaramdam kong sabihin na sa panahong ito'y mayroon pa ring ilan sa mga magulang ang nagpapakita ng pangit na halimbawa sa kanilang mga buong pagirog, ang di tumutupad sa kanilang tungkulin. Sa lugal na dapat papasukin ang mga ito sa paaralan ang ginagawa'y dinadala sa mga bahay sugalan, ó kung dili kaya'y ipinapasok sa bahay pagawaan upang makatulong nila sa paghahanap-buhay gayong ang kanilang

(*) Binigkas ng kabigan naming Pedro R. Antonio sa paaralan bayau, ng Pandakan, noong ika 23 ng Dis., bilang pagsasara ng klase sa biniggit na paaralan.—P. ng P.

mga bunso'y wala pang sapat na gulang sa gayong gawain at di pa marunong ni kahit isang hota man lamang. Sino ngayon ang dapat managot sa mangyayari sa kanilang mga anak sakali't ang mga ito'y mag-silaking mga mangmang? Sino ang nararapat sisihin kung ang lahat ng mga batang ito'y walang matutuhan kungdi ang magsusugal? Sino . . . ? Sila, Silang mga magulang na di nagpaaral sa kanilang mga anak. Silang mga magulang na nagdadala ng mga pa sugalan, sapagka't ganito ang kanilang itimuro't ipinamulat.

May mga magulang na nangagpapalagay na ang kanilang tungkulin sa mga anak ay alagaan at palakihin lamang, datapwa't di nila natatalos na mayroon silang isang mahigpit na tungkulin sa kanilang pagkamagulang na dapat isagawa sa kanilang mga anak, tungkuling ipinagbibilin sa iba't ibang mga bayan. Na ito'y alin? Ang papagaralin ang kanilang mga anak sa lugal na ang mga ito'y dalhin sa mga sugalan.

Ang mga magulang ay walang karapatang magpalagay ni magdabilan na kung kaya nila di mapapagaral ang kanilang mga anak ay dahil sa wala silang sukat itangkilik kahit na sila'y walang karamdaman at malakas ang katawan.

Ang mga palaga na ito'y wala sa katwiran, sapagka't saan nga tayo kukuha ng itatangkilik sa kanilang mga anak sa kung bukod pa sa tayo'y mahirap na'y wala tayong hinaharap kungdi ang pagtutulog sa bahay. Ang mga magulang na ngayon ang siyang may malaking saguting sa ating bayan kapag ang mga bata sa panahong ito'y di nila pinapagaral. Sila ang babagsakan ng pula't sisi sa araw ng bukas, kapag ang kanilang mga anak ay nagsilaking mga mangmang sapagka't di nila pinaturuan. Mga magulang na di nagpaparal sa kanilang mga anak: papagaralin nga [natin ang iyong mga bata sapagka't ito'y inyong katungkulan at isinisigaw ng matwid sa harap ng Dios at ng Sangkatauhan.

Sinabi ko

Tulang Tagalog

Gumising ka Bayan...

(Ilandog sa kapisanang may gayon ding pamagat, na natatag sa Morong, Bataan.)

Ang ngiti ng araw, ang simo, ng hangin,
ang tapik ng alon sa kan, ang pampargin;
ang huni ng ibon sa mga kaingin
at tahol ng aso sa mga bundukin.....

siyang nagsasaysay
na ang kadilima'y

linamon ng lahat niyong panganorin
at ibang araw na, iba nang damdamin
ang nunupling ngayon... ang pang aalipin
ay binayaan nang kusang kalawangin.

Sa alin mang dako, sa alin mang panig,
sa bayan ma't bundok, sa lupa ma't tubig,
sa kaparangan man, bulaos at yungib,
dagat, ilog, lawa, bukal, sapa't batis....

walang mahahalaw
na sabing malaman....

kundi yaong wikang: "Ang oras na'y 'napit...
"Gumising ka, bayan. I at ang iyong isip
"ay itatalaga mo sa bawa't panganib
"sa lakdaw ng buhay ng Lahing Maliit,

Sa alin mang bayan, katauha't uri,
at kapag ibig ng magbaka-sakali
na 'mutol ng tungkod ng sinomang Hari...
ó huwag lumuhod sa harap ng Pari...

unang masisilid
sa Diwa at Bibig

ang wikang: "Gumising ka, Bayan ko't Lahi,
"tangni ang sandata't kata'y manunggali
"laban sa adhika ng mapanglugami,
"laban sa isipang may tayngang kawali..."

"Gumising ka, Bayan..!" — Sino ang may wika,
na kalabisan ng ito'y isadiwa?
Ang alin mang punla'y di mananariwa
kundi didiligin ng nag aalaga.

Ang salitang iya'y
siyang nagbibigay

sa tao ng mga bagong halimbawa,
at nagpapabuhay sa tulog na nasa,
anopa't sa mga suliraning bata:
ang salitang ito'y nagbibigay-diwa.

Sa tulog ó gising ang alin mang Bayan
ang wikang "Gumising..!" ay di kapansanan.
At dapat tantuing ang "gising" ay "buhay"
at ang "pagtulog" ay isang "kamatayan",

at ang bayang tulog
ay bayang lagulong

ng kapuwa bayang mapagharimunan...
mapanamantala't mapagsapalaran
sa palad ng isang naghihintay lamang
sa bangin ng limot ng kaginhawahan,

At kung ibig nating palagi nang tayo,
sa galaw ng buhay, ay kahalobilo...
magmula sa lalong masaganang Tao
hanggang sa nikahi't butil mang ng mumo
ay di makatikim ..

Ang wikang ito rin

ang marapat gawin na pinakaulo
simula at gitna, katapusa't dulo
ng lahat ng nasa, nang ang Pilipino
ay kilanling Lahi't Bayang Matalino.

Kung naniniwala tayong kamatayan
ang isang pag-tulog: "Bakit babawalang
na ating sabihin at ipagsigawan
ang wikang: "Gising na, gumising ka Bayan?"

Kung ang pagkagising
ay isang taguring

walang kahulugan kundi kabuhayan
sa ang ibig natin tayo ay mabuhay
ng buhay payapang sukat ipagdiwang
sa Pilipinas ma't sa Sandaigdigan.

"Gumising ka, Bayan, oo, gumising ka..!
kung ang pagtulog mo'y napakatagal na.
Ang napakahaba na pagpapahinga
ay pagpapaikli lamang ng hininga.

"Gumising ka, Bayan..!
Oo... kailangang

ang napakaligoy na pag aabala
ay siyang malimit na masamantata
ng mga isipang ang kanya na'y kanya't
ibig pa'y kanya rin sampu ng sa iba.

Ating panoorin ang kawal ni dukha
na sa maghapuna'y nabilad ang mukha:
Ang bisig at isip ay hapo at pata,
sakaling gumabi't sa banig mahiga...
halos nangangarap
ng gayon ding saad...
na halos ay di pa nawawalawala
ang bisa ng pagal at ng panglalata:
ay: "¡Gumising ka na..!"—¡Tamis na salita
na nakabubuhay sa hindi lalaksa..!

Kung ang wikang ito'y kinayayamutan
ng mga isipang mapagkunwa'y paham
na nangagsasabing: ang pagayong saysay
sa isang pag-asang: Baya'y nahihimlay.

¡Hidwang pagkukuro!
Ang linaw at labo'y
di napagpipisan sa isang sisidlan.
na ang pinupukaw ng salitang iyan,
ay di lang ang mata, kundi ang isip man,
at di lang ang isip kundi sampung kamáy.

At sa isang bayang ang dahon ng tabak
ay kinalawang na sa pagkakasakbat,
dito'y kailangang ang dahon ng aklat
naman ang gumising ng di naghihikab...

Gising totohanang
di a'impungatan...
pagka't ang paggising na papungatpungat
ay isang badhá pang marami ang Tamad,
at ang katamaray walang iwawakas
sa alin mang bayan kundi pananalat.

¡Gumising ka, Bayan! Huwag mong pakinggan
ang sabi ng mga Malabigang Mangmang.
Hangga't nangaglabi sila sa likuran
ay mulong ka naman diyan sa Unahan.

Tikman mong sapitin
yaong panganoring
kinasusuksukan ng iyong Tagumpay
at ang malabiga'y saká mo mamasdan:
Nangagtingalari't at ikaw'y tinatanaw
ibig kang malaglag sa dati mong lagay.

Hindi kailangang ikaw ay ulanin
ng sumpa't paglibak, ng puna't pag iring...
si Kristo'y Diyos na ay linibak pa rin
Noong ang nais niya'y lahat ay tubusin.

¡Gaano pa kaya
ang gaya mong Dukha?
Kaya nga, Bayan ko, ang dapat mong gawin
ay tumalaga ka sa bawat daraing.
Ang apoy kung minsa'y doon sumusupling
sa pagkakapingki ng kapwa paalim.

Doon ka'y Ibarra'y minsang isinaad
ng dakilang taong batibot na Elias:
"Na sa pag aaway doon natutuklas
ang ilaw ng daang nananglaw sa lahat".
Sa pakikibangga
ng digma sa digma

diyan nagmumula, diyan lumalabas
ang ginugulatan ng Lakas at Lakas
ang hinahangaang mga pagkatupad
Ang Dakilang Mithi'y diyang nag-uugat.

Sakaling sa bato ng mga libingan
ay pumayapa na ang lahat ng buhay,
sakaling wala na ang mga datibang
mapagkunwa'y hari sa nakakayanan.....
ating magunitang
may hulng salita
na sa diwa nati'y di dapat mawalay,
bilang tagubilin sa mangaiwan
na magsisibuo ng bagong isipan...
at dito'y ang wikang: "¡GUMISING KA, BAYAN!"

JULIAN CRUZ BALMASEDA.

Babaing nagpakamatay

DAHIL SA "BINHI AT PAG-ASA"

Noong linggong nakaraan, ay isang babae ang nag-
pakamatay sa Dulumbayan.

Si Kulas ay nobiyo ni Doray, at si Doray ay
kaisang tibok ng puso ni Kulas. Sabihin pa, sila'y
magnobiyo... Nang araw ng Sabad ng magpapaalam si
Kulas sa bahay ng babae, ay arxbilin si Doray ng
ganito:

—Kulas, Kulas: kundi mo pa ako nalilimutan, ay
bukas, linggo, pagparito mo ay, bili mo ako ng isang
nobela ni G. Miguel Antonio ar ibinabalitang marikit,
maging sa pag-iibigan at sulirang bayan, hane?

—¡...kundi pa kita malimutan?

—¡Bakit ganito ang tanong, mo?

—Mangyari'y baka..

—¡Baka ano? ¡ha, ano lug eh?

—Wala; lambing ko lamang sa iyo..

—¡Siya nga ba?

—Oo, Kulas.

At noon di'y lumakad na si Kulas, matapos na ma-
pangakuan ibibili ng nobelang *Binhi at Pag-asa* si Doray.

Kinabukasan ay walang dala si Kulas kundi isang
balot na papel at sinabing nakasara raw ang aklatan
kung kaya raw di siya nakabili.

At noon di'y si Doray ay sinaksak ang kaliwa niyang
dibdib, bago sinabing;

¡*Binhi at Pag-asa!* dahil sa iyo'y nagpakamatay, ako..

Ang "Divorcio"

Pagkukurong makabuluhan

Totoong maalingasngas ngayon sa alin man yatang-
sulok nitong kapuluan ang tungkol sa *divorsiong* ini
harap ng dalawang kinatawang-bayan sa ating kapu-
lungan. Dito sa Maynila ay lalonglalo na: siya na
lamang halos bukung bibig ng mga tao sa mga paglili-
pon, paglilipong ang nangyayari tuloy ay magkaigtingan
ng pagtatalo hangga't sa magkaalit-alit ang iba.

Mahalaga, at sadyang mahalaga para sa amin; kaha-
lagahan bagang kung sadyang tutuusin ay magbubunga
ng dalawang bagay sa kasalukuyang tayó ng bayan: ó
ikagiginhawa ó ikasasama.

Kaginhawahan at Kasamaan.

Iyan ang suliranin.

Liwanagan natin:

(1) — Bakit ikagiginhawa ng bayan? Sa anong paraan?

Ikagiginhawa ng bayan ang ganito, kailan ma't gagamitin sa mabuting paraan. (a) — Ang dalawang mag-asawa ay sadya nang di magkasundo sa kanilang pagsasama; ó, ang nga pag-uugali ng lalaki ay laban sa pag-uugali ng babae, ó ang babae man naman sa lalaki. (b) Nambababae ang lalaki, ó ang babae'y napapa lalaki. Sa dagliang pagsasabi, ay saklaw nang lahat ng masasamang kawalian ng isa sa mag kasama.

Kapag ganito ay karapatdapat na nga ang *diborsiyo* ó ang pagbaharap ng kahilingan upang papaghiwalayin ang dalawang nagkakasama, at dahil dito'y dapat mantantong daang ikagiginhawa; sa malinaw na sabi'y, wala na ang isa't isa sa piling ng kadalarnhatian at pag-aalala: wala na niyang magusot na kabuhayan.

(2) — Bakit makasasama sa bayan? Sa anong paraan?

Makasasama sa bayan, kailan ma't ginamit ng pahidwa. Sapagka't kapag ang balak na ito'y naging batas na, ay dapat asahing ang lalaking kahi't na may mabuting asawa at may ibang ibig na *giran*, ay pilit na hihingi ng diborsiyo kahi't na pilipitin ang matwid.

Ang ganito'y di malayong mangyari: para na nating nakikita.

Anang kampon ng lahi ni Mandagaran, ay di dapat pairalin ang diborsiyo dito sa Pilipinas, pagkat anyay masama.

Itinanong ko kung ano ang kasamaan, ay "masama" rin ang isinagot, at wala ni ano mang pangangatwirang pinagsasaligan.

Na, masisira ang bisa ng simbahan?

Na, ang pagbubuhol ng ginawa sa loob ng simbahan sa dalawang puso, ay malapagayon lamang ng walang kapararakan?

Diyan kayo mapagkikilala:

Di malayong ang pagtutol ng maraming babae hinggil sa *diborsiyo* sa ating kapulugan, ay udyok lamang niyang mga *masitim na kama*. Lilitaw rin ang lihim na iyan. Samantala'y maghintay tayo.

Buhat ngayon, ay maglalañ kami ng pitak ukol sa bagay na ito sa kanino mang may ibig na maglahad ng kanilang pakukuro,

Maynilà 15—1—1911

BAGONG TOLSTOY.

Ang babae sa isang bayan ay tunay na kabuhayan ng isang lahi, bagama't sadyang saklaw niyan.

Sa pamamahay ay siya ang bulaklak, siya ang bango at pangunahin sa patakarang ukol sa kabuhayan.

Ang pamamahay na walang babae ay walang dilag ni ayos na kawiliwili. Oo't may babaeng di nasasaklaw nito, datapuwa isa sa isandaan ang makikita, palibhasa'y katutubo sa kanila.

Buklatin nating sumandali ang matatandang kasaysayan at diya'y malinaw na mahahalaw nating ang babae'y nilikha upang kasa'nahin ng lalaki. Sa dagliang pagsasabi, ang lalaki ay di kailangang mamuhay sa sarili, kundi isapiling ang babae.

Sa dilag at ayos ng isang babae, ay dito natututong mamuhay ng maayos ang isang lalaki. At ito'y isang saksing matibay na mapananangnan, na, ang babae'y mahalaga.

Ang kalakhang halaga ng isang babae sa harap ng bayan ay di na sukat pang maunit. Lubha na't sa panahon ngayon, ang babae'y may ibang kilos, mga kilos na pawang tungo sa pagbabagong buhay, pagbabagong buhay na sa hinaharap ay nagbabadhang magtayo ng isang bayang dakila, malaya at malusog.

Aywan ko kung totoo ang ulat ng matandang kasaysayan, na, si Adan daw ay unang nilikha ng Dios bago isinunod si Eba. Kung tunay man ang ganito, ay di sasalang si Eba kung kaya inihuli ay sapagkat si Adan ay di maaaring makapagisa kundi walang isang Eba. Datapuwa't panong himalal si Adan daw ay pinakain ng mansanas ni Eba, ang mansanas na ipinagbabawal sa halaman. Tukso si Eba? Di malayo. Nguni't dapat matahong si Eba kung kanya nag-alok ng mansanas kay Adan ay tinukso ng *demonyo*?

Ngayon, kuruin nating magaling at maliwanag nating matatap, na, ang babae ay napakalaki ang halaga sa piling ng isang lalaki, pagkat siya lamang kapiling na maalam magpakain, kahi't na ipinababawal ng Lumikha.

Aywan ko lamang kung ang ulat na iyan ng matandang kasaysayan ay isa lamang *pangarap*...!

Maynilà—20—1—1911

ROSALIA DE LEÓN.

Mga Tulang Natanggáp

Ipinaaabot namin sa mga nagpadalá sa amin ng kanilang tula, na sa buwan susunód na nilá mababasa sa pahayagang ito.—ANG PASULATAN.

Panulat Babae

ANG BABAE AT ANG BAYAN

Ang babae'y isang dakilang bahagi ng bayan, palamuting makinang sa uri ng isang lahi. Kung baga sa maaliwalas na langit, sa mataas na panginorin, ang nagbibigay dilag, ang nagsasabog ng ningning sa mga gabing kawiliwili ay ang mga tala, mga talang nangagkisapkisap, mga talang nag-iibang anyo; pumapatay ng dilim, tumatakip sa kimpalkimpal na ulap...

Ang "Gramatikang Tagalog"

Aklat na natanggap

Buong pusong napasasalamat kami sa kaibigang may akda ng *Balarilang Tagalog*, sa pagkaka padala sa amin ng isang salin.

Maraming lubha ang nagtatanong ng *Gramatikang Tagalog* at kung saan ito mabibili. Nang manga nakaraang araw ay tunay na wala, nguni't ngayon ay mayroon na. Ipinagbibili sa lahat nang aklatan. Ang halaga ay 1.30, halagang kung tutuusiñ ay mura kay sa mga aklat sa kastila, ingglés at ibang wika. May 328 mukha.

Ang sino ma'y makapamimili at maluag na mapag-aaralan sa kanyang sarili ng walang guro.

Si G. Paglinawan ay isa sa mga katulong namin dito sa pahayagang ito.

Bawa't pilipino ay dapat na makaroon ng isang *Balarilang Tagalog* at huwag magpabayang di makabili ng isa, kahi't na iisa.

BAZAR SIGLO XX

Plaza del Conde N.º 2-16,

BINONDO, MANILA.

Gran Depósito de Efectos de Construcción

Planchas de hierro galvanizado, planas y acanaladas de todas clases y marcas á precio sin competencia.

Herramientas para obras manuales y para la Agricultura. Somos los únicos agentes de los *Arales* legítimos de Angát, (Sudsúd y Lipia).

Tenemos tambien un gran surtido de Comestibles y bebidas de calidad superior y á precios mas baratos.

Percales y Lanass una especialidad.

Somos los únicos Representantes de la renombrada *Máquina de Coser.* - **STANDART**

No olvidarse Cuando quereis alguna cosa dirijase personalmente ó por correo al

Bazar Siglo XX

2 - 16 Plaza del Conde Binondo Manila

START LIFE RIGHT!

YOU SHOULD BEGIN LIFE, OR AT LEAST SCHOOL LIFE BY SLEEPING ON ONE OF OUR FAMOUS "E. Z. SLEEP" BEDS
WITHOUT SLEEP YOU ARE WITHOUT A HEALTHY BODY AND WITHOUT A HEALTHY BODY YOU CAN'T DEVELOPE YOUR MIND PROPERLY
Our beds are made by us *right here in Manila* and the springs are made with great care, so as to give the greatest amount of comfort
BEDS P.9.00 TO P.40.00 ACCORDING TO SIZE
ASK FOR CATALOG

WRIGHT'S E. Z. SLEEP
BED FACTORY

(THE BARGAIN STORE)

58 Echague, Manila.

EL PROGRESO SOMBRERERIA DE PLACIDO ONG

Se vende toda clase de sombreros del pais á precios baratísimos.

Acudid á los sombrero "EL PROGRESO" donde se hace toda clase de trabajos; especialidad en el blanqueo.

NOZALED A 438, PACO

La Rosario Distillery

Received Medals at the American, Hanoy and Philippine EXPOSITIONS

TUAZON, LEGARDA & CO.

All current brands of Anisado

ANIS SUPERIOR

Mallorca Carabanchel. Gins, Deer and Esquilla rands.

Rum; Anisette; Whiskey; Brandy

Rectified Alcohol, 36°, 42°, 46°.—Burning Alcohol, 36°, 42°.

204-220 San Sebastian

Manila and the Provinces are filled with Schools and Colleges. Thousands of Teachers and Pupils are attending those institutions.

OUR ADS REACH THEM ALL

THE FILIPINO TEACHER

Box 1090 Manila.

FARMACIA "FIDELIDAD"

SINGALONG, MALATE

Perfumes, jabones y otros efectos de tocador.
Se despachan recetas con prontitud y esmero.
Pruebe V una vez y se convencerá

SOMBRERIA DE M. EVANGELISTA

100 y 102 Carriedo, Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Constante existencia de Sombreros del pais
—Varias clases y formas.

Especialidad en el blanqueo de Sombreros.

PRECIO BARATÍSIMO

SASTRERIA Y CAMISERIA

DE

VENANCIO ABELLA

SE RECIBE TODA CLASE DE TRABAJOS CONCERNIENTES AL RAMO

N.º 82, Raon, Sta. Cruz

Prop.

Johnson's Wood Finishing Specialties

For old and new work

Your Hardwood Floors



To look right must be treated right. It is a very simple matter to properly care for them, if you use JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX, the most satisfactory and reliable preparation for finishing and polishing floors, furniture and woodwork. It produces an artistic lasting polish to which dust and dirt will not adhere. It brings out the natural beauty of the wood and preserves it. It prevents heel marks and scratches from showing and will not crack, blister or peel off. Because

Johnson's Prepared Wax

"A Complete Finish and Polish for All Wood"

contains more polishing wax to the pound and of the best quality, it produces the best, most lasting sanitary finish and polish with the least effort and is the largest selling wax in the world. For furniture, woodwork, oil cloth and linoleum it is unequalled. Try it and see.

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX is sold and recommended by

Johnson's

Prepared

Black wax is

recommended

for use on

all dark

woods. Is the

same price

as white



Johnson's

Weighted

Brushes

for polishing

Waxed

Floors



Lambert—Springer Company

SOLE AGENTS

99-107 Plaza Santa Cruz, Manila, P. I.

THE Progress of Education

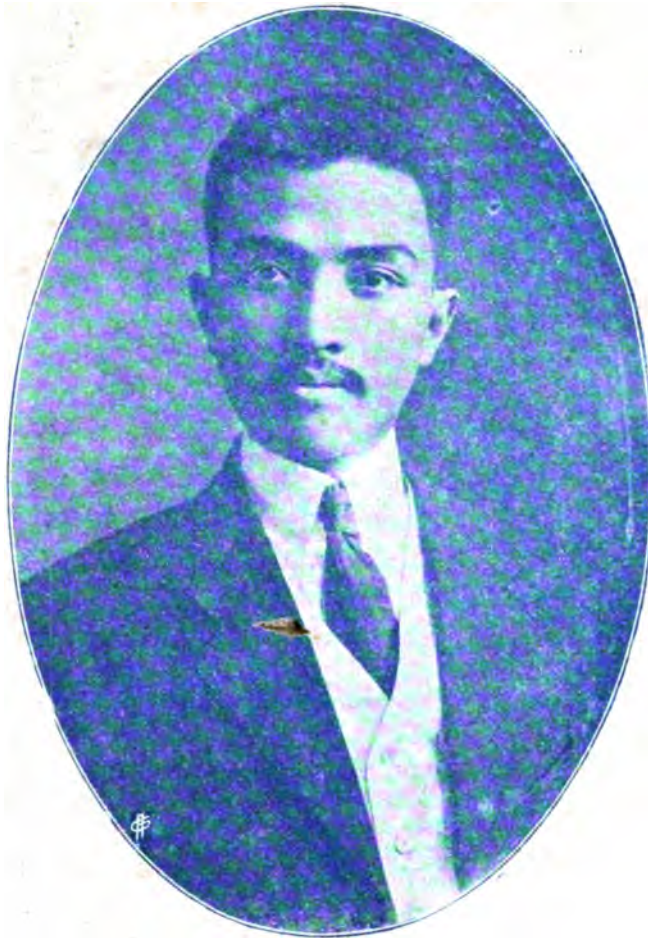
(Formerly THE FILIPINO TEACHER)

Entered at the Post Office at Manila, P. I., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Vol. IV

FEBRUARY, 1911

No. 9.



EMILIANO TRIA TIRONA

Delegate from Cavite. Chairman, Committee of Public Instruction.

25 Centavos a copy

Office: 142 Dulumbayan, Sta. Cruz. P. O. Box 1090 Manila

Only -P- 2.00 Year

PHOTO SUPPLY CO

ESTABLISHED 1898
145-147 ESCOLTA, MANILA,

Kodas, Cámaras, Films, Plates, Cramer, Illford, & Seed's Tropical.
Developing and printing. Aristo Platino P. O. P. Bromida & Velox,
Special & Velvet Papers. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Send for Catalog

F. O. ROBERTS, Prop.